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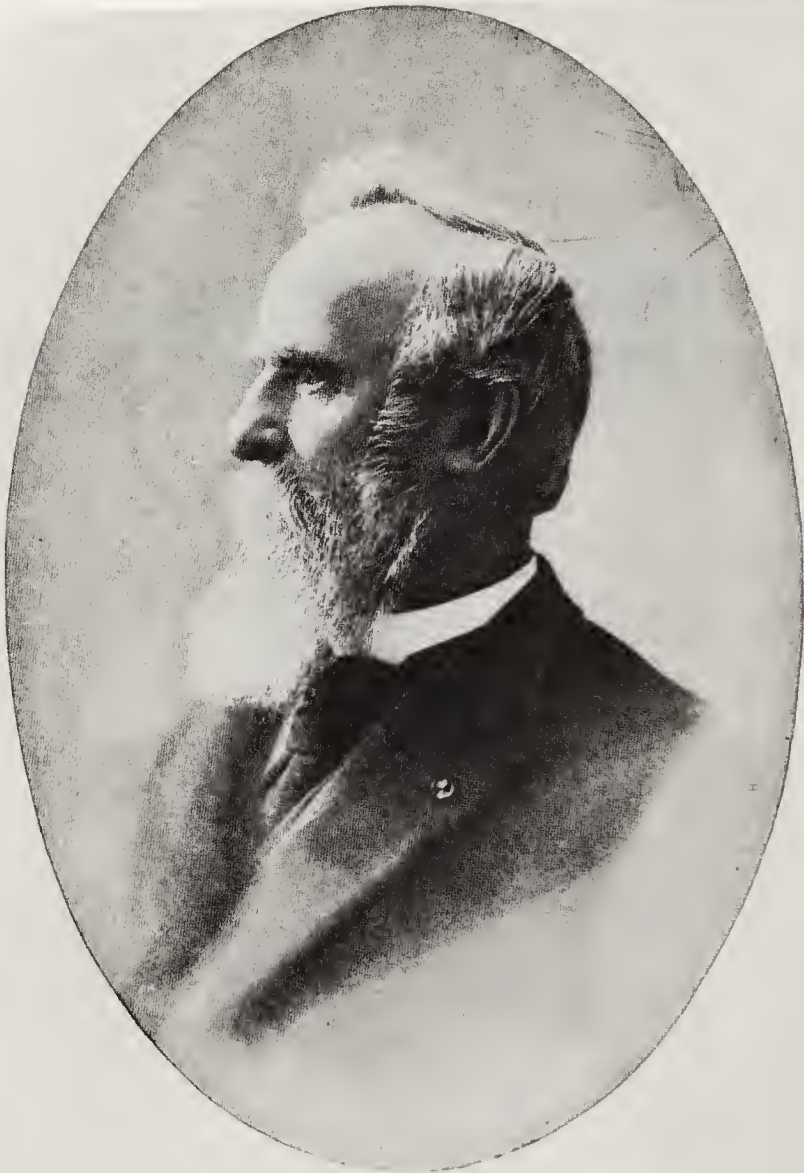


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**DIARY AND LETTERS OF
RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES**



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES OF OHIO

Born October 4, 1822; Nineteenth President, 1877-1881. Died January 17, 1893; Buried on the Knoll at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio.
The Last Photograph, Aged Seventy Years.

**DIARY AND LETTERS OF
RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD
HAYES**

**NINETEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES**

**EDITED BY
CHARLES RICHARD WILLIAMS**

**VOLUME V
1891 — 1892**

**THE OHIO STATE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1926**

**KRAUS REPRINT CO.
New York
1971**

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L.C. 23-409

KRAUS REPRINT CO.
A U.S. Division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Limited

Printed in Germany

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PREFATORY NOTE

IT seems necessary to add a few words here in supplement to the note at the beginning of volume first of the Diary and Letters. Mr. Hayes began nearly every entry in his Diary in his later years with a notation of the temperature and brief remarks on the state of the weather. All this I have usually omitted. When at Spiegel Grove, Mr. Hayes was in the habit — especially after Mrs. Hayes's death — of taking afternoon drives along the river or into the neighboring country. Almost always he was accompanied by friends; most often by ladies of Fremont who had been devoted to Mrs. Hayes. The Diary gives detailed particulars of these drives, most of which I have left out. Many other entries or parts of entries concerning family or neighborhood life, of no continuing interest, I have likewise omitted, and, in most cases, without indicating the omission. Some entries too I have materially shortened and others I have somewhat condensed. In the date line of letters, Mr. Hayes more often placed the numerals before the month, as "Fremont, 4 October." Following the preferred usage and for the sake of uniformity, I have regularly reversed this order.

Numerous letters of the later years, of only passing significance, have been omitted. Of an indefinitely greater number that Mr. Hayes is known to have written, no originals or copies are found in the Hayes archives. It was only infrequently, indeed, that Mr. Hayes retained copies of his letters; and then in most cases the first rough draft.

The appendices, added to this volume, give some indication of the official actions taken at the time of Mr. Hayes's death, in recognition of his many public services; and of the appreciations by national organizations and universities of his philanthropic, educational, and patriotic activities. There is also traced the history of the creation, by filial affection and State action, of the

PREFATORY NOTE

State Park and the Hayes Memorial Library at Spiegel Grove. This will endure a worthy perpetual shrine to his memory.

These five volumes will afford the student of history much light on the men, the measures, and the manners of a most interesting period. More than that, they give one a vivid impression of the development and growth of a strong and noble character; of a life of most varied activity and accomplishment, with wide range of intellectual interests and of utterly unselfish philanthropic endeavor. They show Rutherford Birchard Hayes to have been, not only a wise and sagacious patriot and statesman, a liberal, progressive, and constructively open-minded thinker on religious questions and on social and educational problems, but, in the highest and best sense of the expression, a typical American gentleman.

CHARLES RICHARD WILLIAMS.

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, JUNE, 1925.

**DIARY AND LETTERS OF
RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES**

CHAPTER LII

THE GRAND ARMY AND THE SOUTH — EXPANSION OF
STATE UNIVERSITY — REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION —
EDUCATION FOR THE NEGRO — INTEREST IN OHIO
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY — VISIT TO NEBRASKA — IN-
SISTENCE ON IMPORTANCE OF MANUAL TRAINING —
ARMY REUNION AT HUNTINGTON — DEATH OF JUDGE
JOHNSTON — TRIP THROUGH SOUTH — GROWING
PUBLIC ESTEEM — APRIL 1891-JANUARY 1892

*A*PRIL 27, 1891. *Monday*.—Reached Steubenville to attend the G. A. R. State Encampment about 7:30 P. M. On the train were Judge J. L. Green, Proctor, Hineline, and many other comrades from northwestern Ohio. I was met at the station in Steubenville by Mr. Robert Sherrard and taken to his hospitable and excellent home.

May 1. Friday.—The Sherrards at Steubenville made me at home in the most agreeable way three nights and days. I then went to Cleveland and there with Webb at Mrs. Austin's until this afternoon, when home with Miss Mattie Avery.

During the G. A. R. Encampment the weather was simply perfect. The people of the town were patriotic and generous. The only thing to disturb was the disposition of one or two men to scold the South—to discuss irritating topics in an ill-tempered way. This is in bad taste, is bad policy, and bad on principle. Silence on that which breeds ill temper is the true course. The Southern people are our countrymen. They displayed great endurance and courage, great military traits of character during the war. Let us now as soon as possible bring them into good relations with those who fought them. Let us become one people.

May 2. Saturday.—At the G. A. R. [State Encampment] there was a little demagoguery in the way of keeping alive the

bitterness of the war. A motion was made and carried against the purchase of Chickamauga battlefield, against Rebel monuments, etc., etc. The truth is, the men of the South believed in their theory of the Constitution. There was plausibility, perhaps more than plausibility, in the States' rights doctrine under the terms and in the history of the Constitution. Lee and Jackson are not in the moral character of their deeds to be classed with Benedict Arnold. They fought for their convictions, for their country as they had been educated to regard it. Let them be *mistaken*, and treated accordingly. Their military genius and heroism make the glory of the Union triumph.

May 5. Tuesday. — I go on duty this morning to Columbus to attend an important meeting of the university board. The Legislature has been liberal. We must now build up a genuine and creditable institution. At the same time we must have a due and generous regard for the plain people. The mechanics and farmers must see in our actions that their interests, wishes, and feelings are first in our thoughts.

Reached Columbus before noon. I stopped at the office of Captain Cope, secretary of the university. On the train had a pleasant talk with Dr. Forbes, formerly Democratic mayor of Toledo and now member of the Loyal Legion. An intelligent, genial gentleman. Found in session the board, viz., President Godfrey, Massie, Wing, Dr. Schueller, Miller. We soon reached the topic of interest. President Scott yielded to the inevitable. I wrote a resolution: That it is expedient to erect, as soon as practicable, 1. A manual training building to cost forty-five thousand dollars with equipment; 2. A geological museum and accommodations for library; 3. An armory, assembly room, and gymnasium. — To be begun in the order named. All to be begun soon.

A friendly and harmonious discussion, embracing funds, plans, and professors, resulted in the adoption of my resolution *without dissent*.

After much miscellaneous business we adjourned to dinner.
. . . At 3 P. M. took street cars to the university. Looked at ground for buildings. No attempt to reach final decision.
. . . An evening session to prepare for building.

May 7. Thursday. — I have written ten letters this morning before breakfast.

I have read the bright and sparkling "In Memoriam" on Sherman by Colonel Stone, of the Massachusetts Commandery. He does belittle the military achievements of Sherman. And yet Sherman as a man, as an unique and interesting figure in our American war, is enlarged. He [Stone] is correct in saying that the name of Sherman is not connected with any great battle, any famous victory. He was not a battle general. His military renown rests on campaigns. Colonel Stone is mistaken when he says Sherman failed to break up and destroy Johnston's army. True, under Johnston, that army of skilful retreats was saved from destruction. But under Hood, it is true that he did break up that army. It got itself out of his way, and was destroyed at Franklin and Nashville.

FREMONT, OHIO, May 7, 1891.

MY DEAR FRIEND: — I wrote you last month, or longer ago, on hearing from you when you were at Saint Augustine. The letter has come back to me. You were downhearted. I was in one of the moods which visit me sometimes, and wrote accordingly. It is better that it did not reach you. But my feelings, my sympathies, are with you.

I met your nephew [Charles W. Fairbanks] a moment in Cleveland the other day. He has heart. — Well. — Love to Mrs. Smith.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
New York.

May 8. Friday. — In the evening at General Buckland's. With the general were initiated as members of the Union Veterans' Union by Colonel Packer, Judge Green and about thirty of the comrades. All the ceremony similar to that of other societies. Too many army societies. But if I can't have unity

by inducing others to join the older societies, I will try to have it by uniting with them.

May 10. Sunday. — Lucy was, I am confident, the first woman ever chosen an honorary member of an army society. She was made a member in 1886 at Portsmouth, or earlier at Ironton. She wore the badge on all soldier occasions which she attended.

Read Milton's "Lycidas," Macaulay on William the Third, on his excellent wife Mary, on Jeffreys, on Sir William Temple; and also Ruskin on the "Queen's Lilies."

May 11. Monday. — This week [I must] prepare for the meeting of the Slater Fund trustees in New York, and for the Memorial Day speech at Dayton.

General Sherman once said our Republic has passed through the perils and pains of infancy. It has had its mumps, its measles, its whooping-cough, and the Rebellion was its scarlet fever — its bloody, its blood-red fever. It has now reached manhood, maturity, and should play a man's part in the affairs of nations. The great nations have always altered and amended the so-called law [of nations] to suit their own ideas of justice and self-interest. Let us let America try her hand as one of the world's lawmakers.

Our idea is that each man has a right to choose his own residence. Residence and home decide citizenship and allegiance. We should firmly hold that when a European adopts America as his home, his allegiance to his old home ceases. Italy no longer expends a dollar to hold in order, to punish for crime, to prevent the crimes of her former subjects now at home in New Orleans. She no longer pretends even to be responsible for their acts in New Orleans. Would Italy indemnify the family of the chief of police of New Orleans for the assassination of the head of the family? The plain answer to the demand of Italy is: The men executed by the mob were no longer your subjects. They had left Italy permanently — forever. They had adopted America as their home. As between Italy and America, they were Americans. America has a right to punish them for crime. If by a court and jury, it is well. If by the vote of a mass meeting, that is a question for America alone

to deal with. As between our country and other countries, the only question for discussion even is this, Did they deserve their fate?

More [than] twenty-five years ago, the largest number of men armed with muskets ever gathered by one nation were under the flag of the United States, and that too when almost three-fourths of a million of men were in arms under the flag of the Confederate States. Now all are under the same flag and are more than double in number.

May 12. Tuesday. — Dr. Louis Albert Banks lectured on "The Last of the American Kings." Ah, Mr. Banks, the last in *name*; but do we not have self-chosen rulers in abundance, with power and disposition to oppress?

I have a dispatch from my friend, William Henry Smith [announcing the death of Mrs. Smith]. She had long been a sufferer, and little hope was entertained of her recovery. A parting, a lopping off of a large part of life, a loneliness — these are words that tell much, and yet a small part of it.

FREMONT, OHIO, May 13, 1891.

MY DEAR MAJOR:—With the most agreeable recollections of your roof and of all beneath it, I do not allow your invitation to grow cold, but accept, hot-foot, with cordial thanks.

About the evening of May 29, a wayfarer, probably *still with the grippé* in a moderate form, will pitch his satchel into your door.

As to Sister Fanny, I have not seen her since the letter, but I suspect she has an engagement East that will interfere.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bickham.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MAJOR W. D. BICKHAM,
Dayton.

May 15. — I am reminded that when I had a chance to strike strong and continuously in favor of civil service reform, I did

not do all that the special friends of the reform hoped I would do. The writer pays me the compliment of saying that no one has ever done more in the Presidential office. That Cleveland failed to come up to just expectations, etc., etc.

In reply:—No doubt there were shortcomings. It must be remembered that "only one battle can be fought at a time." Before I reached Washington the situation had vastly changed from what it was when the nominations were made and when the Letter of Acceptance was written. In July 1876 the reform was the living issue. In March 1877, after the close, bitter disputed election, after the Southern question was pushed to the front, the one great need of the country was peace, harmony, reconciliation. My thoughts and efforts were all required and were all bent to accomplish that end. Other questions were not neglected, but were to some extent postponed.

Very soon the hard times, the dreadful riots of 1877, the financial condition, became the burning question. All were anxious on that head. That was the one battle to be gained or ruin would follow. Few men knew its peril. It is simply true that a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress were ready and anxious to repeal the Resumption Act and to launch the country on the dangerous sea of unlimited and irredeemable paper currency. This could not be prevented merely by a veto. The veto would have been pushed aside by Congress. The only salvation was in Congress and in the committees on finance. Action must be prevented. *It was prevented*, and by the influence of the Administration with unfriendly Senators and Representatives. The history of *the how* has not been written. Very few know it. There was nothing questionable done. The *truth* brought home to a few minds did it. But I could not fight both battles at the same time, with equal vigor and success. Look at the vote on overruling the veto of the Silver Bill and the gravity of the situation on resumption and inflation can be discovered.

May 16. Saturday.—Read last evening the speeches on Randall. His greatest act was in 1877—holding the scales even in carrying out the Electoral Commission's decision.

May 22. Friday. — Returned last evening from New York where I had a very interesting and agreeable meeting with the trustees of the Slater Fund. . . . Reached New York Monday forenoon. That evening, until 11 P. M., with the educational committee of the Slater Fund at my rooms, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Present: Dr. Curry, President Gilman, Governor Colquitt, Dr. Broadus, Mr. Jesup, and Mr. Dodge.

Tuesday, called at 9 University Place with above gentlemen. Met Messrs. Armstrong (General, of Hampton), Rev. Dr. McVicar, Colonel Auchmuty, Dr. Butler, *et al.* Instructive and interesting. Afternoon, with Mr. Hoffman, superintendent public schools, visited a most interesting school at the famous "Five Points," Number 23 primary school — ten to thirteen of age; twenty-seven nationalities represented in the three hundred. *Manual training vindicated.* Dined 7 P. M. with Mr. and Mrs. Jesup. Very agreeable.

Wednesday, regular meeting at the office of the United States Trust Company. Present all except Chief Justice Fuller and Bishop Potter. An efficient and harmonious meeting.

[That night, at] 6 P. M., train home. Judge Stephenson Burke gave me a berth in his stateroom. A most interesting talk with him. He is a pronounced, able, and sincere plutocrat. The rich, he thinks, give employment to the poor, and are essential to civilized society. He would like to found a family; to entail property.

Rose at five this morning and have spent the day in bringing up correspondence and trimming trees. The latter very agreeable employment.

May 25. Monday. — Eleven months and one year ago this morning my darling went to her rest! Her wonderful gifts still grow on me. I think of her with less emotion as time passes but oh, there are the sad days. I will visit her grave, as I often do, this morning.

Afternoon, struck a few effective blows towards completing my Memorial Day talk at Dayton.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, May 26, 1891.

MY DEAR MAJOR:— I am not yet quite rid of my mild type of grippe. I must therefore in my travelling coddle myself. I go from Toledo to Dayton Friday—leaving about noon and reaching Dayton about five.

With a nap in the afternoon, I am fresh as a daisy. Possibly old age has something to do with it as well as the grippe. . . .

With regards to Mrs. Bickham.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MAJOR W. D. BICKHAM.

May 28. Thursday.— I go over to Toledo to visit Mary and the boys. Will remain till Friday. Go then to Dayton. From Dayton I go to Cleveland, expecting thence to go with Mrs. Austin, Miss Avery, and Fanny to Mohonk Lake to attend the Negro Conference of which Lyman Abbott is the active man with President [Merrill E. Gates] of Amherst and Dr. Strieby as next friends and efficient co-workers. I am president—something more than a figurehead, or deadhead.

We have no new gospel to offer. The ideas and aims of last year are still the leading ones. *Education, education, education*, are the words. Religious, industrial, normal, and more than ever before, home education and the education of women are the crying needs of the hour. How best to do this, how to increase the means of doing this, are the questions. More than ever before I am impressed with the conviction that the chief burden of the work is to rest upon the people of the South, both white and colored. Its success depends mainly on them. The aim of our efforts is to encourage and to aid them. They have done and are doing a great deal.

June 9. Tuesday.— Reached home before 10 A. M. having left Mohonk Lake before 9 A. M. yesterday. A good trip of almost two weeks.

May 29 (Friday), a happy day with Birchard and Mary and the little boys until 10 A. M. Then to Dayton. Met by Major Bickham and General Wood who took me to the Phillips House.

In the evening the G. A. R. of Old Guard Post called and made me an honorary member.

May 30, evening, a great audience in the opera house. My speech went off well. At the club late. Took train for Cleveland. . . . With Fanny, Mrs. Austin, and Miss Avery, reached Mohonk about 3 P. M., Tuesday, June 2. Met committee and Mr. Smiley that evening.

Wednesday [I] read a short talk to the Conference — mainly extracts from Haygood. A good meeting. Thursday and Friday, the Negro Conference was interesting and instructive. Much to encourage. . . . Conference on the whole useful and inspiring.

June 10. Wednesday. — All day busy with correspondence. Read the "Baccarat Case" in England. All events tend to shake the throne and the aristocracy. The Prince of Wales in a bad box. The attack on him by the Cummings-Clarkes attracts attention and admiration. "If Cummings leaves the army, the Prince and Williams must leave it also."

June 11. Thursday. — Light showers yesterday. Caught in two of them. This brought a slight return of the singular disease [grippe], so prevalent and so persistent. My description I repeat: "It fills your head with pains. You hate your best friends and forget their names."

Uncle Birchard read John Ruskin. He was the favorite author with him. Not with me. Mine is and for forty years has been Emerson. Ruskin says many good things — some that are worthy of Emerson. How apt for present purposes this is: "Whenever in any religious faith, dark or bright, we allow our minds to dwell upon the points in which we differ from other people, we are wrong, and in the Devil's power. That is the essence of the Pharisee's thanksgiving, — 'Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men are' " — and so on for several sentences.

June 21. Sunday. — Two years ago! She grows more lovely, more interesting. I live more to think of her wonderful character and ability — with more pleasure too.

I came home from Cleveland last evening. Spent last Sunday at President Bashford's happy home in Delaware. Heard his fine baccalaureate sermon, lofty and noble, narrowed in one paragraph by a lift for prohibition and the Prohibition party. We can all see that prohibition as taught is a poor compromise. It seeks to punish the seller and it seeks to excite sympathy for the buyer as a victim. How foolish!

Monday, with the board of trustees. Was made temporary chairman *vice* our venerable deceased president, Dr. Trimble. Seeing a disposition to make me permanent chairman, I closed it out (having no time for it) by calling to my chair Mr. Gray. He was elected permanent president, an excellent appointment and appropriate on all accounts. Tuesday, ditto as to business.

Thursday, Commencement. Very encouraging. Ninety-three graduates, two-thirds men. Fifteen spoke, a few of them ladies. Altogether very creditable. More than one hundred in each college class and two hundred and thirteen in the freshman.

I made a semihumorous talk. A few sober words for peace in the church, quoted Ruskin effectively, and opposed *heresy-mongers* and heresy hunters, who make heresy popular, [saying in substance]:—"Beware of the old bigot who sets up as a heresy hunter. He is empty of all good. He is full of mischief. He will do harm and harm only to the cause he professes to advocate. I hope there will be no heresy taught under this roof or any of these roofs. But if there is, I hope no man will be so foolish as to waste his time trying to find it or making it popular by persecuting it. The best antidote for heresy is not doctrinal or dogmatic teaching or preaching but earnest, affirmative, heartfelt Christian work."

At night on Bee Line to Cleveland. . . . [On the] 19th, presided at the meeting of the Western Reserve Historical Society and made a short speech in the hope to aid in raising money to buy a good fire-proof building which can be had on favorable terms and which is much needed.

Vice-President Warner of Baldwin University, Berea, our guest. He preached a good sermon. It was new to me that *love* as a noun and a verb in the New Testament is in the original always the same word when applied to love of God, and is

a different word from that used for all other love. It implies something of admiration, awe, and devotion, not the instinctive attachment of parents and children, of young women and men, etc., etc.

June 26. Friday. — Left Cleveland early morning train and reached home (old Spiegel) about 9 A. M. All well.

[On the] 22d, reached Columbus at 11 A. M. Stopped at Captain Cope's office on High Street. Executive committee of Ohio State University, viz., Godfrey, Wing, and Massie hard at work. Joined them making a quorum. About 12:30 adjourned for dinner. Went to Dr. Erskine B. Fullerton's and my lovely nieces, Fanny, Laura Fullerton, and the young folks. Also called on Laura Mitchell. Found them full of the wedding. Met Mr. Edward Wall and his parents. Did business with the trustees to a late hour. On my motion the geological building was referred to Professor Orton to attend to, plan, etc. [On the] 23d, Tuesday, same trustees' business continued.

Evening, heard the governor's address to graduates of literary societies. Hot and crowded. A discursive, sensible talk, with flashes of humor.

[On] Wednesday, 24th, the beautiful wedding [of Fanny Platt to Edward Wall] in the Episcopal church, southeast corner Third and Broad. All passed off in a charming way. Mr. and Mrs. Wall — good angels guard and keep them!

Afternoon, at a banquet of alumni. Made a rattling speech — well received — in favor of realizing "the dream of universal education," and with a squint towards equal rights.

[At] 10 P. M. with Webb on Big Four to Cleveland. [The] 25th, attended to my duties in charge of the manual training department of Ohio State University. Anderson gave me his notions as to building, equipment, and teachers. *These are all in my charge* by vote of the board.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, June 27, 1891.

MY DEAR GENERAL: — My friendship for Mr. Windom began in 1865 when we met in the House of Representatives as mem-

bers of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress and was at once recognized as an able and growing man. His judgment was sound, and he combined in an unusual degree good temper and kindness of nature with force and firmness. Without effort he made friends and was without enemies. He won confidence by deserving it. With a sound head, he had in full measure the essential virtues of perseverance, honesty, and fidelity to duty. Mr. Conkling is said to have spoken of him as his ideal of what a President should be. He did not win by brilliancy or magnetism. He was safe. He could be trusted. Those who knew him intimately loved him most. When he died it was felt throughout the land that a wise man and a patriot had fallen and friendly words were spoken in every quarter.

His influence in the country, his reputation as a man and as statesman were mainly due to his pure and noble character.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

[Unaddressed.]

June 28. Sunday.—Today two years ago the funeral! The July number of the *United Service Magazine* contains a fair sketch of me, with a good portrait. The sketch as to my military record quotes General Grant's opinion and General Sherman's. It would be well to have quoted also the words of the Ohio soldiers in the Army of Sheridan in 1865—the resolution they adopted nominating me for governor; also *the letter of General Comly in full* on the battles in the Valley in 1864. (see "Ohio in the War," 2 vol., p. 165-6 and vol. 1, p. 849.)

June 30.—Correspondence. Meditated talk on education in its broadest sense—head, heart, hand—as the remedy for the evils that now threaten; education in true Americanism, in Fourth of July Americanism, in the Americanism of the Declaration of Independence, of the Sermon on the Mount.

July 1, 1891.—With Rutherford, I go tomorrow to speak at a Chautauqua assembly (Fourth of July) at Beatrice, Nebraska. Also expecting to accept invitation received from Omaha Com-

panions of the Loyal Legion. I will make an old-fashioned war talk, with a push for education as the remedy for wealth and poverty.

July 8. Wednesday. — Returned from a delightful journey to Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, etc. Left Omaha at 4 P. M. yesterday and today at same hour — twenty-four hours — have completed the trip of eight hundred miles.

Thursday, 2d, with Rutherford took the fast train to Chicago. . . . At St. Joseph, Missouri, next morning about eight. The Missouri River no longer navigated by steamers or any important craft. The farms in Missouri in very fine condition; crop prospects excellent. The same in southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas. Found friends at Beatrice, a fine growing town of fifteen thousand. The postmaster, a member of the Loyal Legion, was at once and throughout very attentive and friendly. Had calls from leading people, Democrats as well as Republicans. Judge —, a Democrat, said he always stood by the correctness of my conduct. "After the Democrats prepared the medicine, mixed the dose, they ought to take it. Whatever we may think of Louisiana, the decision was against us, of our own tribunal. You had no connection with any wrong, if there was one. Your action was right."

[The] Fourth, Saturday, . . . [at] 11 A. M. went to the Chautauqua grounds and tabernacle. Heard a good Fourth of July talk. On the request of Rev. Dr. Davidson, I spoke ten minutes on manual training; told my chestnuts — "the difference between a hobby and a horse" — acceptably. At about 3 P. M., to a great audience, spoke on the results of the war.

[At] 7 P. M., with J. W. Paddock of Omaha, Rutherford, and the postmaster in crowded car to Lincoln.

July 5, Sunday, reached Omaha about 10 A. M. With Paddock went to hear Mr. Duryea at the Congregational church. A quiet sermon in delivery, but full of meat of the equal-rights sort. Dined with Captain James C. McKell. A fine family, very — six young folks from twenty down, all promising. Mrs. McKell very pleasant.

July 6, Monday, with Captain Swob, of the Millard [Hotel].

drove over the growing, attractive city of Omaha. Wide streets, beautiful trees, stupendous buildings. A noble city site. A future. Afternoon, went on top of the New York Life building. A wide, grand landscape. Fortunate Omaha!

In the evening at the club, a charming time. A banquet to me by the Loyal Legion Commandery of Nebraska. Paddock presided. He, General Burke, and many others made suitable speeches. I spoke offhand — fairly well — in a quiet conversational way. Back to the Millard soon after midnight.

Tuesday, dined with General Hawley, formerly Member of Congress from Illinois, and in the Treasury with John Sherman, in my time. A fine social event. Wife and daughters (two) very attractive persons.

At 4 P. M. bid good-bye to the good friends; to Rutherford who goes to Duluth. Hanscomb and others on train; good company.

Wednesday awoke at LaSalle after a good sleep on the train. At Englewood near Chicago got off the train, and after lunch took the fast mail for the east. Soon was met by Hon. — Henderson of Illinois. He knew Lincoln from his (Henderson's) boyhood. Voted for him as Senator nine times before Lincoln insisted that his friends should vote for Trumbull. This elected Trumbull. If Lincoln had been chosen to the Senate he might probably have lost the Presidency. *This happened to me in Sherman's contest in 1872.* I declined the bird in the hand and it gave me the higher place. Mr. Henderson was exceedingly interesting in his talk generally, but especially as to Lincoln. He promised to send me copies of two letters of Lincoln on the senatorial election.

July 10. Friday. — Birchard, Mary, Sherman, and little Webb Cook with his nurse, arrived from Toledo to make a long visit to old Spiegel. . . . A happy time for Spiegel. Sherman looks well — a handsome, energetic little boy, fond of all out-of-door life. . . . Webb Cook was nine months old the 25th of June. He is handsome and bright — an excellent child, happy and good-natured. We drove to the town and up to the cemetery. The trees on our lot are in fine condition.

July 11. *Saturday*. — We have had fires morning and evening for some days. Reading Seward's "Life and Letters" — a capital book. A man of cheerful, hopeful mood, full of shrewdness; a good writer and speaker. Seward says: "I let it pass on the ground that *it is impossible to correct popular errors engendered in political heat.*" In my case it is not important to correct most of them. Seward said and did a world of good things tending to rescue the nation from its great agony in 1861-5.

July 16. *Thursday*. — Cousin Charlotte Birchard writes me that she has sold the new house on the site of the burned old home for two thousand dollars. It is just finished and cost two thousand nine hundred dollars! So the good old Uncle Austin Birchard home passes from the family. How long before this dear old Spiegel — the home of Uncle Birchard and of Lucy will pass into other — into strangers' hands? Sad to think of these transitory scenes!

She also finds in *Harper*, for November 1880, (p. 873), by Rev. John W. Chadwick: "He writes of a friend and neighbor who knows the home and ancestry of every resident" at Chesterfield, Massachusetts: — . . . "*He can tell me who brought the first pineapple to Chesterfield — a boy from Brattleboro, who is now President Hayes. His venerable aunt, who lives beside our village green, assures me that she always knew Rutherford would turn out well.*" I did visit Chesterfield with my mother and sister Fanny in June or July 1834, and it may be I took the village its first pineapple. My "venerable aunt" was Aunt Bancroft, a sister of my father, a superior woman, who died aged about ninety.

July 23. *Thursday*. — I went to Columbus Monday to meet the board of the Ohio State University and the architect on the new buildings, especially the manual training building.

There ought to be a radical reform in our public education. Less education by the use of books, more education by training the hands and eyes. Less that is impractical and non-productive, more that is practical and productive.

Tuesday, met with the trustees of the university on the build-

ing of the geological and library building, the manual training building, and the law school.

Yesterday visited the university and examined ground for buildings. [Left at] 4:15 P. M. and spent the night at Toledo — the Boody House.

July 29. Wednesday. — I go today to Sandusky, *en route* to Lakeside, to introduce my old comrade William McKinley, now the Republican candidate for governor, to an audience in the Lakeside auditorium. Without intervening between him and Governor Campbell, I shall give a little sketch of his early life, as a comrade talking as

“—becometh comrades, free
Reposing after victory.”

From Lakeside I go to Cleveland to meet George W. Ryder of the University School, Cleveland, and F. L. Packard, of Columbus, the architect of our manual training building, to examine and decide upon plans.

I have become interested in university extension and have [encouraged (?)] the National Society entitled, “The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.” Its aim is to extend to all men and women, especially to all the young, the benefits of “the higher education.” Our primary education is liberally endowed by the State. So is the secondary in the grammar and high schools. But [sufficient opportunity for] the higher education is not yet provided.

Reached Lakeside early in the evening. Met Dr. Belt and others. McKinley and Governor Campbell were there. At a meeting in the hotel parlor of the alumni and students of the Ohio Wesleyan University presided over by Colonel Warnock, we had a laughing time, to which Professor Whitlock, Governor Campbell, Major McKinley, and I contributed.

July 30, 1891. — Lakeside auditorium. I presided at the meeting of the Farmers’ Alliance. I introduced a good speaker, Joshua Crawford, secretary of the Ohio Farmers’ Alliance, who entertained a good audience. Afternoon I introduced McKinley who made a vigorous, able speech for protection.

August 8. Saturday. — Returned this morning from Detroit. Reached there Monday forenoon to attend the National Encampment of the G. A. R. Colonel Frank J. Hecker and a party of the Loyal Legion met me at Woodward Avenue Station. A happy time with Colonel Hecker and the rest (Mr. Freer, particularly) of his family until I left [this morning] for home.

August 10. Monday. — Dined with Dudrow to meet Miss [Farley], a niece of Mrs. Edward Leppelman. She was adopted as a daughter by Edward Leppelman and he left her by will (1870 to 1874) his plantation in East Feliciana, Louisiana, of seventeen hundred acres. She is a very small black-haired woman of New England ancestry. Without a white man on the place, with about twenty families of negroes, she has successfully run the plantation more than fifteen years. Her white neighbors are kind and friendly and her negro people are steady, honest, and industrious. She said that in 1876 no Republican was allowed to vote. The only vote for Hayes was that of a gentleman on Mr. Leppelman's plantation. He did it at the risk of his life! The honest vote of the parish would [have] given[n] Hayes some twelve hundred majority, while the vote as cast gave Tilden over seventeen hundred majority!

August 12. Wednesday. — Miss Alice Farley is esteemed by her neighbors and her social relations are altogether pleasant. She was engaged to be married to a Mr. Mann who owned an adjacent plantation. He died a short time before the time fixed for the wedding. When he was taken sick she was North getting her wedding trousseau. He was the man who cast the only vote for Hayes in the parish in 1876. The intimidation and fraud caused a loss to Hayes on the face of the returns of not less than three thousand votes in this single parish. If it had been known that Mr. Mann had cast the vote he probably would have been assassinated!

August 14. — A laudatory article in the *Seattle Post and Intelligencer*, sent me by *Comrade E. H. Smith, Fairhaven, Washington*. Many friendly notices lately; started by the incidents at the National Encampment of the G. A. R. — some of them quite extended.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, August 15, 1891.

MY DEAR AUNTY DAVIS:—Returning home a few days ago I found here your welcome letter from the far-away Old Country. It finds us with a house full of good people. Birchard, Mary, the two fine boys, Mrs. Austin of Cleveland, and Adda and Mr. Huntington. Our home folks are all as usual. Rutherford is at Duluth. Adda had been feeling badly in Cincinnati a few days, and . . . [now] is seriously sick. . . .

Mrs. Austin was especially glad with us on the receipt of your letter. We all felt rejoiced that you could write with something of your old-time good spirits—with your accustomed interest in the young people who are with you.

I keep busy in the old ways. If not occupied the loss will cover me with darkness. No better refuge than the engrossing work which calls me.

You do not speak definitely of your return. It is, I assume, your purpose to be with us in the fall again. Do not forget that your home—*one* of your homes—is in this old-fashioned place where we will rejoice to add to your comfort and happiness.—Fanny and all beneath this roof join in kindest remembrances.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MRS. ELIZA G. DAVIS.

August 22. Saturday.—Returned with Fanny last night from Lakeside and Twenty-third Reunion, after an agreeable week of absence from Spiegel. Welcomed loudly by the English mastiff "Deke" and "Dot," the cocker spaniel. Webb and Mr. Miles arrived soon after. Found Adda Cook [Huntington] still in bed and very ill.

August 24. Monday.—My good friend Dr. Haygood borrowed money of me—or rather of the savings bank on my endorsement. I had no money to lend. He fails to pay on a dun from Rutherford. He writes explaining. It is simply impossible for him to pay. I wrote him this morning.

FREMONT, August 24, 1891.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Returning home after protracted absences I find here, and have just read, your letter of the 8th instant. My son Rutherford runs my finances, and I suspect has a hard time of it. With a good deal of property, almost all of it unproductive real estate, I am heavily in debt, and now at all times hard up. I earn nothing by any services or operations. I do not try to earn money and for the most part pay my own expenses. Several families besides my own are on my hands. In the White House I spent all I got (contrary to the popular notion) and since have had an expensive household. But why worry you with this? My son has to scratch together all he can from every quarter; so excuse him if he is importunate.

You see the situation and will do what you can, I know. Your case is only a drop in the bucket. All of my boys are making a living and are good. So do the best you can and be easy in your mind. Our friendship will suffer no strain, whatever the result. I shall always be grateful that it fell to me to make your acquaintance and enjoy your friendship.

God bless you and yours.

Always your friend, sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

P. S.—Colonel H. C. Corbin and family are my particular friends. In the army and stationed at Los Angeles. I hope you will know them.

H.

REV. DR. A. G. HAYGOOD.

August 26. Wednesday.—Judge E. F. Dickinson died at Green Springs last night. He was the eldest son of Honorable Rodolphus Dickinson of this town. He was well educated in Catholic schools and colleges. He had a good head and a good heart. I have rarely met a man better equipped intellectually. He was unambitious and lacked energy. He inherited from his mother French blood; had an appetite for liquor. No man

more kindly, wise, and useful in his office of probate judge. He made no figure as a Member of Congress by reason of his habits. But an able and a good man has gone!

August 27. Thursday. — Judge Dickinson was one of the superior men. He was so devoid of ambition, of pretension, perhaps we shall also think of energy, that he was sure to be underrated as a man of ability. He had a large, sound head, a warm, manly heart, a valid judgment, and a charitable, friendly, and generous disposition. He was well educated in the best sense of the word. He was useful and reliable. He made a model probate judge. He was a fit adviser and a ready and willing helper of all who needed guardianship. He will be greatly missed in this county and his professional brethren do well to manifest and record their esteem and affection for him.

If any one shall suggest that he did not make all that was possible of his powers, that he was the friend of everybody else, the enemy to himself only, we can reply: "Let him who is without personal weaknesses cast the first stone." He always judged gently of others; let none but fraternal words be spoken of him.

He is now safe in the care of the Supreme Power, the Supreme Wisdom, and the Supreme Love!

FREMONT, OHIO, August 28, 1891.

DEAR COMRADE: — Enclosed find five dollars for your proposed banner. I have a rule not to send an affirmative response to such appeals as yours. Excuse me for saying that, unwittingly no doubt, you have adopted a common method of *coercing* public men. It is not a worthy way of promoting a good cause. Let me advise you not to send such a letter to the President nor to ex-President Cleveland, nor to any other public man. Excuse this frankness, and reply.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

W. W. WITHINGTON.

August 29. Saturday. — I would amend Lowell's expressions for Deity by beginning with the idea of eternity and fatherhood, so it would read: *The Eternal Father, the Supreme Power, the Supreme Wisdom, and the Supreme Love.*

Our excellent pioneer meeting at the court-house today forenoon. I made a short talk, insisting that General William H. Gibson, our matchless popular orator, was the equal of Patrick Henry, was indeed the Patrick Henry of our day and generation, our forest-born Demosthenes. The crowd was large and very happy. They appreciated to the full the eloquence, humor, wit, and pathos of Gibson.

August 30. Sunday. — Rutherford returned this morning from his Duluth trip via Cleveland. He is improved in health. Found some unpleasant complications in our Duluth property, but on the whole the situation is reasonably favorable. He is glad to reach home and we are happy to have him with us.

August 31. Monday. — In the evening met at Keeler's Mary McLelland Fitch, daughter of Cousin Belinda Elliot McLelland. She and her husband Rev. Fitch are Presbyterian Missionaries to China. There ten years. Now they have one year's vacation at home with their children, five in number. She is cheery, bright, and interesting; an excellent specimen of our Smith tribe.

September 1. Tuesday. — Walked to the depot with valise without — before — breakfast. Cars to Columbus to attend meeting of board of Ohio State University. Our buildings are to be attended to, etc. Breakfast at Upper Sandusky. Read Lowell's "Democracy" and other addresses. Very full of ideas and good writing. — Afternoon and evening with board.

September 2. — Met City Civil Engineer Kinnear, and members of City Board of Improvements. Had a good talk with them about their damage-doing sewer. Dined with Dr. Fullerton and his fine family. Evening with dear Laura who is much improved.

September 3. Thursday. — John G. [Mitchell] Jr., took me to the depot. With our brilliant young architect, Packard, as

seat-mate to Delaware; thence alone with Lowell to Cleveland. Found all as usual at 891 Prospect. Called at 3 P. M. on Anderson. He spoke well of Ryder for our manual training school, with some *but*s however. . . . *We will wait.*

September 4. Friday.—With Hayr and General Barnett, visited the studio to see the groups of statuary for the Soldiers' Monument at Cleveland. Not very attractive. Interesting as having friends in the groups: General Sherman, Senator John [Sherman], General Crook, General Cox, *et al.*—especially Lucy and myself in separate groups on same monument. This is an unusual incident in any commemorative structure—unique; perhaps the *only* case of a monument perpetuating both *husband and wife*. Neither specially well done considered as portraits. But Lucy is a fine, graceful, and dignified figure, with a handsome face. All well except it is not an easily recognized likeness.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, September 7, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR:—Whatever may be true in other countries, I am satisfied that in the United States total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is the only safety. No doubt there are some men in this country who can use liquor in moderation without serious injury. But the greater number will suffer seriously by the habit, and many will be ruined. No one can know beforehand that he will remain a moderate drinker. For Americans with their excitable temperament and its tendency to excess, there is no half-way house between total abstinence and danger. I have tried total abstinence. It has never interfered with, but beyond all question, has always promoted my health and happiness.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BRUCE,
Glasgow.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

September 8. Tuesday.—Had a meeting of the three elder boys, Birch, Webb, and Rutherford, in the savings bank on *our*

business affairs. Debts large and increasing. I have said yes to appeals too often during the last ten years. *The interest on my debts now exceeds my income.* But the real estate is worth three hundred thousand dollars and in the long run it probably increases in value faster than the debts. But the situation is embarrassing and needs attention.

September 10. Thursday. — With my friend William Henry Smith [who arrived last night from New York] and Walter F. Sherman to Put-in-Bay to consider the Maumee Valley Historical Society. Will it survive or perish?

Had a most agreeable trip. Weather lovely, lake smooth, the pioneers happy and cordial, and Cassius M. Clay, the veteran fighter for the antislavery cause in Kentucky, venerable, interesting, and unique. I made a “rattling” little speech as president, and he made a rambling but entertaining talk. Visited with Smith and Stevenson, of the Fish Commission of Maryland, Generals Force and Pope at the Sandusky Home in the evening.

September 11. Friday. — Drove with William Henry Smith; talked over old times. A most entertaining day. Smith wants to leave his work with [the] Associated Press and take up a “Life and Times of Clay,” the “Hayes Administration,” and other historical and biographical topics. He thinks a man cannot write well after he is sixty-five. He is now fifty-seven and must begin now or forever give it up. I suggest the tedium of life to a man who has always been a worker when he gives up business, etc., etc.

September 12. Saturday. — Afternoon, drove with William Henry Smith, Webb, and little Sherman to the west on Hayes Avenue and around south home. A happy day going over old times, Lucy, and other friends. Evening saw at Keeler’s a fine picture of our home in the magazine of Demorest.

September 14. Monday. — This is South Mountain day, Sunday, September 14, 1862. Twenty-nine years ago this morning we marched up the old National Road. In the evening I was hauled back in an ambulance to Middletown with a shattered

arm and bruised ribs, suffering pain enough but very happy. We had gained the victory!

I go today with Fanny to the reunion of the Army of West Virginia at Huntington.

September 19. Saturday. — This is Opequon, or Winchester, day. The slough and the beginning of Sheridan's splendid victories in the Valley.

Fanny and I returned [last night] from the excellent reunion of our old army at Huntsville [Huntington] very happy, but very weary, about 11:30 P. M.

[Going], at Delaware Monday was joined by George W. Collier, a chaplain of the Thirty-fourth-Thirty-Sixth Ohio in the war, and afterwards an army chaplain by my appointment. He is able, interesting, an intense patriot in the war, and now, retired from the army, an intense Republican.

We reached Ashland about sundown, having been ferried over the Ohio, car and all, and reached Huntington about dark. We took the committee by surprise and reached the Florentine Hotel without meeting them. They soon reached us. A very attentive and courteous committee, viz., Flodding, McIntosh, and Poor. The two latter served *with* and *under* me. Mr. Matthews and his son, the hotel people, were kind and efficient.

[On the] 15th, Tuesday, soon began to meet army friends, — Duval, Enochs, Bottsford, Powell, Bukey, and others. The mayor, a soldier and Republican, an undertaker, Mr. —, took in his carriage Fanny, Chaplain Collier, and myself all over the city and east over the Guyandotte through the town of that name, a very delightful drive of two hours. We stopped at the great auditorium of boards — well adapted for a large meeting. Its portraits, flags, etc., etc. All portraits of the dead except Rosecrans and myself! I talked to the men and women already there and shook hands with many.

Afternoon, at the meeting, and again in the evening, a fine attendance. Music, speaking, hand-shaking.

Wednesday, hosts came in. The day of the parade; hot, dusty, crowds, enthusiasm. We rode in advance next after police and band. Governor Fleming and staff next, etc., etc. A large

number of Confederate soldiers, say, five hundred in line with us! My best speech was after the procession reached the auditorium. I first introduced Governor Fleming. He made a short, eloquent, and patriotic address.

In the evening our attentive committee placed seats close up to the stand. No men standing between the audience and the stand. They also added very good vocal music. All the music was *patriotic* and *American*.

Thursday [was] the day of the industrial parade. Forenoon the mayor took us to the new town of Central City. Afternoon [the] parade. All through there were regimental reunions, brigade, batteries; and when not on duty, the officers of the society "re-uned" in General Powell's room. . . .

The evening of parting we were all hoarse, weary, but contented and happy. "*Reposing after victory*." The affair was a great success.

September 20. Sunday.—Correspondence all day [yesterday] with intervals of tree trimming [and] walks in the dear old grove and the like.

Presiding Elder Barnes preached a partisan prohibition sermon. We hear no more appeals to individual judgment and conscience—no character building. Temperance is to be promoted by law, by party action, and all the blame is laid upon the saloon-keeper! The pulpit is losing its place; it is becoming a merely partisan platform, and that too for the most inefficient and imbecile party ever known in our politics. Anti-Masonry, Know-nothingism, Woman's Rights, Farmers' party have carried counties, congressional districts, and States, but Prohibition, after twenty-five years of activity, has done nothing, has carried nothing, has been condemned by nineteen-twentieths of the people, and yet our Methodist Episcopal Church seems to be drifting from religion into partisan Prohibition. No wonder there is difficulty in paying church expenses. We have done better, far better, in our finances than ever before. Mr. Albritton has put soul into the work; but deadness, indifference, and penuriousness are far too prevalent.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, September 21, 1891.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have your letter of the 18th from Asheville. It is my purpose to be in New York with Fanny the 7th and 8th. The 10th I am to be in Pittsburgh at a meeting of the National Prison Association.

With your marvellous energy you need to realize the fact you just begin to learn. Do not hesitate to obey the hint. Accept no new duty or work until you have slept on it—until you have consulted your wife. How garrulous I am getting with uncalled-for advice!

Ever faithfully your friend,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE J. L. M. CURRY.

September 23. Wednesday.—Speech—a few paragraphs, correspondence, and work in the grove. How I enjoy such work, what a relief, these melancholy days! My days of gloom are 21st to 28th each month. Gradually they are memorial days; but I do want the open, the open air, the lovely lights and shadows of the grove, these lovely September days.

September 27. Sunday.—Nelly Cook is with us. A sweet, kindly nature belongs to the Cooks. We counted up the descendants of our grandfather and [grand]mother Cook and find now living about one hundred and twenty. Of my grandfather and [grand]mother Rutherford and Chloe Hayes, perhaps one hundred and thirty are living.

October 2. Friday.—The speech for the Prison Congress is done and sent to the printer. This, at noon today.

Very warm weather again. No such dust ever before seen in Spiegel Grove; [due to] the drouth and the work on the streets. We are paving with brick Buckland Avenue.

Dr. Reed came at about 5:30 P. M. He presents an argument in favor of the Ohio Medical University as the Medical Department of the Ohio State University. There is no such institution as the Ohio Medical University. It is all *paper*. A

few gentlemen have filed their charter, that is all. No property, no organization, no students, — paper only. But the argument is, all these will be furnished if our school is adopted!

Mary Breckinridge, daughter of General Joseph Breckinridge, of the army, came during the evening. A fine cousin. Her mother is daughter of Mrs. Dudley, a cousin of Lucy, a Scott.

SPIEGEL, October 4, 1891.

MY FRIEND: — I have had my Pittsburgh [Prison Congress] talk printed at the *Journal* office here. It is a plain commonplace affair but touches the sore spots. You can get all you want of the *Journal*.

Sixty-nine today! In my seventieth year! How it sounds. But I am content.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
The Associated Press, New York.

October 5. Monday. — With Fanny *en route* to New York to attend Peabody Education board meeting.

[New York], October 7. Wednesday. — Peabody meeting; banquet. Mr. Winthrop absent. After banquet, at 10 P. M., with Companions Captain L. A. Beardslee and Thomas H. Hubbard, over to Delmonico's with Fanny. Delivered my speech to three hundred or more successfully. Greeted warmly.

October 8. — Met at my room Jesup, Gilman, and Dr. Curry. A good meeting [of] Slater education people.

October 9. Friday. — To Pittsburgh. On train met Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Carey of Massachusetts, our prison reform people. Were met with a carriage by Mr. George A. Kelly, Captain E. S. Wright, etc., and escorted to pleasant quarters in the Monongahela House. So cordial a reception does the soul good.

October 10. — Drove with Mayor Gourley to East Pittsburgh. Evening a fine reception at Carnegie Hall in Allegheny City. The mayor and General McClellan welcomed us. My address went off well.

October 11. Sunday. — [Heard] Rev. Dr. Purves [at the] First Presbyterian Church this forenoon; [at] the Western Penitentiary, Captain Wright, "my double," in the afternoon; and heard the eloquent, witty, and eccentric Rev. T. K. Beecher in Duquesne Theatre in the evening. *True, deep, pathetic.* He said: "No man was ever in a tighter [place] than you. But I watched you, I prayed for you, and you never made a mistake. I shall call you my brother." This with earnest solemnity and pathos and his eyes full of tears as I congratulated him on his grand discourse.

October 12. Monday. — Opened the Prison Congress. Papers good. Wayland and Mrs. Homans there. He read a solid paper on children's treatment; duty of the State.

October 13 and 14. — Well spent days. Too much reading of formal papers, too little oral discussion, but a good time.

October 15. Thursday. — [Wednesday] evening a good meeting. Was compelled to leave at 9:30 P. M. without giving my summing up, but just as well.

Home about 9 A. M. Adda *low* and *sinking*.

The trees are turning beautifully, bitten with the severe frost. Spiegel — home — so quiet and so dear to my heart. Fanny a treasure. She is so appreciated by the good people of the National Prison Association.

October 16. Friday. — Adda died at 3 P. M. yesterday. She had been nearly unconscious several days. A sweet, energetic, efficient woman of principle, culture, and affection. The fourth death in this house. The first was Mrs. Valette, then [our baby] Manning Force, then the darling, now Adda.

October 17. Saturday. — I hear today of the death of my old friend Judge Johnston, a lawyer unsurpassed before a jury. A master of English, pure and undefiled, with a knowledge of

human nature rarely equalled. Aged eighty-four. Not a successful man, either in attaining place or accomplishing things for the public; acquired a competency. [Dowered] with wit, logic, eloquence, shrewdness.

SPIEGEL, October 19, 1891.

DEAR AUNTY AUSTIN:—We laid Addie to rest yesterday afternoon in a driving rain-storm. A great many turned out. She was well remembered in a most favorable way here. . . .

We are now getting lonely enough; only Laura left and she goes tomorrow or next day. We have had more than usual in the house ever since poor Addie came. I hope you will be well enough to come this week. If not send Mattie. When this storm is over we shall have a glory of colors in the grove, never surpassed. You will enjoy nature's triumphs here.

I am to be at home for more than two weeks at least. Then I go South for a fortnight with Dr. [Curry] of the Slater Fund on affairs of that trust. I could not attend the brilliant Loyal Legion affair in Philadelphia, but was chosen for another term.

Hoping for your restored health and to see you and Mattie before the week ends, and with regards to her and Mrs. Huntington,

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MRS. L. AUSTIN,
Cleveland.

October 20. Tuesday.—Mr. Cannon, (Honorable Joseph G.), of Danville, Illinois, came at 11 A. M. to make a Republican speech. I brought him home from depot. Dinner with guests, Colonel Wm. E. Haynes, our Congressman, [and others]. A good company. Afternoon, drove to Republican headquarters; hand-shaking half an hour. . . . An agreeable man. Talks too low in tones for the dull ears. In the opera house a few minutes. A straightforward speaker—not quite voice enough. More force, life, and noise would help. Being weary went home.

October 23. Friday. — Evening read to finish the "Diary of a Diplomat," by Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Gordon, says: — "Age is tragic. It means, get out of the way — make way for the young. It means the retired list, respectability, and inanition." — "Suspended animation," said Galloway of the office of lieutenant-governor [and of] the President of the Senate.

My old friend, Judge Johnston, outlived his contemporaries. His talk was of Charles Hammond, of Benjamin Tappan, of John C. Wright, Philip Doddridge, Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanberry, and the other giants of the bar whose example was the spur to his young ambition. He was a man of few books, but the few he loved well — the great books, and he had them at his tongue's end. The Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," and especially Shakespeare were his favorites. He was fond of young men. Coming to Cincinnati more than forty years ago, I soon became fond of him, and learned to prize and enjoy his teaching. During two winters, one or two evenings a week, at his house with other young men, Shakespeare was read carefully under his shrewd and wise criticism. His arguments before courts and juries were prepared in the most painstaking way. He used to say that no man was fit to be an advocate who could not by his illustrations and treatment make the dryest question interesting to the average citizen.

October 26. Monday. — In the evening Miss Mattie Avery came. Read Moncure D. Conway's article in the *Monist* on the "Right of Evolution." It is a bright statement of the benefit of peaceful remedies for evils as contrasted with the folly of force, of evolution as compared with revolution. It is unfriendly to religion — of infidel leaning.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, October 26, 1891.

MY DEAR GENERAL: — Nothing but engagements of the most imperative nature would keep me from the bar meeting in memory of Judge Johnston. He was a friend I greatly valued, and I would gladly unite with others in a tribute to his wonderful gifts, to his eminence as a lawyer, and to his singular originality and rare powers as an orator. It would be a great pleasure also

to hear such men as Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Perry speak of Judge Johnston. It is simply impossible, however, for me to be present.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GENERAL T. T. HEATH,
Cincinnati.

October 27. Tuesday.—At 4 P. M. the cannon woke the echoes. McKinley, *en route* for meeting at Toledo, spoke ten minutes at the Wheeling Railroad depot with good voice to a large meeting hastily gathered. The swing is with him.

October 28. Wednesday.—In Captain John G. Bourke's new book, "On the Border with Crook," under date of June 23, 1876, page 321, he tells how Lieutenant Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, made the trip out to Crook from Fort Fetterman, in four days to Crook's command, with two couriers who brought the mail with news; among other facts of interest:—"That Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency. General Hayes had commanded a brigade under Crook in the Army of West Virginia during the War of the Rebellion. Crook spoke of his former subordinate in the warmest and most affectionate manner, instancing several battles in which Hayes had displayed exceptional courage, and proved himself to be, to use Crook's words, 'as brave a man as ever wore a shoulder-strap.'"

I very early in my political career learned to estimate at its true value the censure, abuse, and ridicule which follow all men who are prominent in public life. It is so common, so destitute of truth, and so meaningless—so far from the true opinions and feelings of those who utter it—that it ought not to seriously affect those upon whom it is poured out. This I saw and appreciated, and I soon found philosophy enough in my composition in a great measure to disregard it. Indeed, I suppose few public men ever regard such abuse with less feeling than I do. At the same time, I must confess that flattery, good words from the right quarter, "Aaron's beard," as Lucy habitually called it, is as sweet to me as to others. Especially is

this so if I fancy it is deserved, is warranted by truth; and if it comes from a man of so few words, so *ungushing*, as Crook was.

Our States are not given [to] political party strife and divisions on state topics. The political parties in almost all of the States are divided on national issues. This has some advantages. The most important interests are confided to state officials, law-makers and executive officers. Education, crime, internal improvements, the dependent classes, viz., the poor, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the imbecile, the aged, the widows, the orphans, agriculture, forestry, geology, mining, etc., etc., all depend largely, if not exclusively, on the State. They can be, as they ought to be, managed independent of party.

October 29. Thursday. — Drove to the station at about ten. Met General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. Drove [him] around the town, and lunched with him. In the evening at the opera house heard General Hawley to a good audience make a solid, sensible, and effective speech. He told two matters — Butler's worthlessness as a soldier, and the assertion of treachery in furnishing, or allowing to be furnished, provisions and supplies to the enemy.

Fitz-John Porter wrote a letter to Henderson, of North Carolina, thanking him for his vote, also saying, "I was against you in arms but with you in sentiment," or words to that effect. It fell into the hands of Henderson, of Illinois, and so became public. Is this so?

October 30. Friday. — General Hawley wrote a letter when Butler was running for governor, opposing him because of his crude and wild notions on currency. Butler made a speech [in which he said:] "And Hawley — Joe Hawley — he was rebuked for failure in duty as a soldier. Hence his bad temper towards me," or words to that effect. A clerk of Hawley's heard it. General Hawley was promptly informed of it by telegraph. He instantly sent word to his clerk [to] let the president of the meeting say that: "Whoever says I was rebuked or found fault with *ever* by *anybody* for my conduct as a soldier, *is a liar and a blackguard.*" The chairman of the meeting refused, of course,

to read the dispatch to the meeting. General Hawley told his clerk to read it to Butler and to put it in the Associated Press [despatch]. It was done. "I have never spoke to Butler since. [General Hawley said]. I was under him in the Army of the James. He was of no account."

General Hawley left in 7:30 train this morning after, to us, a most agreeable visit.

November 3, 1891. Tuesday. — Voted the blanket ticket at 7 or earlier. We [Rutherford and I] start South today.

November 21. Saturday. — With Laura returned last evening via Columbus and Toledo.

At Cincinnati the afternoon of the third, visited the Herrons, with whom we dined, also Will Taft. Left for the South, before getting any returns. The next morning at Knoxville, news of McKinley's election in the papers. Joined at Asheville by our capital friend and companion, Dr. Curry. A poor dinner at the hotel in Asheville near the station, but with a fierce appetite. Joined on the way to Columbia by an intelligent and agreeable lawyer, W. H. Lyles, a friend of the education of the negro, living in Columbia. Reached Columbia late at night. A fair hotel.

Thursday (5th), at Columbia, visited schools with Mayor McMaster and others. The reception at Mr. Tindal's was very enjoyable. Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, were cordial and friendly, agreeable and courteous. A pleasant feature: Young ladies in the dining-room were waiters, with white caps and white robe. Talked with them and recognized them afterwards in the parlors without the garb of waiters, beautiful and graceful.

At Orangeburg next day — Claflin University. Met there ex-Congressman Dibble (a distant cousin), who was very courteous; also the president of Claflin University — the fine institution — L. W. Dunton D. D.

Saturday, [at] Augusta, Georgia. A most instructive and interesting day, at the exposition, the schools, the South Carolina side of the river, Hamburg, the new suburb, the water power. [The] 8th, Sunday. Atlanta. Reached Kimball House about

daylight. [Attended] church, Southern Methodist Episcopal. The president of Emory College preached on Sabbath observance. Visited the schools. Evening, with Dr. Curry and Rutherford, called on Honorable H. W. Hilliard. With Governor Colquitt, [on the] 9th, Monday, [visited] Clark University, Atlanta, and Spellman.

[The] 10th, Tuesday [at] Montgomery, Alabama. Visited schools [and] State Fair. Met Honorable [Mr.] Herbert, Member of Congress. Very kind. Spoke to a great crowd at fair. Saw a trotting race. My horse won. Called at [the] governor's office.

Speaking daily a number of times, Dr. Curry and I demurred on one occasion. But the school president said with urgency: "It would be a *benediction*, an *inspiration*, an *epoch*, in the lives of the —, etc." Of course we yielded.

[The] 11th, Wednesday, reached New Orleans about 9 A. M. Met Miss Hyatt of Moss Point and her sister on the train. Miss Mary Miller and her father in the hotel, St. Charles. Also General McMillan, General Badger, *et al.* The superintendent of schools with us, Mr. —.

St. Charles a fine residence street. The colored schools all well enough. The city voted almost three-fourths for the octopus, the lottery — the Standard Oil of New Orleans!

[The] 12th, Thursday, [at] Jackson, Mississippi. The fine school under Mr. Woodworth at Tougaloo. Encouraging, very.

[The] 13th, Friday. Memphis. The colored school visited. Evening with Mr. Moore, Member of Congress. Most agreeable.

[The] 14th, Saturday, A. M., reached Nashville — Maxwell House. Homelike. Visited endowed institutions and public schools. Evening Round Table Club.

Sunday, heard Prof. — and Bishop Quintard.

Monday. The Belle-Meade farm, General William H. Jackson, with Eakin and Robertson.

Reached Cincinnati Tuesday morning. Had breakfast with Mrs. Herron; dinner also. Afternoon to Columbus. — Tea with Laura.

[On the] 18th, Wednesday, [at the] meeting of trustees of

the Ohio State University. Halls named. One, *Orton*; one, *Hayes*. Pleased that it was done in my absence on motion of Dr. Schueller, Democrat, (present four Democrats, two Republicans), by unanimous vote.

November 23. Monday. — Laura and I read Tennyson's last volume, "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After"; The "Story of My Life" by B. W. Childlaw; and Herbert.

Childlaw at ten years of age, 1821, came up the lake to Lower Sandusky [Fremont] in *The Walk in the Water*; thence by ox team (from Chillicothe for goods) to Delaware.

Fanny and Scott returned last night. They had a fine visit to New York and Washington. At Washington they met the President, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, and others. Were delighted with the improved White House and with the portrait of their mother; also of their father.

November 24. Tuesday. — Correspondence, and read autobiography of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, presented to me by my nephew-in-law, Edward B. Wall.

November 25. Wednesday. — A calamity last night. Between seven and eight last evening the Carbon Works were burned. Loss total. This is serious. The laborers (one hundred and fifty) out of work in the beginning of winter. The town will probably lose the works; not likely to be rebuilt. And Webb is interested — loses possibly ten thousand dollars, beyond the insurance. Loss perhaps two hundred thousand dollars, and insurance probably one hundred thousand dollars.

November 26. Thursday. — Thanksgiving. Fanny and Mary with me attended the union service at the Presbyterian church. Rev. Albritton preached a strong sermon, hopeful; alluded in high terms to Lucy. Brought home Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Edward Pease and Bessie. A fine dinner. All but Scott present with us. *Little Webb stood alone.* A very happy Thanksgiving.

In the evening, at the G. A. R. union meeting of ladies of the Relief Corps and of the comrades, I made a speech about my trip South; alluded to all favorable things; spoke of business and education. Omitted to speak of Fisk negroes making

telescopes, and Clark [negro students] making wagons and carriages. — A good time after [the] speaking, singing army songs.

November 27. Friday. — I have received a host of agreeable notices of my Southern tour; only one ill-natured comment. The interview of Dr. Curry pleased me especially. The *Evening Post* and the *Troy Press* in the North and all of the Southern notices were gratifying.

I must make general education, its value, necessity, importance, its influence on the welfare of nations and individuals, more and more *my topic*.

November 29. Sunday. — I am reading the book of my friend H. C. Trumbull on "Friendship." Love, he says, is a harmony relation. Love of parent and child, husband and wife, is with a sense of possession. Friendship, he exalts above love. Not so. Love is peculiar in this: It is satisfied with making another happy. That makes the lover happy — never so happy as when giving happiness to the beloved. Unselfish therefore?

A coincidence: At church with Rutherford and Fanny. Mr. Albritton preached on friendship. He opened with the same quotation from Cicero with which Trumbull begins.

I am asked to write on prison reform for the *Forum* with liberal offers of compensation. It seems to me that Mr. Foster has sufficiently answered the article of Mr. Andrews in a former number.

November 30. Monday. — Mr. Andrews and Mr. Foster have discussed the crime question in late numbers of the *Forum*. The *Forum* holds that reformatory measures have greatly increased crime. Mr. Foster replies, yes, if arrests and convictions are the test. But an enormous part of these are for offenses not regarded fifty years ago. He cites, as chief in this list, drunkenness and misdemeanors connected with liquor selling. Let me give another test. The improved condition, especially in large cities, with respect to good order, public drunkenness, fighting, riots, and the like. New York with over a million and a half of people has less public disorder by a great deal than it had when it was one-fifth as large. This is secured

by a host of arrests and convictions [for misdemeanors] which were unknown in 1840.

December 1. Tuesday. — I received a long protest and argument from one of the junior members of the Loyal Legion against the change of badge for the sons of members by service. I reply today.

Personal and private.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, December 1, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR AND COMPANION: — Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to your favor of the 17th [of] November.

My individual feelings and convictions on the question you argue are with you. If opportunity offers in the proper place, it will afford me pleasure so to speak and vote. I would have *one* faith, *one* law, *one* flag, *ONE* badge. Even on this cornerstone idea, however, let us be brotherly. No offense, nothing hostile, was meant. My *three* sons, members of the order, showed signs of heat. I rebuked them. The man who has been carried off the field in a bloody blanket naturally feels that his case is of higher tone than that of his boy who was playing baseball at college. If he is mistaken, do not get angry with him. "Put yourself in his place." Be charitable. Keep cool. "Time makes all things even."

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

ELLIOT G. BARROWS,
New York.

December 4. Friday. — To Columbus. Afternoon visited the university with President Scott, Captain Cope, and Professor Mendenhall; and [consulted] Judge Harrison on the Page will.

December 5. Saturday. — To Circleville on the will. Found Mrs. Page and Isabel very cordial at the American House. They both wished earnestly to carry out Mr. Page's wishes and promptly signed the instrument prepared by Judge Harrison.

This, the first large gift to the Ohio State University, is important.

December 7. Monday. — Afternoon, at official board meeting [of the church]. Our pastor scolded the members of the board for not attending prayer-meetings, etc. In a quiet way, good-naturedly, I rebuked the pastor for this habit of his. All went off pleasantly. The members spoke of my intervention as timely. I hope so. Scolding does no good — neither from pulpit nor pew.

December 9. Wednesday. — Cleveland — at 891 Prospect St. — guest of Mrs. Austin. Yesterday attended the funeral of Judge Ranney in Cleveland. I dispatched H. C. Ranney: "Judge Ranney was a great man, and a wise and noble patriot." Judge Ranney was more. He was a man of warm, friendly, generous disposition and character. He was loved by all who knew him well, and best by those who knew him best.

December 10. Thursday. — Only a few Presidents have had the felicity to see their party stronger at the close of their terms than it was at the beginning. Only a few have left their country more prosperous than they found it. Results determine. The tree is known by its fruit. "It is a joy to do good things. There is joy in bragging about them," said General Kilpatrick and he illustrated the doctrine on a hundred platforms.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, December 10, 1891.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: — The 22d — one week from next Tuesday — at Baltimore, would suit me. I can leave home Monday, reach the hotel *you name* in Baltimore at about noon Tuesday, and be home again by Christmas Eve. How will this do? Of course, if our business requires it, I will not insist upon leaving for home on account of Christmas. Christmas ought to be where duty is.

With best wishes to Mrs. Curry.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

DR. J. L. M. CURRY.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, December 14, 1891.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Nothing to say in special. Busy as ever—busier. Shoeing on to the end! The trip South gratified me. The corner seems to be turned. Reacation, “sober second thought,” seems to be on my side.

Katherine, the darling! was not she coming? Tell her, *of course*, one of her homes is at Spiegel. All as they were, except [that] Scott seems about to swarm away. He is done with the bank; is now in Duluth. May go there, or to Chicago, or East, or to a tile factory in Anderson, Indiana. All under consideration.

The Sherman contest is warm; chances even, inclining to Sherman. McKinley is still rising; *not* for 1892, but for *some-time*; 1892 is under the cloud which predicts, in the even balance of present parties, “No victory for the party loaded down with an Administration.” Hence, 1896 is the first chance, and Heaven may come before that date.

Webb is well; will tell him to write you.

Ever sincerely,

COLONEL HENRY C. CORBIN.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

December 15. Tuesday.—The Rawson Post celebration of the battle of Nashville was a great success as to numbers, good feeling, etc. Mammoth Hall was filled and the audience remained until 11 o'clock. Colonel Wildman, the only speaker from abroad, made a good talk. The best comrade talk was by Keys, our negro color-bearer. My talk, especially the part in favor of American music and tunes, was well received.

FREMONT, OHIO, December 19, 1891.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I send you enclosed documents which explain themselves. My wish is to do what is sensible and best.* I will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Tuesday on

* Enclosed was a letter from John H. James, of Urbana, Ohio, with a letter from the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*. The latter reported famine condition in twelve provinces of Russia affecting twenty million people. Major James asked Mr. Hayes to urge some New York paper to appeal for contributions to aid the sufferers.

Slater education business, and will stay two or three days. Please return me the correspondence in case nothing can be done. My name and that of Major James may be kept out of the papers — *mine*, surely.

Please let me hear from you, or see you in New York.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,

New York.

SPIEGEL GROVE, December 20, 1891.

MY DEAR GENERAL: — I am very glad you are to have a rest. A little outing will do you a world of good. I would come down and stay a night with you, but am to leave for New York to-morrow to be gone a week or ten days on Slater education work. I send you a note to President Harrison, a good man, and a good President, but with an unfortunate lack of tact and good-natured manners. His coldness and indifference when meeting strangers is sometimes offensive. A friend of his about to introduce to him some nice people — ladies and gentlemen — said to them, "Don't think he *means* to insult you — it is his way!" I never happened to notice an extreme case of this sort — but, etc., etc.

Horton is *always* welcome at Spiegel. Say so to him.

Scott is trying his wings. He left the home nest a few weeks ago; has spent time in Columbus, New York, Chicago, and Duluth. He likes Duluth best of all; is there now, and is inclined to *settle* there. Probably a temporary craze.

Present my respectful compliments to Mrs. Horton. With kindest regards to your wife.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

P. S. — I send a note to General Breckinridge of the army. One of the best men in the world. The one loyal man of his name — intimate with the President — a distant relation of the President and also of Mrs. Hayes. With the *heart* of the latter. — H.

GENERAL M. F. FORCE,

Sandusky.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, December 19, 1891.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:—Permit me to introduce to you my valued friend, General Manning F. Force. He is an excellent gentleman, soldier, and scholar who wants nothing for himself nor for anybody else. He is the governor of the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

December 20. Sunday.—At church this morning. Sermon fervid and sensible on the text, "Beginning at Jerusalem." Queer. Where are now the Jews who became Christians? What is left in and around Jerusalem of the religion preached there by the Apostles? What Christianity is there now?

I go to New York tomorrow to meet with the committee on education of the Slater Education Fund, to hear the report of the visit of Dr. Curry and myself to the institutions we aid in the South, and to take action thereon.

December 29. Tuesday.—Home again in twenty hours from Brattleboro, Vermont. Reached New York, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Tuesday (22nd) morning. Was soon at home in parlor and room, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth [Street], parlor floor. Met divers acquaintances, Speaker Reed, Senator Palmer, Senator Hiscock, *et al.* Dr. Curry arrived about 3 P. M. and we soon entered upon our duties without waiting for others. Soon joined by Mr. Jesup and Mr. Dodge and Mr. John A. Stewart. A good profitable meeting. Our verbal report seemed very satisfactory to all. To meet a day or two before the April meeting of the board to prepare business and hear from Dr. Curry a written report.

My friend William Henry Smith called soon after my arrival. We had a long visit together before the arrival of Dr. Curry. He will soon retire from the Associated Press and give his life to literary work. He may take up the Hayes Administration and possibly Mrs. Hayes.

[The] 23rd, Wednesday, reached Brattleboro about 3 P. M. Called at the wholesale store of young Deweese DeWitt. At 6:20 P. M. on the narrow gauge to Newfane. Found my way to the hotel at the jail! Met Mr. Underwood, the landlord, Mr. Kilbourn, the habitual winter guest, and Charlotte and Frank DeWitt.

Thursday, rain continuous. A happy day. — Hoped to see Smith (Reverend) in the evening and go with him to his Sunday school Christmas. Bad weather probably prevented. Told war stories and other (crimes yarns) to Frank, Charlotte, and Kilbourn.

[The] 25th, Friday, a gloomy Christmas but passed with enjoyment enough. A good Vermont dinner. Afternoon with Charlotte and Mr. Milam Davidson, to Brattleboro. Stopped at the excellent village hotel, the Brooks House, with Charlotte. Called on John, his wife and daughter (a little two-year old) on the hill south of the brook. Also on Mrs. Deweese DeWitt, a handsome young wife, cheery and bright.

Saturday, still raining, drove with Charlotte up the avenue to West Brattleboro and called on Sophia Elliot Smith. Took her a bucket of Christmas doings bought at Deweese Dewitt's. Drove past the old Hayes homestead, first visited with Mother and Sister Fanny in 1834 in June. A lovely visit it was, but all I then met and recall, are gone — gone long ago. Grandparents, Uncle Russell, Aunt Rhoda, or Martha, Uncle and Aunt William R. Hayes, Uncle Birchard, Mother, and Fanny, the dear sister. I feel doubly alone as I recall these darling kindred names.

Sunday (27th) at church. Heard in the Congregational church a good wholesome sermon by —, of Grand Rapids, on the text, "And the second is *like* unto it, love thy neighbor as thyself." All churches neglect this second "*like*" — *equal* in duty, importance, etc., etc. All creeds give their chief attention to the first, and almost totally neglect the "*like*" duty and work.

In the evening called on Mr. and Mrs. James Tyler (now judge and an ex-Member of Congress). Met there Dr. Draper, of the asylum.

[The] 28th, Monday, bade farewell to the old home, to Charlotte and Deweese Dewitt and via Springfield to the great fast train from Boston to Chicago. Reached home 7 A. M.—in twenty hours from Brattleboro.

My father and mother in 1817 were forty-nine days on the road with their emigrant wagons to Ohio. More than two days for each hour that I spent in the same journey.

SPIEGEL, December 29, 1891.

MY DEAR AUNTY DAVIS:—After spending a few days on educational concerns in New York and Christmas at the old Vermont home of my parents, I am this morning again in *our* home, looking over heaps of letters, and find your precious words written on the first anniversary of your great loss! Yes, yes, you are altogether wise. The groups will be no longer two; after a few more days our group will join theirs. We may well choke down the swelling hearts for the brief remnant here. I find work and duty the best restorative. You do also, I am sure. We cannot call them back—nor would we.

Ever heartily and sincerely, yours,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MRS. ELIZA G. DAVIS,
Cincinnati.

December 31. Thursday.—I find on my table a painful letter from my old orderly, steward in the White House, comrade and friend [William T. Crump]. He is an invalid, no doubt poor, with a pension of course, but not even with his wants. I sent him a New Year's gift of twenty-five dollars. I wish I could do more. My recent gifts to needy relatives and friends are far beyond my means.

January 1, 1892. Friday.—[Made several calls.] Found General Buckland and Mrs. Buckland cheerful and pleasant. He is weaker. Will be eighty the 22d of this month. Dr. Stilwell will be seventy-seven this month.

The whole of the Bristols (Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Thraves, and Lucy), also Lucy Keeler, dined with us. I, with Rutherford, teaed at Bristol's. A happy New Year Day. Read after dinner aloud to Lucy Keeler one of Howells' farces, "The Albany Depot." — (Get "All Sorts and Conditions of Men.")

January 3, 1892. Sunday.—Presiding Elder Barnes preached on the resurrection. He presented the orthodox view quite ably. The last time he preached here he gave us his partisan view of prohibition. Partisanship should be kept out of the pulpit. It blinds all minds who entertain it. It makes white black and black white. It makes saints of sinners and sinners of saints. If you are right, all your hearers think you are wrong, and hate you and your religion. You do no good, but harm and harm only, when you preach partisan principles. Keep out of it. It is a bad practice. The blindest of partisans are preachers. All politicians expect and find more candor, fairness, and truth in politicians than in partisan preachers. They are not replied to — no chance to reply to them. How mean it is to misrepresent a man when he has no chance to reply! The balance wheel of free institutions is free discussion. The pulpit allows no free discussion.

January 4. Monday. P. M.—With Fanny, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Dorr, and Lucy Keeler in the *sleigh* went down our *new brick pavement on Buckland Avenue*, to Arch Street; thence out the pike two miles west and to Spiegel back through Front Street. The first ride of the sort this winter.

Evening at church in the week of prayer and the quarterly conference. Voted for revival services on my motion.

SPIEGEL GROVE, January 4, 1892.

MY DEAR GUY:—My readiness to say yes to importunate demands on my time has brought its due penalty. The burden of duties on me the last year has been too great. Relatives and friends have been neglected. Worn to dullness with labor for other men's causes, I have postponed to a lighter mood my let-

ters to friends and loved ones. You ought not so easily to have assumed that I was offended. *There can be no offense between us.* But I have been wrong. The urgent multitude had no right to take my time away from old friends. I will cut off these outside people more resolutely.

As to coming to Texas: I can see no immediate prospect of finding time for vacation. I have had none for more than five years. My hope has been to connect it [a visit to Texas] with some educational duty arising out of the Peabody and John F. Slater Education Funds. My recent trip in that interest in seven of the Cotton States, while most laborious, was full of gratification and interest. Indeed my *semipublic* work since leaving Washington has been of great value to me, even if of small public account. Especially since my precious wife left me, I have found in *occupation* my best refuge.

Of course, if I could visit Texas, you and yours and your friends would be the persons I would wish to be with. I recall always the dear home on the Brazos with warmest feelings, and Hallie Jack is the bright particular star in that sky.

On Christmas day I was travelling from the home of my mother's people in Vermont (Newfane) to the home of my father in Brattleboro, and spent a little time in each place. You are not alone among my friends who were not remembered. Laura Platt Mitchell, General Force, and Mrs. Herron all reproach me. And I must change. I have been putting the question to myself in this way: "Friends know how it is and will excuse me; but with others, promptness and punctuality are *duties*."

Yes *we* are old fellows now. I was born October 4, 1822. Here is 1892. In my seventieth year! My health is good. My family are all well. My two grandsons are a perpetual joy to me.

The stream of abuse that flowed around me some years ago has run its course. Now the pendulum swings to the other extreme. The cutting from *New York Times* of 23rd last month shows what I am doing.

Now Guy, be patient with me. I confess my error. I am

driven by duties (so called), and in my (*alone*) condition it is best for me to be in this bondage.

As ever,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE GUY M. BRYAN.

January 5. Tuesday. — Yesterday received a letter from Guy M. Bryan, my old college friend and classmate, of Texas — Quintana, Brazoria County. He feels hurt because I have not replied to his letters. I am in fault. He is perhaps oversensitive, but knowing this I ought to have written promptly. He is noble and affectionate. I am too careful of strangers' feelings at the expense of tried friends. Acting on the notion that old friends will excuse me of course, I am not so thoughtful sometimes as I will try to be in future.

An abundance of friendly comment comes to me these days. The stream of abuse has gone by. The reaction is coming. The pendulum seems to swing to the other extreme. Lucy was more hurt by calumny than I ever was. She cared no more for praise — perhaps less — than I do, but slander gave her far more pain. I was confident always that in ten years or more the judgment of *our* acts and character would be more friendly.

I would willingly hurt the feelings of no one. But once in a great while I lose my pleasant smile and kindly voice. This hurts me. Monday a man came with an absurd request and in an unfortunate manner presented it. I was cold and probably wounded him. It gave me a disagreeable feeling for hours afterwards. More careful in future.

General Armstrong, of the Hampton School for negro education, still lies in his bed, stricken with paralysis. I have just written as follows to Rev. E. E. Hale D. D.

SPIEGEL, FREMONT, OHIO, January 5, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. HALE: — Some friend has sent me the *Christian Register* containing an account of the meeting in Boston in the interest of General Armstrong's work at Hampton. So far

as I can judge General Armstrong stands next to Lincoln in effective work for the negro. His work, like Lincoln's, is for his whole country also, and for all mankind. It hits the nail on the head. It solves the whole negro problem.

I wish I could do more. You may put me down for one of the new scholarships.

I have been on the point of writing to General Armstrong to express my sympathy with him. Please assure him that the hearts of all who believe in the good cause to which he has given his life are with him — their beloved leader and chief.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

REV. E. E. HALE D. D.,
Boston.

January 6. Wednesday. — We may say the same thing of preaching and dancing. There is preaching that is helpful and dancing that is helpful; there is preaching that is sinful and dancing that is sinful. So I think.

January 7. Tuesday. — Immediately on rising, I asked by telephone the result of the Republican caucus at Columbus for the Senatorship. The telephone operator tells me "Sherman was elected." This is very welcome. Sherman and I have been, since his election in 1872 especially, warm political and personal friends. He is our best equipped statesman. This will wind up his public life probably, and with due honor. I have no prejudices against his competitor. But he is sensational, sarcastic, brilliant, but unwise and unsafe. His methods are those of the boss and machine system. I have no particulars of the proceedings of the caucus. My hope is that the majority is so decided as to fix condemnation on machine politics in Ohio.

The vote is fifty-three for Sherman, thirty-eight for Foraker. This is not so large as I hoped, but sufficient.

CHAPTER LIII

INAUGURATION OF MC KINLEY AS GOVERNOR — GREAT
MEN OF KENYON — REVIEW OF ELECTION OF 1876 —
DEATH OF BISHOP BEDELL — BENNETT CASE AND
INGERSOLL — PATRIOTISM OF ANCESTORS — ADVOCACY
OF SINGLE PRESIDENTIAL TERM — DEATH OF GENERAL
BUCKLAND — JANUARY-JUNE, 1892

JANUARY 13, 1892. *Wednesday*. — Returned from Columbus and the inauguration of Major McKinley last evening. Joined at Fostoria my dear friend Mrs. Herron, of Cincinnati, who will visit us for the coming week. I found all well. The young ladies [visiting Fanny] very engaging. Mr. Warner, son of my long-time friend ex-Treasurer Sidney S. Warner, of Wellington, is here also. Webb, Rutherford, and Scott.

My diary of this absence is as follows: Last Friday evening with Webb and Mr. Lawrence to Cleveland. Saturday, met Aunty Austin, Miss Mattie, and Mrs. Huntington. At about 9 A. M. with Colonel Myron Herrick and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hanna, Mrs. Chisholm, [and] Mr. and Mrs. Edwards in special car from Euclid Avenue station to Orrville. Then with Governor-elect and Mrs. McKinley and party to Columbus. Cheered at Hotel Chittenden.

Found all well and a welcome at Laura Mitchell's. Sunday with Laura heard Mr. Gladden preach a fine sermon on immortality — *personal* and *social*.

Called on Governor McKinley. [Call] returned by Governor McKinley [in the] afternoon. Met General Bottsford and Mrs. Bottsford, also Colonel Nye, on staff of Governor McKinley.

[The] 11th, Monday, called on retiring Governor Campbell. Presided at the inauguration in the rotunda. A fine inaugural address; a monster procession.

Tuesday [yesterday], presided at a meeting of the board of

trustees of the Ohio State University. All present except Mr. Godfrey. Routine business. Agreed to take Hocking Valley brownstone in preference to Holmes County stone.

During all leisure hours [today], with Mrs. Herron, read carefully Emerson's essay "Self-Reliance." When this became too severe a task, we took up Trumbull's "Friendship, the Master Passion," and wanting something more exciting, we seized hold of George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways."

January 14. Thursday. — I have agreed to make a talk at Gambier on the boys and men I knew at Kenyon fifty years ago.

Among students — Andrews, Buttles, Matthews, Rhodes, Lightner, Trowbridge. — Professors — Sparrow, Ross, Douglass, McIlvaine. [At] Mount Vernon — Curtis, Hurd, Delano. [In] Ohio — Stanberry, Ewing, Corwin, Henry Winter Davis, Stanton, Judge David Davis.

January 16. Saturday. — Drove east on pike at 2 P. M. with Fanny, Mrs. Herron, Warner, and the young ladies. . . . Never before probably so many vehicles on runners in this town. In the evening a party of the club, all in costumes, masked beyond recognition. Very merry.

Read my first in my new edition of Lowell in ten volumes His talk on Emerson very true to life — nobly appreciative. Finished reading Emerson's "Self-Reliance." George Meredith's novel "Diana" grows better as we proceed. It and all books are better when read with so good a critic as Mrs. Herron.

January 17. Sunday. — Another fine day with capital sleighing. Mr. Albritton preached fervently as usual. A tendency to scolding and complaining. A pastor must not let his work depend on his church-members too much. He is the workman. He must feel his own responsibility — not dwell too much on others'.

I thought of the talk on the great and the little colleges. The half dozen, or perhaps the eight or ten, great colleges graduate some twelve hundred to fifteen hundred young men every year; the small colleges graduate in number every year, how many thousand? The little college gave us McIlvaine, Beecher, and

Archbishop Hughes. Thurlow Weed came from the printer's desk — the printing office.

Kenyon gave to the war, Andrews, Stanton, Henry Winter Davis, Judge [David] Davis.

Education, righteous education, including intellectual, industrial, and religious, is to save us or salvation is not to be our destiny.

Mrs. Herron and I finished "Diana of the Crossways." Not surpassing.

January 19. Tuesday. — Mrs. Herron leaves today after a delightful visit.

January 20. Wednesday. — North end [of porch], 12 degrees below [zero], the middle and south end, 16 degrees below — just before sunrise. A lovely morning but probably the coldest I ever experienced. *Nineteen degrees below by the register during the night!*

The young ladies left via Wellington with Fanny, Rutherford, and Scott to lunch with Warner there, and thence Miss Wardner to Baltimore and Misses Bulkley and Ranlett to their homes. No weather could have been better at this season to make their stay here pleasant. Bless their dear hearts! They made old Spiegel vocal and visible with joy.

January 21. Thursday. — Two years and seven months today!

I found this letter (a copy) among my papers yesterday. It was to an editor in Philadelphia who wrote an editorial friendly to my Administration and, I think, suggested my reelection to a second term: —

Private.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: — I have your letter of yesterday. I cannot imagine who the friend is that put you the questions named in your note. I am in no doubt as to the true reply and never suggested nor felt a doubt on the subject. I cannot conceive of a case in which I would consider it. To break the habit of expecting or hoping to be one's own successor in this place,

will be to accomplish a great reform. A single precedent will not do this, but it will do something in that direction. Any one who fancies I have any other purpose or wish is totally mistaken.

I need not speak my feelings in regard to your too partial article.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

MR. L. CLARKE DAVIS,
Ledger, Philadelphia.

Evening at General Buckland's — an agreeable dinner party. He was eighty the 20th — an invalid but brave and cheerful. A man of wonderful pluck. He and Mrs. Buckland passed their golden wedding several years ago. Mrs. Dorr sang with more than her usual power and sweetness.

January 27. — Last evening returned from Columbus via Toledo with Laura who will remain a week or more. I will now begin a little speech for February 22 at Pittsburgh.

Spent last Sunday in Cleveland. To Columbus Monday. Called on Cope. The university and its affairs all gone over. A considerable opposition developing in the Legislature. Drove to Laura's with Rev. Mr. Williams. Dined at the Chittenden with Governor and Mrs. McKinley — twenty-first anniversary of their wedding. Old times, Lucy, politics, the university, etc., the topics. A happy time.

January 28. Thursday. — Letters and at home all day, reading with Laura Lowell's "Shakespeare," Everett's "Washington," and Hayden's capital book, "Virginia Genealogies."

January 29. Friday. — Chili consents to do all we can reasonably demand. My regret is that our Government blustered and bullied. President Harrison in his message argued like a prosecutor — made the most of the case against our weak sister. Forbearance, charity, friendship, arbitration should have been in our words and thoughts.

February 1, 1892. Monday. — Met with directors of the savings bank at 10 A. M. A good deal of pleasant conversation. Rev. Dr. Bauer, our Catholic priest, thought the Government

had been less forbearing and considerate with Chili than was becoming in the dealings of this great nation with a feeble sister republic. We could afford to be magnanimous. The affair was not the action of the [Chilian] Government. It was a riot. Government still in doubt as to its own holding could not afford to offend the jingo spirit, etc., etc. Much in this.

Dr. Rice spoke of the cruelty of the Romans — the execution of six thousand on the cross. Of Calvin and Servetus. "We will not burn you, in consideration of mitigating circumstances, but you can't live. We will behead you." Is this authentic?

February 2. — The death of Justice Bradley has started again the partisan misrepresentations of the election of 1876. It is said that the Republicans were beaten by a popular majority of Tilden 4,284,265; Hayes 4,033,295. Tilden's majority, on the face of the returns, 150,970.

But this leaves out of account the suppression of the Republican vote in the South by the exclusion of the negro voters from the polls in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

In Colorado, by reason of the election of electors by the Legislature, the Republicans lose the popular majority in that State which, of course, should be considered.

In the South the loss was probably not far from three hundred thousand by the suppression of the colored vote. Notice for example: —

Mississippi	75,000
Alabama	45,000
Arkansas	25,000
Delaware	2,000
Florida	2,000
Maryland	12,000
Virginia	25,000
Missouri	5,000
North Carolina	25,000
South Carolina	20,000
Georgia	40,000
Kentucky	5,000
Tennessee	20,000
Louisiana	10,000
Texas	15,000
	<hr/>
	321,000

The nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment in the South clearly increased the majority of Tilden in that section more than the total majority claimed for him in the whole country. At this writing, no question is raised as to the systematic and organized suppression of the negro vote. In 1876 it was denied by many.

The action of the returning boards in Florida and Louisiana remain[s]. How did those States in fact stand in 1876? Florida, according to the Republican count and claims, gave the Republicans 206 majority; on the face of the returns, 922. According to the Democratic count it gave Tilden 94 majority. In fact, the Republican majority was nearly or about two thousand. The vote as returned was fraudulent which reduced the Republican majority.

Proof:—In 1878 Bisbee was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress but was counted out and the return given to Noble A. Hall, Democrat. Bisbee contested. In a Democratic House, Bisbee was seated a few weeks before the close of Congress, January 22, 1881. The proof was clear of the frauds in the return. The perpetrators of the frauds were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The principal actor in the affair to obtain a pardon made a full statement showing how the change of votes was effected. He also showed fully and beyond question that exactly similar frauds were committed in 1876 to give the State of Florida to Tilden. The failure was in not changing enough counties or enough votes. The substance of the plan was this: In a considerable number of Democratic counties the returns were made out officially and correctly. It was found that they gave the State by a decided majority to the Republicans. It was learned also that the vote of Florida might decide the result. The first returns were destroyed and a new set with increased Democratic majorities were manufactured and duly authenticated.

In Louisiana by the Republican count, the majority for the Republicans was 4807 for President and about 1200 less for Governor Packard. By the Democratic count, the majority for Tilden was 6549 and the majority for Nichols, Governor, was about fifteen hundred greater.

(Note.) It is often said that Packard ran ahead of Hayes. In fact, both the Democratic count and the Republican count show that Hayes ran ahead of Packard.

The Republican count was about 11,300 votes more favorable to the Republicans than the Democratic count. Why? The Republican count corrected the return in the "bulldozed parishes." By fraud, intimidation, and violence the negro vote was suppressed or counted for the Democrats. The history of the Parish of East Feliciana is now not disputed and illustrates the whole scheme. In East Feliciana, the vote for President at the next election before that of 1876 was Grant 1667, Greeley 647. Grant's majority 1,020. This was the same in *both of the rival counts*. It no doubt showed the true result in 1872. At other elections, and the inference from the census, [the figures] show a Republican majority of one thousand to fifteen hundred votes, according to the fullness of the vote.

Now, what was the return and claim of the Democrats in 1876?—Tilden, Democrat, 1736; Hayes, Republican, *none!* Majority for Tilden 1736! It should have been at least twelve hundred to fifteen hundred for Hayes.

The Democrats claim in the whole State 6,549 majority. The fraud in this one parish disposes of one-half of this majority. Is it needed to go into the other bulldozed parishes? If so take East Baton Rouge, with its fraud of twelve hundred votes; Morehouse, with its fraud of six hundred or seven hundred, and the others.

Correspondence, speech for the 22d, and reading Lowell.

February 4. Thursday.—To continue with a word the disputed election of 1876. Washington McLean, proprietor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, a firm Democrat of large ability and influence, a Warwick in his party (never taking office), said to me often: "Oh, we all agree that if the Fifteen Amendment is to be regarded, you were clearly entitled to the place. No man of sense can deny that we nullified that in the election. The negroes were kept from the polls by our people deliberately, and we in the North looked on with approval."

The truth [is], the Republicans were clearly entitled to Mississippi, Alabama, and other States that were counted for Tilden.

If all the States in which fraud and force controlled were [had been] thrown out and not counted at all, the Republicans would have had a clear and decided majority; and if all the States whose legal and constitutional voters were Republican had been so returned, Tilden would have [been] beaten about forty votes in the Electoral Colleges.

February 5. Friday. — Laura left this morning after a charming visit. Cheerful, intelligent, cultivated — a most delightful companion, housemate, and friend. Very dear to me. She has taken the place of the chosen, elect of my memory and heart — Fanny — Lucy! My darling daughter grows dearer as the days — sad days but for her — come and go.

February 6. Saturday. — On this subject of education, let Ohio see to it that every child — the humblest child — shall have the chance to get the best education the world can give. Washington [was] for a university at Washington. Jefferson and Lee gave the closing years of their lives to this great subject. No step backwards is the motto of the hour.

February 8. Monday. — A call from a comrade of the old Twenty-third. I had not seen him since 1868 — almost twenty-five years. Albert B. Logan of Company E, one of Blazer's scouts, — a fine young fellow, full-faced and rosy, as I recall him; sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant; cheery and good. Now an intellectual-looking, tall, black-haired lawyer — looking the lawyer. He is in a good practice — counsel in Missouri of the Wabash system. A pleasure to meet one so evidently respectable and prosperous. I would not have known him. A long time before I discovered in him my old soldier.

SPIEGEL, February 8, 1892.

MY DEAR MRS. HERRON: — Laura left us after almost two weeks of good times. She is capital company — always cheerful, interesting, and stimulating. She is advanced in convictions, but *practically* retains the old faith. It makes an odd mixture.

I have been reading Lowell's prose. Pungent, witty, sound; [Lowell is] too fond of classical and other learned allusions; retains in form the old faiths, and is always interesting. Not lofty nor inspired like Emerson, not satisfying; does not leave one resting and contented, but still one of the better brethren.

So, Blaine has given it up. Harrison will be again the candidate by acclaim, and with the angry and revengeful Democratic condition, he has "a fighting chance to win."

Fanny has a big party Friday and is of course happy.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MRS. HARRIET C. HERRON,
Cincinnati.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, February 9, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 8th instant enclosing mine of last November. I am disposed to do almost anything you wish. Before complying with your request, however, I would like to know *who* it is that thinks an affidavit is needed—and *why*? My statements I am willing to verify with my oath. But who suggests that it is necessary? Send me the letter that suggests it. I was never called upon to do it before. Why now? I suspect somebody is not well informed, or is trifling with you.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MR. J. B. NESSLE.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, February 9, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am requested to write you in behalf of the Fremont Bill authorizing the town to issue bonds for thirty-five thousand dollars to induce the rebuilding of the Carbon Works burned in November. I am familiar with the facts. (I do not believe in the general practice of bonding towns to get manufacturing plants started. But) *this bill is just, wise, and proper*. It is no booming scheme. The works have been here, well established, and well known. A large number of mechanics and laborers at good wages have become citizens, bought or

built homes, and by the fire are sufferers. The people are in favor of helping to rebuild. The State of Ohio has often aided the sufferers by such calamities, even in other States. No injustice can be done. The precedent can do no harm. In any similar case a similar bill ought to be passed.

I hope you will give the bill a fair hearing.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE J. C. RORICK,
Columbus.

February 9. Tuesday. — The city of Columbus and Franklin County, and their citizens have practically done for the Ohio State University what Ezra Cornell did for Cornell University. Their appropriation and purchase of three hundred and thirty-four acres, now in the corporate limits of Columbus, now worth more than one million dollars, is an endowment that in twenty-five years, when Columbus will have a population of at least three hundred thousand, will be available at a valuation of from three to five millions. Now what remains is for the State of Ohio to foster and sustain the Ohio State University as New York sustains Cornell.

February 10. Wednesday. — Today I received the *Fredonia Censor*, Chautauqua County, New York. It calls attention to the attack in debate in the New York Senate by Senator — on me for the 1876-7 affair. He, it seems, called me a "thief," and so on. He was replied to in a friendly and, I think proper, spirit by Senator Edwards, of Chautauqua County.

February 11. Thursday. — Conscience is a revelation to man direct from his Creator.

I have read today with renewed interest the letters of Jefferson to Adams after he was seventy years old. Adams lived twenty-five years after he left the Presidency. John Quincy Adams, was, I think, the next to his father in his years after the Presidency, and by all odds the most important figure in our history [in] his career after retiring from that place.

February 13. Saturday. — A letter from Captain Cope that I must meet a committee of the Senate, Wednesday, [the] 18th. This cuts me off from the welcome of the farmers' insurance companies on that day here. Must notify them.

February 15. Monday. — Preparing speech before committee on the bills affecting injuriously the university. Must make it forcible and convicting [convincing]; no time for rhetoric.

February 16. Tuesday. — I am again reminded of the election of 1876 and of the decision by the Electoral Commission in 1877 by a letter from Waterville, Maine, from Mr. Charles A. Merrill, who is about to write a sketch of Governor Stearns, of Florida.

Two facts have contributed to settle in the people's mind the general justice and equity, as well as legality, of the result reached in that exciting contest.

1. Ever since 1876 the Fifteenth Amendment in all of the then contested States, as well as in a majority of the seceding States, has been openly and undeniably nullified at all elections. The Republicans have thus been deprived of the votes of at least five or six States — of thirty or forty members of the House of Representatives, and probably of half a million of the popular vote. The general feeling is that if in these quiet times this fraud is uniformly committed, that in the excitement of 1876 it was no doubt done.

2. But more conclusive still: In 1880 the Democratic National Convention quietly ignored Tilden, thereby admitting the whole case against him, and nominated General Hancock, one of the few Democrats of note who publicly accepted the decision in 1876, and was among the first to call and congratulate me on the result. In addition to this, *the people at the election of 1880 elected General Garfield, who was more fully identified with the result in 1876-77 than any other public man.* — a. He was a visiting Republican statesman to Louisiana to observe the count. b. He reported to me that I was legally and equitably entitled to the vote of Louisiana. c. He reported to President Grant and the public the same thing. d. In Congress he maintained the Republican claim to the Presidency. e. *He was one of the*

Republicans members of the Electoral Commission and voted on every question with the eight who against seven decided the result in favor of the Republicans.

I do not discuss this or any other question relating to my Administration before the public. I leave it all to others. On the whole, I have every reason to be content with the public treatment of me and of my public conduct.

February 17. Wednesday.—To Columbus to oppose before a committee of the Senate a division of the university fund.

En route met on the train an old acquaintance, a lawyer of Newark, Colonel Kibler. A pleasant renewal of our ancient friendship. Also Mr. Cole, of Columbus, a general agent of the coal traffic of the Hocking Valley Railroad, an exceedingly agreeable and intelligent man; a member of Dr. Gladden's church, up on all the advanced religious questions of the day.

At about noon in Captain Cope's office met, besides the captain, President Scott and a member of the university board. We went over the heads of an argument against the division of the university fund.

In the evening [I] presented in the Senate Chamber our argument. Well received by a good audience. Laura and Scott present. Rather scattered, but main points were fairly well put. Friends pleased, and a good impression for our cause.

February 18. Thursday.—Some trouble as to the Carbon Works. Danger of losing it in a quarrel of Richmond with the local natural gas company. *Caution, good nature*, and a little liberality and public spirit will save us, but there is real danger.

February 19. Friday.—I must get ready for the 22d at Pittsburgh—cash, baggage, speech. Correspondence and this wretched petty quarrel which endangers our rebuilding of the Carbon Works. I have started ideas which I hope will save the enterprise for the town.

SPIEGEL, February 19, 1892.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I find I have a State University engagement at Columbus March 1 and 2, another March 16. I can go to Baltimore between those dates or after.

I am glad to get all you write or say on education. On Wednesday I spoke in our State Senate Chamber. I *used* you *freely*. We are having the usual fight. I am *for concentrating on one strong university*. The opposition would scatter the state aid among over twenty incomplete and feeble institutions.

I hope Mrs. Curry will easily escape the grasp of the grippe. With kindest regards to her.

Sincerely,

DR. J. L. M. CURRY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

February 22. Monday. — [Spent Saturday night and yesterday in Cleveland. This morning] to Pittsburgh. At Hudson the boys were out to meet me from the academy and gave the college cries in the usual way, "What is the matter with ex-President Hayes?" "He is all right," etc., etc.

Met on the train a constant succession of old soldiers, also an interesting young man from East Liverpool, who was full of facts about the pottery, the tariff, etc. Clay brought from Missouri and New Jersey costs from Missouri by rail over five dollars a ton to bring it, by water about one dollar. Men get for common labor one dollar and fifty cents; skilled, five to seven dollars per day. Mostly English; own their own homes; generally sober and moral.

Met about 2:30 P. M. at Pittsburgh by Warden Wright, Companion Breed, and Major Morehead. Monongahela House. Met Nicholson; discussed the Alger incident. His dismissal for absence without leave, probably on endorsement by Sheridan of Custer's demand!

In the evening, banquet at the Duquesne Club. Agreeable, but no songs. Got off my little talk on Washington. Well received. Retired soon after midnight.

February 23. Tuesday. — [At] 1:30 P. M. with Major Morehead took the train for Cleveland. Met and talked [with] until we reached Cleveland General Warner of Marietta, ex-Member of Congress, well informed on currency, political economy, etc., etc. He is a bimetallist. A very instructive conversation with him.

February 24. Wednesday. — Visited President Thwing; with him looked over the new buildings for the woman's college. Had a full talk about the university. Encouraging.

February 26. Friday. — Ohio has no institution for the higher education in science, in art, in mechanics, in agriculture, in practical knowledge except the Ohio State University. You must go abroad to find it *if not here*.

February 27. Saturday. — Taking up "Oliver Twist" which I read in 1837-8 at Webb's school in Middletown, Connecticut, I was surprised to find how perfectly I recalled parts of it, and how new and strange other parts seemed to be. It is very fascinating — full of good, cheerful, humane philosophy, and much better than I anticipated.

Lucy died June 25; was struck June 21; and buried the 28th. These days in the month are always sad days. The pain is leaving me but a sweet, almost painless, melancholy remains. I love to think of her and recall her looks, her smile, her cheerful laughter, and her witty and sensible — so shrewd and humorous — conversation.

Finished reading "Oliver Twist." Better than I expected to find it. The genius of Dickens is clouded by his character — snobbery, vanity, etc. — but his heart must have been right.

February 29. — Scott and I go to Columbus. He *en route* to his new engagement in Cincinnati, and I to attend a meeting of the university board. Thence I go to Baltimore to meet with the executive committee of the Slater board to prepare the work of the spring meeting in New York. These journeys in bad weather involve some fatigue and exposure. I feel the weariness they bring more than I used to do. But on the whole it seems best for me to continue at work as long as I can.

Dickens regarded a sudden death is [as] nearest to translation — as of Enoch — of anything now practicable. I am of the same mind.

March 1. Tuesday. — Scott and I leave this morning via Fostoria and Columbus. I to go to Baltimore to meet with the educational committee of the Slater board, together with the

secretaries of the religious bodies whose schools we aid, to arrange as to the distribution of income under the new policy of concentration.

Reached Columbus about 11 A. M. and met at Captain Cope's office immediately the board of the Ohio State University. A harmonious and useful meeting.

In the evening called on Professor Orton, our able and true friend, the accomplished State Geologist, a man of admirable character, now crippled with paralysis of the left side. His mind is sound, but he is probably at the end of his efficiency. A great loss to the university, to the State, and to the cause of scientific learning.

March 2. — With Governor McKinley, Lieutenant-Governor Harris, Speaker *pro tem*. Lampson, Speaker of the House Laylin, and other members of the government, to a reception by the faculty and President Scott at the university. All passed off well. I presided and spoke first. Governor McKinley and the other gentlemen made excellent and friendly speeches.

March 3. Wednesday. — Reached Baltimore soon after noon. At Hotel Rennert. Met at 4 P. M., at the Johns Hopkins [University] President Gilman, Dr. Curry, Dr. Hartzell, secretary Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. McVickar, Baptist, Dr. Beard, Congregational. After conference went with President Harper to hear his lecture, 5 P. M., on the Old Testament. 'Not history, not in order of time; rather sermons with extracts from history to illustrate, etc.'

Agreed perfectly with the doctors of divinity on the apportionment of our income, so far as the particular institutions to be aided is concerned.

March 4. Thursday. — Breakfast with Gilman and Harper at Gilman's, 1300 Eutaw Place, the President's House of the university. Train to Pittsburgh about noon. Found the Secretary of our National Prison Association on the train. He corrected my ticket so I could go on the limited, the best train from Harrisburg west. But with several hours of very agreeable talk I could not recall his name. Will look. A totally un-

expected name, *John L. Milligan*, a Presbyterian minister. Well, he is a courteous and intelligent gentleman, if I did entirely forget his name.

SPIEGEL, March 9, 1892.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—As I was returning Monday from Baltimore I meditated on the long gap in our meetings. Of course I found your mind on the same topic when I reached home and found your favor of the 4th. I am to go to Kenyon next week. With the pile of letters and things on my table, I can't go over to the Home before going to Gambier. But if you don't come over and stay at least a day or two (with Mrs. Force and Horton if possible) before the 20th, you may expect me soon after that date. Coming to see why you don't come here.

All well with us. Kindest regards to all the generations.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GENERAL M. F. FORCE,
Sandusky.

March 11. Friday.—To make the boy equal to his fellows, let him be taught to make a living with the skilled labor of his hands. This is the corner-stone of American education. We hear a great deal of foolish talk about intellectual training as if it was the *sole* object of education; that manual training should never go to the length of teaching trades. My friends, make no mistake about this. Let the boy be taught the industries clear to the point of useful production—to the point of self-support by the labor of his hands, and at every point of such training it will be found that his intellect and character are also gainers.

March 12. Saturday.—My early friend among the living ladies in Fremont is gone. The earliest lady friend—probably the earliest friend in the world—has left us and gone to the Unseen. Mrs. Sarah Beil Smith, when a girl, was sent to school in Delaware and lived with us, by urgent request of Uncle

Birchard, during some months of her school life. This was about as early as 1832 — sixty years ago. We remained good friends. I sent her flowers a day or two before her death. She read my card and seemed pleased.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, March 12, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: — I send you the letter to Mr. Sherman with my affidavit to its statements as you suggest. You have not told me who objected to the letter. I suspect you have been misled and that this will do you no more good than the letter. If it is not useful, please return it to me.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MR. J. B. NESSLE,
Lowellville, Ohio.

March 13. Sunday. — I would say of Governor Chase that on important occasions I differed *toto calo* with his conduct. I abhorred the eagerness and the methods with which he sought power and place. But such were his powers and his culture that his writings on public questions were unsurpassed by anything in our language with which I am acquainted. They are terse, elegant, forcible, and convincing. I have just read a letter on education (see Shuckers' "Life of Chase," P. 170) — which is so masterly that I will quote it freely.

Dean Stanley's sermon on Charles Dickens is given in Mackenzie's "Life of Dickens." It is so good. Read it, *my children*. Read also Dickens' will, where he speaks of his religion. I would say to it, dear ones, with all my heart, ditto.

March 14. Monday. — I have learned of the death of my valued friend Bishop Bedell. He was a man of noble character. Free from bigotry, Christian, patriotic; a good pulpit man, cheerful, prudent, wise. The funeral will be at Gambier at about the time — the day of my talk. It [the talk] will of course be postponed.

SPIEGEL, March 15, 1892.

MY DEAR MRS. HERRON:—I believe in [B. Fay] Mills revivals. They afford a chance for those who are drifting to the bad to return to better lives. They call the attention of the unthinking to their peril. They stiffen up those who are weakly staggering along in good paths. When all are lifted up to the full stature of manliness, they may not be needed. No doubt, they have objectionable features, but, all in all, they help the world along.

Mrs. Booth has a good cause. Her methods or her father's are poor enough. Their chief value, as I see it, is that they open the eyes of the world. But honest people who are interested in good aims are always to be commended, and if one happens also to be a "beautiful woman" with a "soulful mind" I, for my part, am ready to fall down and worship her. Our friend Broadwell is doing what all old fellows who are left alone feel like doing. It must be natural therefore. If so it is of Divine appointment and not to be scoffed at. Let the heathen rage!

Scott seems to like his new calling. He is apt to like the new. We hope. I see perils and temptations but that is so ordered—hence good. Jack is better off. He has the security of home life.

I go to Kenyon today. I was to talk offhand on "*Old Times* at Kenyon," but the funeral of Bishop Bedell, will, I suppose, postpone it indefinitely. He was one of the best of his profession, and more largely than most of us, he practiced what he preached.

With all regard, sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MRS. H. C. HERRON,
Cincinnati.

March 16. Wednesday.—To Gambier. Attended funeral of Bishop Bedell. Met the two bishops, Vincent and Leonard, Dr. Bates, Mr. Delano, President Sterling, and many others. A bright cold day; an impressive funeral.

In the evening my talk passed off well. The old hall, Rosse Chapel, rang with cheers, oft repeated, of the students. The old place more beautiful than ever, the Hills and Rust boy school, the girl school, and the divinity school, all well attended and promising. Only the college and the college building looked the ruin that has reached dear old Kenyon.

March 17. Thursday. — Visited the schools, the library, the laboratory of Dr. Sterling, etc. The three companies of boys in their fine uniforms were well drilled. Library beautiful; girls' school excellent. Dr. Rust paralyzed. [All] most interesting.

The family of Dr. Sterling entertained me to perfection. They made my stay at Kenyon a delight.

March 22. Tuesday. — The ends we aim at in the education of the young are character, ability, information. The first includes of course integrity, virtue, religion. The second includes the powers of mind, body, will — whatever is in the words faculty, skill, power. The third includes learning, facts, history, knowledge.

Read life of [Bishop] Simpson. The best parts are the words of Simpson and of his wise uncle and mother. Whenever the author appears there is the vainglory of his superior learning.

March 23. Wednesday. — Our revival meetings ended. Perhaps forty or fifty accessions to the church, mostly young folks.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, March 24, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: — I have your favor of the 22d instant. There are two ways of dealing with an offhand talk. One is for the reporter in his own words to briefly sketch the topics — the persons named, the general character of the talk, etc., etc. The other is a perfectly full *verbatim* report by a skilful hand. But you have caught the editorial frailty. No bargain is binding that interferes with the paramount duty to furnish the news.

The victim has no recourse but submission. To correct one error would be an endorsement of all the others.

With best wishes,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

[*Unaddressed.*]

March 26. Saturday. — My visit at Toledo Thursday and yesterday was a most happy one. The only drawback was the grippe. No doubt, in a mild form, I have it. All day Friday and Thursday I was oppressed with it. Did not conjecture the cause [of my oppression]; felt that it was old age and that my time was almost come to quit these scenes for the other world! This, in spite of the delight I felt in the boys. They are charming. Sherman has gone up two steps. He uses very skilfully his tricycle, and he has gone into pants and jacket — or rather, he is in the process of getting into them. He looks well and enjoys the new rank it gives him with “a fierce joy.” Webb is lovely — bright, intelligent, cheery. I never enjoyed the grandfather’s pride and happiness so keenly before.

The day proved the first spring day we have had. In the evening, a long-continued storm with thunder and lightning in abundance.

The town was filled with people from the country, during the afternoon especially. When the crowds were largest the Herbrand works took fire, just across the bridge, and flamed up, fed by the oil used for fuel, soon gathering the largest crowd I ever saw here on a similar occasion. The fire department were promptly on hand and saved the large brick building. Only the frames were burned.

March 27. Saturday. — A heavy snow — damp, falling fast. As it clings to trees and shrubbery it gives a wintry look to the scene in complete contrast with yesterday. Spring and summer last evening and midwinter this morning.

Last evening I received a letter from Rev. A. C. Dixon, one of the editors of the *Baltimore Baptist*, asking me to state whether Colonel R. G. Ingersoll appeared in person, or how, before me when I was in the White House to seek a pardon

for D. M. Bennett, a convict for sending obscene literature through the mails, and saying that Chaplain McCabe told him that I said to him that Colonel Ingersoll was offended at me for refusing a pardon!

This is an example of the mischief that comes from repeating private and casual conversations for publication. Probably the editor has used this to connect Colonel Ingersoll with obscenity. He did appear, as I recollect, in person and very earnestly urged the pardon of Bennett. I refused the pardon. Colonel Ingersoll had been a warm supporter of me and my policy when other Stalwarts opposed and abused me. Afterwards when many of the opponents of the Administration, such as Chandler, Blaine, and others, became in a good degree reconciled — at any rate, personally respectful and friendly, he turned against me. I could not know his motive, but I did conjecture that it was due, in some degree at least, to his failure to persuade me to pardon Bennett. But he seemed, as I recall it, to abhor obscenity, and put his action in behalf of Bennett on the ground that the publication complained of, while opposed to religion, was not, in any fair sense, obscene. It was claimed that the able Attorney-General, Devens, was of this opinion. The current of judicial opinion was the other way. Mr. Justice Clifford, and Judges Blatchford, Choate, and Benedict held that the publication was obscene. I followed the opinion of the judges. But there was certainly much to be said in behalf of the opposite conclusion.

I was never satisfied, as I would wish, with the correctness of the result to which I came chiefly in deference to the courts. "Cupid's Yokes" was a free-love pamphlet of bad principles, and in bad taste, but Colonel Ingersoll had abundant reason for his argument that it was not, in the legal sense, "an obscene publication."

With Webb and Rutherford seriously considered our large indebtedness. Our property in unproductive real estate and enough to warrant going on as we are. But we must try to borrow at five per cent twenty to forty thousand dollars on mortgage.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, March 28, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 25th instant with respect to the action of Colonel Ingersoll in the pardon case of D. M. Bennett. Of course I am very willing to give you all the facts as far as I can recall them. Before writing, however, I prefer to know more fully the situation. I would like to see the publication you refer to, and also to know whether the conversation was given to you for publication—as an interview, or how.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

REVEREND A. C. DIXON,
Brooklyn.

March 28. Monday.—I cannot help thinking of Lucy today especially. I dreamed of her last evening—not so pleasantly as usual. But she was a dear woman. The glory of life.

March 30. Wednesday.—Read on Russian prisons, the International Congress at St. Petersburg, education, etc., etc.

Arranged papers, letters, and photographs. . . . My idea is that a history of my Administration, containing good portraits and sketches of Lucy and myself, may be written and I place the materials where they will be found together.

SPIEGEL GROVE, March 30, 1892.

DEAR MISS AUSTIN:—I have your letter of the — and will be glad to aid if practicable. The board meets April 12 in New York.

A policy of concentration has been definitely adopted. No small appropriations are probable. But Hampton will probably get an increased appropriation. I shall favor it decidedly. Now can't you get out of *that* the three hundred dollars you want? If you will write me at Fifth Avenue Hotel as to your ability

to manage this I will try to add the three hundred dollars to the amount Hampton might otherwise get. Do you see? Will this do?

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MISS EMILY L. AUSTIN

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, March 31, 1892.

MY DEAR COMRADE:—I am glad to hear from you again. Of course you *know* you can count on my sympathy and also my aid when I can give it. I send you a letter for Governor Foster.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

M. V. RITTER.

SPIEGEL, FREMONT, March 31, 1892.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—I am reliably informed that the collector of the first district internal revenue in California needs and ought to have an additional man for storekeeper in internal revenue warehouse, Number 6. If this is so I hope you will order it. It will help a meritorious and brave comrade of mine who lost his leg at South Mountain, Lieutenant M. V. Ritter, by giving his son a place. Do this and I will contrive to think and say all manner of good things about you.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GOVERNOR CHARLES FOSTER,
SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

April 2. Saturday.—To Sandusky to visit the Forces. A happy supper and evening. Old times in Cincinnati the topic of conversation. Friday was spent most happily. During the day Mr. Plantz, son of an associate in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and S. Dana Horton came and added much to our pleasure.

Dana Horton is the master of the money question, the champion of bimetallism by international agreement. He has studied the subject many years; has spent much time in Europe; is at home in several languages, and acquainted intimately with the leading men on the question in England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, etc. Our conversation was widely over this topic. With Plantz I talked over the Morgan raid and my part in it, which did save Gallipolis and then Pomeroy from capture by Morgan, and did prevent his escape at those points.

April 3. Sunday. — Webb and I looked into the record of our ancestors in the Revolution. On his mother's side he found an exceptionally patriotic history. All of her great-grandfathers, one great-great-grandfather, Captain Matthew Scott, and one grandfather, Judge Isaac Cook, or General Isaac Cook, was [were] in it. As Webb puts it, "They went into the war from the cradle to the grave." On his father's side the case is almost as strong. All of my great-grandfathers served in the war. My grandfathers, both of them, are found on the rolls of the army — Grandfather Roger Birchard, from Connecticut, as a private soldier and Grandfather Rutherford Hayes as a lieutenant in the New York line.

April 4. Monday. — I am half through my seventieth year today! Psalm XC: 10: "The days of our years are three-score years and ten; etc."

Moved two large and fast growing Japanese trees that were in the way [and] cut them back severely. Will they live? Poisoned during the afternoon, not badly, in face and hands either by the Japanese tree or at the vines near the lightning stub. Which?

April 5. Tuesday. — To Wooster. Met at Orrville Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, president of the board of trustees of the University of Wooster, Mr. Robinson, of the Troop, and others *en route* for Wooster to attend the celebration of the 6th instant. Was met at the station by my old friend of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, Judge Martin Welker, President Scovel, Professor Kirkwood, and others. Reached the pleasant home of the judge; met Mrs. Welker again. Tea and a hospitable, home-

like feeling and talk. But the "poison," the swollen face and blood-shot eyes, the look of "just coming out of a spree," was not merely embarrassing but painful.

April 6. Wednesday. — Decided to appear and speak according to program in spite of *la grippe* and the poisoned face. I had not slept at all. Judge Welker and other friends thought that I might appear notwithstanding my red and swollen face. Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, of Cleveland, spoke first. A carefully prepared written [speech]. President Scovel gave a short historical sketch of the university. I began: "A personal reference will be excused. Perhaps it is required by the circumstances. When your eyes met mine, a suspicion arose in your minds which I assure you is without foundation. I have not forsaken my temperance principles and practice. Appearances, I admit, are against me. But, in truth, it is not whiskey but poison ivy that did it."

The pleasant ripple of laughter and clapping of hands which greeted me put me at ease, and I got off a sensible talk on education and manual training, with a semihumorous account of the wise location of the university.

Afternoon, drove with Judge Welker and his brother-in-law, Judge Armor, of Millersburg, to the farm of the judge and the experiment station. A fine and beautiful country. In the evening Professor Kirkwood and other teachers, the two ex-Members of Congress of Wooster, McClure and —, Dr. Barrett, and others called.

April 10. Sunday. — Face not so well; hands worse. Did not rest much during night.

The day spent pleasantly with Webb and the rest. Judge Ross, of Logansport, with Bristol called. The day chiefly spent in hearing the boys reading newspapers and in nursing my poisoned face. It gradually grew better as the day passed.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, April 10, 1892.

MY DEAR GUY: — Your letter came last evening. It is very welcome. Its tone and spirit are in exact harmony with my

own temper and feelings. The golden days are the days that are gone. It is a happiness to dwell upon them and to live them over again.

Two or three weeks ago, on an invitation from a student lecture committee, I went to Kenyon and made them a talk. Connected as trustee with three or four other colleges — [of] one of which (the Ohio State University) I am a founder, perhaps *the* founder, — I am so engaged at the commencement season that I can not go to Old Kenyon. Eight years away, it was like going *home* again after a protracted absence. My theme for an offhand talk was, "Some of the Boys and Men at Kenyon *More* than Fifty Years ago." Old Rosse Chapel was crowded. I never spoke to a more responsive and enthusiastic audience. Students, officers, and the lawyers in Mount Vernon, Hurd, Delano, and Curtis; old graduates or students before our time — Judge Davis, Chase (Chief Justice), Stanton, Henry Winter Davis, etc., etc., McIlvaine and Sparrow; Bryan, Trowbridge. Andrews, and Matthews. You see!

The only drawback is the college. The old building is neglected and in some degree down. It is thought to be looking up. But the boy school with new building — with three uniformed and well drilled companies — is very fine and promising. The girl school is fully up to the mark also. The theological seminary stands well. A gem of a chapel, a noble library and building for it, an excellent gymnasium, society hall, etc., etc. Taken together an unusually well equipped institution and buildings.

How we would have enjoyed *together* the visit! But, alas, not one of our cronies, classmates, or contemporaries was there. Think of it, the nearest to our day was a fine-looking boy in the military school, a *grandson* of Joash Rice Taylor, our classmate now in Michigan.

You don't know how nearly I came to visit Texas about these days with Dr. Curry of the Slater and Peabody Funds. It is a cherished dream which may yet be a reality.

Scott, the youngest, now twenty-one, has a place in an electric concern, "Thompson-Houston," At Cincinnati. Birch in Toledo still, Webb in Cleveland, Fanny and Rutherford here.

Yes, yes, I recall the feasts, the studies, the good times together! We shall cherish these friendly recollections till our latest breath. Good-bye. God bless you! Written with my eyes and face bunged up badly with poison ivy, but these thoughts are for the time a cure-all.

As ever,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE GUY M. BRYAN.

April 12. Tuesday.—Awoke on the Hudson—clear and cold. Met Dr. Curry at Fifth Avenue [Hotel]. Agreed as to the points to be discussed: 1. Du Bois to be recommended; 2. Miss Austin to have at Hampton three hundred dollars; 3. Aid for Presbyterian schools; 4. Pay appropriations to the religious bodies controlling the school aided.

Dined with Wm. E. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge and two daughters, Gilman, Dr. Curry, Dr. Nevins (long in Rome), and had an entertaining time.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, April 12, Tuesday.

MY DEAR FANNY:—I reached here after a very agreeable and comfortable trip on time—8 A. M. Poison dead—the *peeling* stage now in force. Shall be rid of that in a day or two.

I have opened relations with my old friend Wm. Henry Smith. He is not quite well. Dr. Curry and President Gilman will, with myself, constitute the caucus.

I forgot to speak, I think, of Frank DeWitt. When he comes I want you and Rutherford to capture him. He is worth cultivating. Can't Webb or some of you find something for him to do—in Toledo or Fremont? At any rate treat him as a friend and a brother.

It was well I came. The weather is cold, bright, and stimulating.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MISS FANNY HAYES.

April 13. Wednesday. — Visited the manual training school for teachers, at 9 University Place. An attractive and capable man in charge. Men as well as women educated for teachers of manual training for sixty dollars a year. Men can go there for short periods to complete their equipment.

At 11 A. M. Slater trustees met, viz., Stewart, Dodge, Gilman, Curry, and myself. The recommendations of the educational committee, on resolutions of Mr. Gilman, were all confirmed, viz., appropriations to about thirteen institutions. An article to be printed by Curry. Aid to Du Bois.

April 14. Thursday. — Breakfast with President Gilman. Talk of the City Club with the purpose of divorcing city affairs from national politics; Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Carter, leading persons. Introduced Gilman to Senator Warner Miller. The Nicaragua canal the topic of interest.

Forenoon, called on Mrs. Currier, at 28 West Twenty-seventh Street, where she was living over twenty years ago. I had not met her since 1844! She is a fine-looking, intelligent, and sensible old lady — gray, of course, but apparently in good health. Learned that she expected Charlotte tomorrow from Florida. I accepted an invitation to lunch at 1 P. M. Friday. Charlotte is to be surprised. This was the only stroke of humor visible. Earnest, cheerful, and wise words were in all her talk.

I now call on Howells at 241 Seventeenth Street, East. Lunched with Howells, Elinor, and the lovely nun-like daughter. They will soon change their residence. A happy chatty time. Howells is now editor of the *Metropolitan* [*Cosmopolitan*], owned by John Brisben Walker. In the building on Twenty-fifth, Broadway, and Madison Square. Called there and met Walker, an old Washington acquaintance and supporter. His room is the office in which Conkling wanted to sit and ruminate, looking at the splendid scene where Broadway and Fifth Avenue come together. I hope this will be Howells' best success.

Evening with Recorder Davis, Loyal Legion, of Chicago.

April 15. Friday. — At breakfast received a card from Du Bois, the colored scholar from Harvard. President Gilman and I arranged to give him seven hundred and fifty dollars — one-

half cash donation, one-half on his note — to support him one year in Germany at some university. Very glad to find that he is sensible, sufficiently religious, able, and a fair speaker.

An agreeable lunch with Mrs. Currier. Her son was absent waiting at the dock for the steamer from the South with Charlotte. Talked over old times and old friends and acquaintances.

Afternoon, at Carl Schurz's. A crowd of ladies listening to a lecture in German on poetry. Mr. Schurz and I went into his daughter Agatha's room and spent a happy hour. Dined with the daughters, the son, and two ladies. A very happy time.

April 16. Saturday. — At eleven called at Mrs. Currier's and found that Charlotte had arrived last evening. Walked with her to my room here in [the] Fifth Avenue. At 1 P. M. lunched with Mrs. Currier and Edward.

Dined with the Howells[es] at Fleischmann's Café, Tenth and Broadway. A very happy chat. Mildred, the beauty, is an author, and is *self-sustaining*. She gave me one of her pieces. She has one thousand dollars in bank.

April 17. Sunday. — About 10 A. M. called on Mrs. Charles Mead. The young folks, Larkin and Mabel, gone to see the Easter decorations of the churches — all beflowered. People visiting a half-dozen different churches to see the riches of the Easter ornamentation.

Mrs. Mead and I talked of all the kindred — of Lucy, of Fanny, of all we could think of. Larkin and Mabel came home filled with the wonderful flowers they had seen. . . .

Evening, called on Dr. Matthew T. Scott, of Lexington, Kentucky. An agreeable evening with them and luncheon. The talk of family. . . . A happy day.

April 18. Monday. — Called, 231 Second Avenue, on Mr. and Mrs. Evarts. A very long good talk. Maxwell, the youngest son, came in from Windsor, with Vermont talk. Mr. Evarts talked politics; hopeful for the Republican chances. A fine bust of Roger Sherman.

Afternoon, finished Howells' fine novel which he gave me, "The Quality of Mercy." Visited Laura Fullerton, my grand-

niece [here in school]. She was charming as ever and will dine with me here tomorrow.

April 19. Friday. — . . . Disappointed in the hope of having Laura Fullerton to dine with me. The dear girl has a nervous headache. . . . Met President Harper, of the Chicago University, and he introduced me to the editor-in-chief of the [Chicago] *Inter-Ocean*.

In the evening a short good-bye call on Mrs. Charles Mead.

April 20. Wednesday. — I hope this is my last day in New York. My strength is less than normal. I do not feel like sight-seeing. The fact of age is a reality. Home is the place for the old. The final home is the final rest. To be with Lucy!

At 4 P. M. met my good friend Mr. Moses Pierce at Park Avenue Hotel and arranged to go with him and Mrs. Pierce to their agreeable home in Norwich, Connecticut.

April 21. Thursday. — Reached Mr. Pierce's home in Norwich about 2 P. M. Mr. D. A. Wells called in the evening, Colonel Wait, and others.

April 22. Friday. — Visited banks, national and savings. They are now getting six per cent on loans. I made none therefore. Mr. Green, a member of the Legislature, Loyal Legion Companions, and others called.

April 23. Saturday. — Called on Mr. Wells at his home. Visited the Slater Memorial Library and Museum. I enjoy statuary more than paintings.

At 3 P. M., train for home. A very happy visit with Mr. and Mrs. Pierce. Met on train McBride, a kind friend of the Austins, an able business man who is "wise and good."

The wise and good find their greatest happiness comes to them from well-directed effort to make others happy. How to do this? Let your friend do what he prefers to do. I knew a good woman who was under the harrow. She never had a chance among the strong wills around her to have her own way. She visited at my home. I persuaded her to believe that here she should have things as she preferred to have them *in all cases*. She told me earnestly on leaving, she had never before in all

her life been so happy as in these Spiegel Grove days. Moral: *Try to let others have their way.*

[*Cleveland*], *April 24. Sunday.* — A good time with Mr. McBride. Reached Mrs. Austin's at 11 A. M. All at church. When they came, Mrs. Austin, Mattie, and Mrs. Huntington, a warm welcome after [my] five weeks' absence [from Cleveland].

April 25. Monday. — Learned to eat at Auntie Austin's the (new to me) grapefruit. Refreshing. — *Home again.*

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, April 29, 1892.

MY DEAR AUNTIE DAVIS: — Returning home after a longer absence than usual, I have just fished up from the pile on my table your letter of the 17th. Would that I could send you a soul-reaching antidote for your loneliness and grief. You have done so much for me and mine! I have felt guilty of ingratitude whenever I recall the oceans of good things I owe to your goodness and to your wonderful ability and skill in making others happy. [I think of] Lucy's little proverb, "The happiness of this life is to make others happy." One of your latest things is the sketch of Lucy. I have never told you how happy that made me. It grows on me. I am so glad *you* did it. I want nothing more. It is quiet, sympathetic, sensible, in good taste. Nobody else could have done it.

And what a life of good works the dear doctor lived. Don't you begin to thank God for him? Why despond? Live the life over in imagination. You were so blessed. You made him so happy. You can be grateful that he was yours.

Ever your friend, sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MRS. ELIZA G. DAVIS.

Cincinnati.

FREMONT, April 30, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. HILLIARD: — Protracted absences from home have prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your thoughtful courtesy in sending me your book "Politics and Pen Pictures."

I have read it with great interest. Its graphic description of the great conflict—the election of 1860, the Civil War, and the reconstruction period,—coming as it does from a conservative Southern Whig and “American” who opposed secession but who when the war came, espoused the cause of the Confederacy, is especially noteworthy and valuable. We had heard before from the Union side in many volumes, and from the pens of original and extreme States’ Rights men of the school of Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, but you have given a full, clear, and able presentation of this stirring epoch from the standpoint of a Southern Unionist of national sentiments, who was swept into the mighty struggle against the Union by the stress of strenuous circumstances. It aids in completing the great picture in a masterly way and will therefore be of permanent value. I beg you to receive my thanks for the volume.

With all good wishes. Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE H. W. HILLIARD,
Atlanta.

SPIEGEL GROVE, April 30, 1892.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—I know Major Camp intimately. He is able, well educated, of sound judgment, and may be trusted to the end of the chapter. He will do well anything he undertakes. He will be an efficient and satisfactory officer. I hope you can give him a place.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY.

May 3. Tuesday.—To Columbus. On the train from Fostoria met Mr. Hahn, the chairman of the Republican State Committee. A long and interesting talk with him on the political situation. He regards the factional power of George Cox and Company [Cincinnati] as permanently broken in Ohio.

At Columbus found the university board in session. The main question was as to the mode of heating the different build-

ings of the institution, new and old. On my motion, finally resolved to **try** concentrating all in a new building to cost not more than thirty thousand dollars with *all* complete.

May 4. Wednesday.—With Captain Abbott and Felton, Loyal Legion members, to Cincinnati. The approach to Cincinnati gave us a fine spring view of Cincinnati and its surroundings. Was met at the depot by Scott R., who was looking as finely as ever. Went to the Grand, now a homelike hotel.

The Loyal Legion annual reunion was a marked success. It is fortunate that General Cox succeeds Major Dawes. Major Dawes for five years has been an excellent chief. General Cox, with his dignity, prestige, and character, will carry on the dear commandery in a way to preserve and elevate [it].

General Miles made a capital speech. He complimented me and my Administration. Well received.

Bishop Vincent, the new chaplain, captured the commandery by an earnest talk. I got out of my trouble fairly well. I read the closing paragraph of Devens' famous Worcester speech and nearly broke down when I reached the reference to the presence of General Grant's wife at his death-bed.

May 5. Thursday.—Morning spent delightfully in a circle of old comrades in the large office, "swapping" reminiscences. Afternoon, again a charming time with Mrs. Herron. Evening with Scott, General Veasey, and the Iowa member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

May 6. Friday.—To Columbus. Saw Captain Cope at his office. Afternoon, visited the university with Captain Cope. Met the committee of the Y. M. C. A. Encouraged them to proceed in their work and promised hearty coöperation.

May 7. Saturday.—With Rogers and [family] and dined *with them happily*. Gradually I get rid of the effects of the poisoning. Evening called with Laura on R. H. Platt and Fanny Fullerton.

May 8. Sunday.—Must begin to prepare talks for the G. A. R. meeting at Piqua.

Morning, drove with General Mitchell, Mr. and Fanny Wall out Broad Street, across Alum Creek to the new allotment for a suburban extension of the city. Everywhere signs of rapid growth. Broad Street is very fine now and promises great things for the future.

Wall and Fanny lunched with General Mitchell. A long talk on aerial navigation. Does the albatross, the eagle, the gull, or any bird, sail, soar, or sweep up, down, and swiftly away, without propelling itself with its wings?

May 9. Monday.—Today I want to see Dr. Gladden as to the presidency of the university; Captain or Colonel Riggs as to Memorial Day, and some one as to the twenty-sixth G. A. R. Reunion in Piqua.

May 10.—Reached Piqua with a host of comrades about noon. Driven by committee to Companion John G. Battelle's residence. Met by Miss Fanny Battelle at the door of the tasteful cottage.

Afternoon, called on the stand by Comrade Warner in the rink. Warmly greeted and made a short response.

Evening with Mrs. Battelle and Miss Fanny Battelle at the rink. Drill of girls, songs, etc.

May 11. Wednesday.—Rain—cold; but the crowds were enthusiastic. McKinley came in time to help warm up. A procession in the rain; great good cheer. Drove with McKinley, Hicks, and General Force.

Elected by acclamation, on motion of B. B. Brown, delegate at large to National Encampment at Washington.

Evening, a fine campfire. McKinley made a noble speech. Mine was well received.

May 12. Thursday.—Still cold rain. With Battelle and Hicks visited their tin experiment,—rolling mill, corrugating works, etc. At noon with General Force and others north to Lima and home.

May 13. Friday.—At ten A. M. with Fanny to Sandusky to visit General and Mrs. Force at the Soldiers' Home to celebrate with them their wedding day, May 13, 1874.

Attended the funeral of a comrade. The clergyman, Congregationalist of Sandusky, preached an excellent sermon. After my afternoon nap dined beautifully. . . .

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, May 14, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:—Returning home last evening I find your note of the 6th. I fear I have been telling the story of the sensible course adopted by Ewing and Corwin in 1844 rather better than the facts will warrant. The truth is, I have had such a decided opinion of the folly of factional quarrels between public men, putting it merely on the low plane of self-interest, that I was solicitous to find precedents showing the good results of magnanimity and friendship between rivals in the same party. But human nature still rules, and what we have seen in recent years is merely a manifestation of what was going on fifty years ago, with, perhaps, wiser heads to control the tongues and pens.

I dined with General and Mrs. Force and a pleasant party at the Sandusky Home on the eighteenth anniversary of their wedding. He is quite himself again. Better in all ways than for years.

With kind regards to Mrs. Perry and Mr. Follett when you meet him.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE A. F. PERRY,
Cincinnati.

May 16. Monday.—Evening, read Lowell's book on the great conflict, I mean volume fifth of his prose works; full of capital argument.

May 18. Wednesday.—Read several books of Pope's "Iliad." Pope is a poet. His Homer may not be a literal rendering, but it is noble.

Finished the opening of my Memorial [Day] talk for Columbus.

SPIEGEL, May 19, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your favor of the 16th. General Force seems to be now delightfully *home*. With some of the board hostile and the party in power who wanted his place, he was often annoyed, but at present the general Government has probably nothing within his reach so good as the State Home.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

HONORABLE AARON F. PERRY.

May 22. Sunday.—I did not attend church on account of the effects of the poisoning. But it turned out I could safely have gone. In truth, I am now in all ways in better health than usual. This long absence from church will not, I hope, be repeated. It is longer than ever before since the war—six weeks.

May 24. Tuesday.—John Quincy Adams in his Diary, May 20, 1828, admits that his appointments of [General] Harrison to Colombia and [Peter B.] Porter as Secretary of War were not right but were expedient; and on the same ground he kept in the Cabinet [John] Maclean, whom he despised and regarded as unfit to be trusted. All this was [due to] the bee in the bonnet—the second term.

May 25, 1892.—Read extensively in the Diary of J. Q. Adams—seventh and eighth volumes—the Presidency. A bitter man—the most remarkable trait was his industry. Few men ever gave so many [hours] to work and study. Finished printing the Memorial Day speech.

SPIEGEL, May 25, 1892.

MY FRIEND:—I have a speech in type at the *Journal* office for Memorial Day. You would not want to send out the whole of it—it is long and commonplace for the most part—but the last three quarters of a column may be interesting. The last

two or three paragraphs are on the duties of the Nation by reason of the power and prestige the war has given us.

With best wishes. Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
Associated Press, New York.

Private.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, May 25, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:— I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th as to the amount credited to Fremont on the books of the Grant Monument Association. The statement you give, as follows, is no doubt correct:

"G. A. R., Moore Post, Fremont, Ohio.....	\$94.00
G. A. R., Rawson Post, Fremont, Ohio.....	52.00
G. A. R. Two Posts, Fremont, Ohio.....	242.00"

The facts are that immediately on the announcement of the death of General Grant, I conceived the idea that the time to raise the funds for a monument was while the whole country was mourning their loss most keenly and before his burial. I recalled the fact that for the Garfield monument at Cleveland more than one hundred thousand dollars was raised in Cleveland alone before the funeral of President Garfield, without much effort, and perhaps less than twenty thousand dollars in the whole country after repeated trials, afterwards. My plan was to ask all the G. A. R. posts to hold meetings, appoint committees, and canvass their respective neighborhoods. To show its practical working the two posts in Fremont took it up and in a few hours the amount you have was collected. In the meantime the telegraph was used to call attention to the plan.

The commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. was of opinion that the proper place for the monument was Washington. My plan designated New York. The commander also held that the principal monument to Grant ought to be paid for by Act of Congress. The plan being thus disapproved of was not pushed. Of the amount raised by the Fremont posts, I paid two hundred

dollars. All this, that you may have "the truth of history" and not for publication, or the public.

With best wishes for your success.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

JAMES C. REED,

SECRETARY OF THE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

SPIEGEL GROVE, May 27, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. CURTIS:— I have long had it in mind to write to you in behalf of a single Presidential term of six years, and to urge you to make it the special aim of the National Civil Service Reform League. This letter will be hastily written but the suggestion I offer has been maturely considered, and is my deliberate opinion after such reflection as I am able to give.

A few days ago I read in the *Civil Service Record* your excellent address at the April meeting in Baltimore.

The society by pegging away is gaining step by step. But here is an opportunity. The country is ready for it. It will give the society prestige for all its other issues. Receiving Mr. Eaton's article in the *North American* for June this morning decided me to delay no longer. NOTHING is more in the way of the reform of the civil service than the President's natural desire to have the endorsement of a second term. I respect Mr. Cleveland. He is sound, independent, and firm. I do not hesitate to speak well of him on all occasions. But his last two years—well, to be moderate—did not strengthen the reform of the civil service. He fell a victim to the necessity of a re-election. The society you are at the head of is doing good but it does not attract new supporters to the cause as it would do with the salient issue of one term for the Presidency. Please think of it. I see reasons in all directions as plenty as blackberries, but I will spare you the list.

I am tempted to add a word of criticism on one sentence in your address. It is not of great importance, and the statement was probably a passing inadvertence. You speak of the use of patronage by the President in elections. You say: "There has been no Administration since that of John Quincy Adams which

has not done the same thing." Always an admirer of John Quincy Adams and of his public career, I am yet persuaded that while he *personally* never turned his hand over to get promotion, he was no more clear of offense in that direction than myself. And if you speak of those under him — his Cabinet and other officials — high and low, I am satisfied that they interfered in elections more than those under me. It is *certain* he did not do half as much to prevent it as I did.

I can speak of one locality and you must know of another. My files of newspapers show that office-holders were in force in the Adams Conventions in State and country in 1828. They also show that in 1880, for the first time since party government began, they were conspicuous by their absence from all party caucuses. How was it in the *pivotal place under your eyes*, New York City? Did Adams office-holders show less activity in machine work than Collector Merritt, Postmaster James, and Naval Officer Burt? But I am boring you.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

May 28. Saturday. — The long looked-for end of my old friend General Buckland has come at last after years of suffering, perhaps six or eight, from a mysterious difficulty in his chest. He was yesterday, about 4 P. M. at his law office, seized with distressing pains; was carried home and died about six o'clock or half past six; was conscious to the last moment. Worn out with disease and with old age, he passed away. He was a strong and conspicuous figure for more than forty years, at the bar, as a citizen, as a public man, and especially as a soldier. His traits of character and faculties were honesty, amazing industry, tenacity of purpose, and perseverance, and a courage, physical and moral, unsurpassed. He was a friend to be trusted. He was a man of executive talents and power rarely found in common life. His opportunity was the war. It came to him when he was fifty years old. Late in life to learn a new profession, and especially the profession which, in a peculiar

degree, requires youth, elasticity of spirit, and physical strength and endurance. But the new, strange, hard life was for General Buckland congenial. He was fitted for it, equal to it. Shiloh's day was his fortunate day. On the right of the army so furiously assailed,—under the genius of the war, as it afterwards was proved, under Sherman, General Buckland with his gallant Seventy-second and his brigade, saved the day. Shiloh and Buckland are linked together, to his honor, forever.

May 30. Monday. Memorial Day.—On 7 o'clock train to Fostoria, thence to Columbus. Found Laura and all well. In the evening at the Board of Trade, a large audience. My address was well received and satisfactorily got off. Laura greatly pleased which made me content.

May 31. Tuesday.—Home again.—Afternoon, funeral of my aged friend, General Buckland. A fine sermon by [the] Rev. [Mr.] Aves of Norwalk. A large and beautiful military funeral. I spoke briefly—a tribute

June 1, 1892. Wednesday.—Reached Columbus about 11 A. M. after a pleasant journey with comrades Winters and Cammetz of the Seventy-second

Found at Captain Cope's office the university board in session, viz., Godfrey, Wing, Schueller, and Chamberlain (the new member). The questions were the bids for the loan of one hundred thousand dollars [in] certificates. The bidders were sharp young fellows, Mr. Reis for Seasongood and Mayer bid "par, interest, and 106 15/100." This we interpreted to mean 6 15/100 premium on each \$100 or \$6,150 in the aggregate. This was the highest. All others rejected, this one accepted. Mr. Reis claimed that it meant 106 15/100 as the total premium on the whole \$100,000. But he finally agreed to adopt our view.

We discussed a new scheme for heating and power—doing the whole work from one point and carrying it in a sewer-built passage way. Rain—rain.

June 2. Thursday.—Morning, another session of the board. Afternoon, read with Laura Edwin Arnold's "Death and Afterwards." A remarkable argument for immortality in the sense,

not of continued and conscious identity or personality, but in the sense of continued life and progressive evolution; *e. g.*, passing from the chrysalis to the butterfly, etc., etc; but very beautiful and persuasive. Called in the evening on Fanny and the doctor. Laura [Fullerton] came home from her New York school, a lovely vision — as “delightful a vision as ever lighted on this orb.”

June 4. Saturday. — June 4, 1834, first came here (then Lower Sandusky) with Uncle, Mother, and dear sister Fanny, *en route* for New England to visit grandparents and other relatives.

Agreed to be at Chautauqua to preside on Grangers' Day and on G. A. R. Day, August 19 and 20.

CHAPTER LIV

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS 1892 — TRIP TO NEW ENGLAND, ADDRESS AT FRAMINGHAM — G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT WASHINGTON, MARCHES IN PROCESSION — THE LESSON OF SEVENTY YEARS — MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE — AT CHICAGO FOR COLUMBIAN FAIR DEDICATION — DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON — ELECTION OF CLEVELAND — LAST ACTIVITIES — 1892-1893

JUNE 5. *Sunday.* — Blaine resigns from Harrison's Cabinet. Bad relations between Blaine and Harrison. More important — between Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Harrison. Now a fight for the nomination at the Republican National Convention the 7th. There may be enough division and hostility to defeat the Republicans. It clouds their prospects for the time. Probably the only chance is to drop both Blaine and Harrison and combine on Sherman, McKinley, or ——?

Blaine's former conduct, with this, will carry many Republicans into opposition if he is nominated. Insincerity and lack of honesty, in the opinion of many good people, will injure Blaine if he is in the race. He is *popular* — very — but lacks the confidence to command support with the thoughtful and conservative.

June 7. Tuesday. — The Blaine boom or brag is either suspended or weakened by the news of last evening.

After all their care and my care the *Journal* folks had in my last sentence of Memorial [Day] address *immorality* instead of *immortality*.

Bellamy, in the *North American Review*, on the "Progress of Nationalism," says many good things. "Millionaires and their shadows the tramps." — Yes, pauperism is the shadow of excessive wealth.

Took 11 A. M. train [to Cleveland]. As we passed east of Norwalk a heavy fall of rain near Oberlin. Soon after we passed, the flood washed out the railroad for a quarter of a mile. Reached Aunty Austin's, 891 Prospect, just as the rain began. Happy meetings.

June 8. Wednesday. — Called on President Thwing and was excused from attending the meeting of the board of Western Reserve University on the 21-22d. Called [also] on Honorable Amos Townsend, the secretary and active man of the Garfield Monument Association. He and Edwards agreed with me that the Republican National Convention would do well to drop Blaine and Harrison and take up McKinley.

Afternoon, met with the Garfield Monument Board. Present, Senator Payne, Townsend, Parsons, Judge White, General Barnett. All affairs in good condition; funds ample, out of debt. Ordered the statues to be completed; reelected the old officers. Next with General Barnett, attended and presided at meeting of board of Western Reserve Historical Society. Judge Baldwin the active man. He was elected president, with other officers. Funds in good condition. Over ten thousand dollars in hand to fit up the fire-proof building.

June 9. Thursday. — Afternoon, home via Lake Shore. Met the Baptist ("bishop") superintendent of this region, also Chaplain Collins. About all I meet think it is best for the National Convention to drop Harrison and Blaine and take up McKinley. Senator Payne in Cleveland talked most pleasantly of the way Southern Senators, Colquitt and others, spoke of Hayes and the Hayes Administration.

June 10. — Half past four P. M., telephoned from the *Journal* office that Harrison was nominated on the first ballot. This is well — perhaps the best possible — under all the circumstances. It gives Blaine a very black eye. He came into the fight when he was honorably bound to keep out. He had the support of almost all the unscrupulous bosses — Platt, Quay, Foraker, Clarkson, etc., etc. Harrison represents the best elements of the party. I hope McKinley has borne himself (as I am con-

fidest he has) as a man of honor should. Judge Lucius B. Otis, formerly a partner of Uncle in banking here, for thirty or forty years a capitalist of Chicago, is visiting at Aunt Miller's. He thinks Harrison is not a popular candidate. "He is a deacon [elder] in the Presbyterian Church. They are never liked by the people. They are stiff, cold, distant. They are the elect of God — by faith, not works, to be saved," etc., etc.

June 11. — Judge Otis says the weakest point in Harrison's canvass is the bread-and-butter brigade and the second term. The ins are not so numerous or so active and influential as the outs. Cleveland has something of the same weakness. His former office-holders are pushing his campaign.

Later. — I have read in two papers the proceedings. I am delighted. McKinley won new laurels. His fame is purer and brighter than ever. I have written congratulating him — "the man with the purest fame and the most brilliant record of any statesman in our political history." (Quotation from my letter.)

Afternoon, drove with Judge Otis west on pike with Mrs. Miller. He told me General Buckland asked him if he was satisfied as to a future life — a continuance of the personal existence here. That he [Buckland] had studied it all he could and the only conclusion he had reached was, "We don't know." He was a faithful churchman, however. Judge Otis agreed with him. Also a faithful churchman of the Episcopal Church.

Under "the plunder law," Hedges of Tiffin signed a bond to the State to get the money or securities the State gave to the old Mad River Railroad for one hundred thousand dollars. Otis saw the venerable, long-white-haired man coming out of Rudolphus Dickinson's home. Dickinson told Otis: "The old man who owns Tiffin thinks the bond will ruin him and offers me as a member of the Board of Public Works *one-half of all his property if I will get him out of it*. When I was a young man beginning in Tiffin, Hedges was kind to me. I told him to go home and borrow no trouble on account of that liability; that if it ever troubled him, to come to me again and I would help him." "Of course," said the judge, "it never came up against him. And so it is; men are often worried and suffer

from imaginary dangers. A peril is half conquered the moment it is boldly and resolutely met. I cut off tobacco and smoking after using it thirty years. I kept my box in my pocket full of tobacco, and a fine cigar *in sight* in my library. If they were a mile off, I never would have got rid of the hunger for them." Always face a difficulty or danger and it gives way.

Otis dined with us. Also Miller and his wife. Webb came in while we were at dinner from the Republican Convention at Minneapolis. McKinley was superb and gained new laurels.

June 15. Wednesday. — Finished reading Tourgée's "Mervale Eastman." It is his best book; puts the question of our time admirably. He has hit the nail on the head. More that is good and less that hurts than in any book I have seen on the question.

SPIEGEL, June 15, 1892.

MY DEAR GENERAL: — My notice, just received from Captain Hunter, names Captain (Judge) Lemmon, of Clyde, as *chairman* of the committee on tribute to General Buckland. *He* has time — *I* have not — and of course will prepare the sketch of the general. He is accurate and well supplied with the needed materials. Please support him for the authorship.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GENERAL M. F. FORCE.

June 17. Friday. — Evening, called on our Member of Congress, Colonel Haynes. The Democratic Convention at Chicago next week empties Washington of the members of the House. The colonel prefers Gorman to Cleveland. Cleveland is supported by the Mugwumps and his ex-office-holders. Neither of these forces are favorites. Yet with cash — the cash of Whitney, ex-Secretary of Navy — Cleveland has the large majority of delegates. Will his many adversaries, with the help of Tammany, and the threat of the loss of New York, be able to beat him?

June 18. Saturday. — I go to Delaware this morning. Will visit the three colleges, Wesleyan, State, and Kenyon before I return. Fifty years ago at Kenyon I graduated.

Met by the student at President Bashford's at the Delaware station and taken to the pleasant home. Welcomed by Mrs. Bashford.

Delaware, June 19. Sunday. — With Mr. Gray attended church. President Bashford preached, accepting fully the theory of evolution, and suggesting with some confidence a higher "sinless being" on this earth as the successor of man; supporting the idea by Scripture, science, analogies.

Delaware, June 20. Monday. — Saturday evening I took tea with the saint-like, venerable, wonderfully attractive President Merrick. He is feeble — ready to be translated. He said his father in Wilmington, Vermont, as a young man was a bosom friend of my father; that visiting at Delaware in his old age, he returned from one of his walks in a state of excitement: "I have found my long-lost friend — Rutherford Hayes. His name is on a gravestone in the old graveyard. Can you tell me about him. After I left Vermont I heard he went West. But I never learned the place." He soon ascertained that his friend was indeed found.

Attended meeting of the board. A full, good meeting. Vexed that formal documents, deeds, etc., etc., were read at full length. I expressed it and was relieved by a change of reading, etc.

Columbus, June 22. Wednesday. — Attended meeting of trustees of Ohio State University, yesterday and today. Elected H. C. Adams director of [the] industrial college. Have great hopes of him. Not a certainty.

Evening to Gambier. Met by President Sterling. Found Mr. Southworth, of Salem, at the president's. He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration Wednesday evening. Met Colonel Jacobs of Baltimore, an L. L. [Loyal Legion man].

June 23. Thursday. — Commencement. The two bishops, Vincent and Leonard, Mr. Delano, and others on the stand. Three orations by seniors; two of them by Buttles — now

Buttolph! The address to the Societies by Judge Ricks was good. I was most heartily greeted and made a scattering talk of fifteen minutes.

June 27. Monday. — To Cleveland to preside over Loyal Legion banquet at the Hollenden. Spoke acceptably. A very good time.

June 30. Thursday. — Webb came during the night. He was pleased with my speech. I am more gratified by pleasing the children and a few near friends and relatives than by any other thing connected with my public appearances.

July 4. Monday. — Morning, fireworks by Webb, Rud, and the two boys [Birchard's]. [Young] Webb soon recovered from his alarm and enjoyed them. . . . Scott came before noon, looking happy, handsome, and healthy, polite and gentlemanly. Proud of him. The little fellows good and happy. One of the best of the Fourths. Weather cool, bracing, bright, perfect.

July 6. Wednesday. — To Columbus. Afternoon, met the State University board and in the evening the Experiment Station board. After a friendly interview it was agreed to appoint a committee of each party to deal with all questions as to personal property. On our side, Mr. Wing and Professor Hunt. As to the large claims for buildings and improvements of real estate, that was passed — practically to be left with the Legislature.

July 7. Thursday. — Morning, called at [the] governor's office. Visited the university. Looked over buildings. Afternoon, to Cleveland.

The most important matter as to the university was to get the opinions of Godfrey, Dr. Schueller, Wing, and Chamberlain in favor of Dr. Washington Gladden for president. I wrote to Dr. Gladden that five were earnestly for his election and for an act allowing us to pay him a fair salary, and our belief that the other members of the board, Massie and Alexander, would concur with us.

Agreed with Colonel Brigham to go with him to the [National] Grange meeting at Chautauqua in August.

July 8. Friday. — At 891 Prospect. Only Miss Avery at home. Read to her Edwin Arnold's "Death and Afterwards," also bought and read Foran's "The Other Side," — a fair presentation of the labor question from the side of the working-man.

July 10. Sunday. — I have finished my correspondence and must now prepare two speeches — one a soldier talk for the Chautauqua at South Framingham, July 25, and one for Chautauqua Lake to the Grangers, August 19. The first will be easy. The next will be to show the value to farmers of "the higher (highest) education" and of manual training.

July 14. Thursday. — President Bashford writes another article in favor of prohibition as a remedy for intemperance. He thinks too that prohibition must have a party behind it — that is, in favor of it — for its enforcement. He fails to see either that a party *for* implies a party *against*; or he fails to see that a party against prohibition means a failure to enforce. No grand jury will indict where there is a party against it, or if by chance twelve out of one hundred and twenty are for [against] the indictment, it is certain that one in the twelve will refuse to convict.

July 15. Friday. — One of the autograph fiends wrote me for a sketch of my life in my own handwriting. I wrote a short note rebuking him. He replied much hurt; sent a sketch of Mr. Endicott, of Salem. I relented and replied: —

MY DEAR BOY: — You made a mistake in asking a busy man to write you a sketch of his life, no matter how short. I made a mistake in reminding you of it in a way to wound your feelings. I want to relieve you and to correct my mistake.

The enclosed compliance with your request will, I trust, do this and leave us friends.

With all regards. Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

ALBERT ENGLISH,
Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The sketch is : — Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. He began to prepare for college in the law office of Sherman Finch in Delaware in 1834. He continued his preparatory studies at Norwalk Seminary 1835-1836, and at the school of Isaac Webb in Middletown, Connecticut, 1837-1838 and entered Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in October or November 1838. He graduated August 3, 1842. He began the study of law at Columbus, Ohio, October 1842, and completed his preparation for the bar at the law school of Harvard College 1843-1845 under Justice Story and Professor Greenleaf. He was admitted to the [bar] at Marietta, Ohio, in 1845 — March 10 — and began the practice of his profession at Lower Sandusky, Ohio (now Fremont, Ohio). In 1846 he formed a partnership with Ralph P. Buckland, afterwards a distinguished general in the War for the Union, and a public man of probity and influence. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where he resided until 1873, when he returned to his old home at Fremont, Ohio, where he still lives.

He served in the War of the Rebellion from the beginning to the end ; saw much severe service ; was five times wounded — twice badly ; and had four horses shot under him. He began as a private in the Burnet Rifles and became captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general (by brevet).

He was ten times a candidate for civil offices ; was elected eight times ; twice defeated, and twice chosen by *one* majority.

He is President of the Regimental Association of the Twenty-third O. V. V. I. ; of the Society of the Army of West Virginia ; of the Maumee Valley Historical and Monumental Society ; of the Garfield Monumental Society ; of the Slater Education Fund for Freedmen ; of the National Prison Association ; Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of other organizations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Peabody Education Fund ; of the Ohio State University ; of the Western Reserve University ; of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and of other educational institutions and benevolent and charitable societies.

The most interesting fact in his life is his marriage December 30, 1852, to Lucy Ware Webb at Cincinnati, Ohio. She died June 25, 1889, leaving five children — four sons and one daughter — all now grown to maturity. Her motto was the Golden Rule, and with wonderfully attractive powers her life was an illustrious example of the rule.

He serves his party best who serves his country best.

July 17. Sunday. — Met at church Anthony Comstock, ardent, energetic, and sincere in his work [as secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice].

I go tomorrow to Cleveland to perfect loan; then to visit Mr. Evarts at Windsor; then 24-25 at South Framingham Chautauqua; then to Brattleboro, 26-31.

Anthony Comstock preached in the Presbyterian church today. He gave in glowing words my action in refusing pardon to a convict who used the mails to scatter obscene matter, the place [credit] of saving its [his society's] influence. He also spoke of Mrs. Hayes in the White House.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT, July 22, 1892.

MY DEAR FANNY: — After hearing the awful tragedy in Mr. Evarts' family, I changed direction and came to this lovely town. All friends here are well as usual. . . . The old home of our blacksmith ancestor is as fine as need be — much improved.

Mrs. Bigelow has regained her cheerfulness and never looked better. Charlotte DeWitt is in her usual health and is in good relations with her daughters-in-law.

I go tomorrow (Saturday) to South Framingham; expecting to reach there about 4 P. M. and to stay there Sunday and Monday, returning here to visit Wilmington (Mother's home) and Dummerston and spend one night in Grandfather's home here.

The Hay family of Cleveland were with me to this place. They have a summer home in New Hampshire, where they will remain two months.

My aim will be to reach home Monday morning, August 1.

With all love,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

MISS FANNY HAYES,
Fremont.

August 2. — A perfect day for the celebration of the defense of Fort Stephenson.

All passed off well. General Force and [the] Hon. [Mr.] Griffith, [and] Rev. Mr. Hutsinspiller drove with me in the procession. The Sixteenth Regiment looked well under Colonel Bunker. The meeting at the park was perhaps as large as any ever held there. Presiding, I made an unambitious talk on the battles fought near here — Wayne's victory in 1794, Harrison's in 1813 at Meigs, Perry's on Lake Erie, etc. Rev. Hutsinspiller spoke of the inspiring heroism of Croghan (a word he failed to pronounce correctly).

August 3. Wednesday. — All day engaged in correspondence, etc., etc. Huntington came in the morning. John Mitchell here also — a fine, promising young fellow. Birch, Mary, and their boys make Spiegel unusually happy.

August 6. Saturday. — Last evening attended for the first time the meeting of the Union Veterans' Union. About twenty present. Rather more life and comradeship than I looked for. They are the *battle* comrades, who have seen service — the men of Port Hudson, or under Rosecrans.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, August 6, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: — Your interesting letter of the 5th presents a record of service, sacrifice, and suffering of which you may well be proud, and which entitles you to the gratitude of all patriotic citizens.

It entitles you also to perfect frankness. A roll of a thousand old soldiers must have *present* efficiency, energy, devotion, devoutness, and the highest ability to do their *souls good*. Your

letter does not touch this vital question, and I have no personal knowledge which warrants me to speak in regard to it.

With all good wishes. Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

REVEREND THOMAS J. SHEPPARD.

August 7. Sunday. — Mr. Albritton referred to dancing, attending clubs, etc., etc., as sins to be avoided. Too many things innocent in themselves if innocently indulged are classed as sins. The envies, the slanders, the avarice, the meannesses, the ill-natured gossip of church members, are passed by.

August 12. Friday. — Laura and [I] drove perhaps an hour. It is a refreshing experience, these good talks and walks with the bright and thoughtful niece, the darling of these fifty years.

August 14. Sunday. — Mr. Albritton preached on immortality. Read Emerson's "Life"; his house burning, the fine letters to his friends who rebuilt it, — sitting with Webb and Laura under the old oak in front of the house.

August 15. Monday. — I go with Laura this morning 7:30 train via Fostoria — I to Delaware, she to Columbus.

I go to attend the funeral of my friend of many years, Judge Thomas C. Jones. He was a man of talents, original, a keen observer, a staunch Whig and Republican, a strenuous supporter of me and my Administration. A sound lawyer, a successful, upright, useful man; a leader in agriculture also; a forcible writer; known widely and favorably; one of my earliest and truest friends. Age seventy-six. So the end draws nearer. He was an Episcopalian in church relations. Has a fine family. I shall always miss him. He was nearer to me than any other friend of boyhood remaining in Delaware. A thinker and close observer, he was always interesting and wise. Hail! Farewell!

August 23. Tuesday. — At Spiegel after a week's absence. I find here, just returned from Norwalk, Birchard, Mary, and the boys. We returned last evening. Birch and I called at

Bristol's, Keeler's, and Miller's. At Miller's met Walter Sherman and his bride. She is attractive; tall, graceful, with an intelligent, alive, and friendly face and expression; more beautiful than I expected to find her. A prize. Learned that Fanny is in New York at Mrs. Dillenback's and may be home in a few days.

The diary of my absence is in brief [somewhat condensed] as follows:—After the funeral at Delaware, Monday 15th, to Columbus where I spent the night. Reached Cleveland Tuesday afternoon. Thursday, to Chautauqua with Colonel J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master of the National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry. Reached Chautauqua *about dark*; not a favorable way to get a first impression. Evening, was introduced to the assembly—a musicale. Received *Chautauqua salute*—waving of handkerchiefs. An immense congregation, of ladies mainly.

Friday, [I] presided over the New York State Grange [and] made my talk on the “Higher Education for All,” [which] went off well;—reply to the Grange resolutions for a separate agricultural and mechanical school.

Saturday, a magnificent G. A. R. occasion. My speech was a good deal more than well received. All sorts of good words about it from all sorts of people. A great audience; capital singing led by Mr. Excell, of Chicago.

Sunday, with Dr. Pliny H. Hayes, of Buffalo, and his wife to church in the amphitheatre (280 [feet] by 150), said to seat seven thousand; excellently fitted for its purpose. [We heard] Mr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, an orator. “King of Kings.” Dined with Dr. Flood in his pleasant cottage facing the lake. He is a candidate for Congress in the Erie District against a man of coarse ways (Sibley), the nominee of Prohibition, People's Party, and the Democrats.

August 25. Thursday.—On 9 o'clock train to preside at the meeting of the Maumee Valley Monumental Association, meeting in Memorial Hall, Toledo. Found there Samuel M. Young, Colonel D. W. H. Howard, ex-Mayor Hamilton, [the] Hon. [Mr.] Griffin, Mr. Tyler, of Defiance or Napoleon, Mr. Mitchell, of Maumee, Judge Dunlap, A. A. Graham, of the State His-

torical Society, [and] President Thompson, of Westerville. After a rapid dispatch of business, returned.

August 26. Friday. — Governor Gordon [of Georgia] is reported by W. A. Duncan, secretary of Chautauqua of Syracuse, to have said repeatedly in the presence of large numbers that when President Hayes dies Southern cities will build monuments to him, etc., etc.

The corner-stone of the sentiment of comradeship is the principle, the idea, of equal human rights as taught by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount and repeated by the Fathers in the Declaration of Independence.

At 7 P. M. Fanny, the darling, came from her trip — Adirondacks, New York, etc., etc. She was in a collision at Pittsburgh. Many — indeed all but her — were injured more or less. She is looking her finest, happy and spirited. It is a happiness to have her at home again.

August 29. — I go today [with Fanny to Lakeside] to the Twenty-third Reunion. I want to be the first there. We must shake hands oftener, and with more warmth, as our numbers grow less. . . . The reunion was altogether a happy time.

September 2. Friday. — I am in doubt as to going to Washington to the G. A. R. encampment. My troubles from the grippe and the poisoning make me uncomfortable at strange hotels. As yet I have no other arrangement for quarters. The invitation of the Kanawha Division would take me into the crowds. Mr. Stead, of Washington, invites me to be his guest with General Force and other friends of his.

Evening at Keeler's and meditation on my speech at the Conference of Charities and Correction at Cleveland. I will set forth *ex tempore* the different subjects included in the work the conference looks after, and then a few words on prisons, as a specialty that Cleveland may well look after.

September 3. Saturday. — Am clearing out the woods south of the house, the underbrush and smaller trees of large kinds of trees. Took no ride this afternoon; gave myself the luxury of working in the grove, opening, clearing up, etc.

September 4. Sunday.—Alone with Fanny in the house. Old Spiegel ours without interruption. Fanny and I get better acquainted in these periods of “all to ourselves.” She is sweet, kind, thoughtful, original, sound of judgment, and interesting. How she adds to my happiness! Without her life would be doleful enough.

In the evening we attended a lecture by [the] Rev. [Mr.] Fitch, a missionary for twenty years to China—the husband of our bright cousin, Mary McLelland. She is far the most interesting of the two. He is a Presbyterian. He had a good audience in our Methodist church. He spoke of the three hundred millions of people in China. Twelve million a year die in ignorance of the Bible—one million a month perishing without salvation! This to me seems monstrous. God, the Father of all, God, who is love, dooms millions of his creatures to eternal torment! This he did not say, but, of course, it is implied in what he did say. He gave very few facts, nothing new, and did it in a quiet, modest way, without egotism or pretension. One thinks well of his character but has a poor opinion of his ability and intelligence. He to bring a new religion to a polite and cultured people!

At the close of my seventieth year, I join the Chautauqua class of 1896—not at all confident that I shall live to complete it, but with two notions in my thinking about it. It may be useful as an example to others. Let education continue to the end of life. I find I gain by practice in writing the remarks and speeches I am constantly making.

I was awake more than usual last night and soon found myself composing semihumorous speeches. Excellent President is easily “nicked” into ex-President.

Of the four respectable gentlemen, now supported by the various political parties, two—the candidates of the third and fourth parties—General Weaver and General Bidwell, both would give all of their old shoes and boots to take the requisite preliminary step to becoming an ex-President. While one and two wish equally to (for the present) avoid it. One and two are agreed that the true issue is the tariff. One is for protection, the other for a revenue tariff. Weaver is for “more

money"; he would fill all pockets. One and two think well of "more money," but they both want it good money — the intrinsic money of the world. Good money cannot be too abundant; but irredeemable money, "wild-cat money," the more you have, the worse the financial condition of the country. Bidwell is for prohibition, national and state, perhaps also local. But the only practicable and safe prohibition is *self-prohibition*. This is golden. It may be this is Dr. Keely's *secret*; hence he says it is of gold!

Strictly private and confidential.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, September 5, 1892.

MY DEAR COMRADE: — I do not want this note to be seen by anyone but yourself. It is for your eye alone. No one knows that I write it.

I do not know the situation as you do, but it seems to me that the public opinion of Cleveland is against placing the monument on the Square in the place of the Perry monument. The Perry monument should not be removed. Its right to remain is *sacred*. Take time by the forelock. Consult nobody but your wife. Write a short note to the public. In one sentence refer to your judgment in favor of the Square, and to the decisions of the courts sustaining your legal right. Then in another sentence say that in deference to public opinion you will cheerfully coöperate in the selection of another site.

Excuse this from your old friend and comrade. Act promptly

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

COMRADE JAMES HAYR,
Cleveland.

September 8. — Finished remarks for the Conference of Charities and Correction next week at Cleveland. [I] try to show that the citizens must stand [by], aid, [and] inform public officers in their duties with respect to the dependent, defective, and criminal members of society.

September 9. Friday. — Drove P. M. to John Fitch's and brought Mary McLelland Fitch down to her lecture in the Presbyterian church, — her farewell to her friends before going to China again, after twenty years there as a missionary. How hopeless the work seems! But to her it is duty and happiness — and this with zeal and devotion. Therefore it is well with her!

September 11. Sunday. — Evening over to Dr. Stilwell's and read him my little speech from printed slips. He said it was the best speech I ever made. It was in the line of his benevolent nature and hence its excellence.

Cleveland, September 13. — Called A. M. at the Forest City House and met there Mr. Byers, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and soon after General Brinkerhoff, the president of the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction, Dr. Avery, and others.

In the evening *in the rain*, at the Y. M. C. A. building. A fair meeting, a good meeting, considering the weather. Got off my little speech tolerably. Dr. Avery made an excellent annual address. The mayor's welcome was hearty and in good taste. A hearty hand-shaking at the close of the meeting.

September 14. Wednesday. — At 9 A. M. met in the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Avery presiding. Made a motion raising a committee to get rid of repeated commitments of the same old misdemeanants. Excellent papers by Alexander Johnson and others.

September 15. — Thursday. — The question as to going to Washington is now in my thoughts. It is probable I will go via Wheeling and Lake Erie to Wheeling; thence to Washington after a night's rest in Wheeling. Spent the day getting ready, writing to friends, etc. I go not for pleasure. It will be sad enough in some respects. In Washington without Lucy! This is the only time I have visited the city since the end of my term, almost twelve years ago. Mrs. Harrison seems to be near death's door. But the good and much loved comrades of the Army of West Virginia, of the "Old Kanawha Division," expect me and urge it [my going].

In speaking I must give short talks on some distinct topic of the war; as, the value of manhood—better than learning, talents, ancestry, social standing, and wealth, all combined; the rights and interests of men—the plain people; or what Europe, the world, thinks of us, our influence in the family of nations; or pensions; or our leaders, Lincoln and Grant.

September 16. Friday.—The best idea I recall, the result of my almost seventy years of experience, is the capacity of men and women for self-improvement. Shakespeare says: "By use (habit) we can almost change the stamp of nature."* Beginning early, the young can train themselves to good dispositions, to good minds, to *steady nerves*, to courage, to self-control, and to all the virtues and graces of mind and body. How vast, how important!

I have a desire, not intense but growing, to live to seventy. I now feel as if I could leave this sphere willingly after that day, [the] 4th [of] October next—two weeks and four days.

Reached Wheeling about 5 P. M. Was met at the station by Colonel Cochran who took my satchel and walked with me to the McClure House. The colonel and a consul under Cleveland to Japan took tea with me. In the evening a number of West Virginia friends called and made the evening very agreeable,—Colonel Thayer Melvin, Mr. A. W. Campbell, recently from Europe, Captain Dovener, candidate for Congress, Republican.

September 17. Saturday.—Fine weather. An early breakfast. Got off about half past eight. The cars crowded with old soldiers. On being found out, hand-shaking with them and their wives and young people began and continued the next four or five days. Heavy train behind time. Scott, from Cincinnati, found me soon after starting from Wheeling. A fine son he is. Reached Washington about 9 P. M. Recognized by a policeman in the crowd who showed me to a hack and told me how to get my trunk to my host's house. (Robert Stead.)

* Shakespeare's exact phraseology (*Hamlet*, iii:4:168) is: "For use almost can change the stamp of nature."

Was soon comfortably at home with Mr. and Mrs. Stead. She is a niece of my friend General Force, and I could not have fallen into better hands. No fuss, no fidgets, but a careful regard for all my needs.

September 18. Sunday. — A fine day. At about 10:40 A. M. with my large fine boy, Scott R., went to our old church, the Foundry, corner [of] Fourteenth and H. As we entered, I told the usher who I was, and he put me in the pew Lucy and I occupied during our four years in the White House. I soon was recognized by a gentleman in the pew before me, Rev. Dr. —, editor of the new Methodist organ in Washington. The clergyman of the church is Rev. Oliver Brown.

September 19. Monday. — With Webb, Bottsford, Captain McKee, Adjutant-General Williams, and others, went over to Arlington and inaugurated [the] monument to General Crook.

Evening, met Colonel Nicholson, General Hawley, and a host of Loyal Legion friends at the Army and Navy Club. Mr. Stead and General Force with me.

September 20. Tuesday. — The day of the great parade. I had tramped afoot with my comrades in post duties at home, at State Encampments, and at the National Encampment in Detroit. It struck me as the thing to do to follow these precedents at Washington. The people looking on and the comrades approved by applause in a very gratifying way. Nothing of the sort could have been better than the demonstration on Fifteenth Street — Treasury on one side, Riggs House on the other — and as I approached the stand, Senator Hawley led in the cheering. It was enough to stir the blood of the coldest and oldest.

Evening dined at Army and Navy Club, meeting at table General Schofield, Vice-President Morton, Senators Manderson, Hawley, and other notabilities of the army and navy gathered to meet me. After dinner a general hand-shaking.

September 21. Wednesday. — Began to rain. The encampment met in the hall, Fifteenth Street, near southeast corner, and Pennsylvania Avenue. All agreeable. I sat next the aisle, behind [Isaac F.] Mack, the Commander, next to Squires of To-

ledo. When Past Commander — moved resolutions of sympathy with President and Mrs. Harrison, [and] I rose promptly to second it [them], there broke out enthusiastic and general cheering which lasted a long time. When it ceased—in the language of the newspapers—I “simply said, ‘I second the resolution.’” When I took my seat the applause was renewed.

In the evening, Tuesday evening, was the meeting of the Army of West Virginia in the Grant [great] tent. Colonel Lang engineered it. General Bukey was secretary. General Rosecrans, Governor Pierrepont, General Powell, and others spoke, and I presided. The event of the evening was the going out of the electric lights leaving us in total darkness. But the result was typical of the good order which prevailed throughout the whole encampment. The strange thing occurred—perfect order, and we went on with the speeches and business of the society, elected officers, passed resolutions, and quietly adjourned, the great audience having no noise or confusion, except the usual applause when good things were said. When General Rosecrans was speaking, some one said, “We would like to see his face.” I lighted a match and held it near his face. This was greeted with great applause, or rather, the old veteran was heartily applauded.

Wednesday evening dined again at the club.

September 22. Thursday.—Still raining heavily. I took a carriage and called at the Lucy Hayes Deaconess Home, first of all, and found it in every way interesting and creditable. The lady in charge and her husband, Rev. —, were very hearty, intelligent, and friendly. Next I called on my old orderly of the war and steward in the White House, William T. Crump, at his plain but clean and orderly hotel. He is loyal to Lucy and myself to the last syllable. Then on Mrs. Clare H. Mohun, in Georgetown. An exceedingly agreeable lady, a firm friend of Lucy.

Afternoon, went to the meeting, the national meeting, of the U. V. U. (Union Veterans' Union). Sat with the Ohio men. Soon recognized and cheered warmly. Responded in a few words; well received.

Evening at the Washington reception to the G. A. R., in the noble hall of the Pension Department—one of the finest, largest, and most convenient halls for such a meeting to be found anywhere. With the Vice-President, Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R., and the Cabinet—Foster (J. W.), Wanamaker, Rusk, etc.—(Foster and Wanamaker escorting me) marched down into the hall from the gallery and took places on the stand. Vice-President Morton *read* a short and appropriate address. Palmer spoke warmly and in an oratorical vein. This was the whole programme, but the multitude called vigorously “Hayes,” “Hayes,” and Past Commander and ex-Commander Burdette presented me. The cheering seemed universal, beyond anything else of the kind that evening. I spoke briefly—the idea being, the growth, splendor, and prestige of the city of Washington is typical of the great results of the Union triumph in 1861-5. Well received.

Home to the most agreeable hospitality of Robert and Mrs. Stead about 10:40, under the kind and thoughtful guidance of Colonel Nicholson.

My lady friend at the refreshment table was an agreeable lady, in mourning for her father, Miss Martha H. Scott, daughter of Colonel Scott of the army, in charge, until his death, of the War Records.

Governor and Senator Hawley specially attentive and courteous to me. [So also] Colonel Nicholson, General Park, Secretary of State Foster, [and] all of the attendants at the White House.

October 1. Saturday.—Began in earnest my Chautauqua reading. Topic Greece. Am trying to get first the geography. Will read Byron’s “Childe Harold” on Greece, “Siege of Corinth,” etc.; consult the classical dictionary; read novels and travels; get pictures, etc., pertaining to Greece.

October 2. Sunday.—I have begun to read the Chautauqua course for 1892-6. Will I keep it up? Doubtful, but I begin.

“The Prussian needle-gun did not conquer France. It was the German schoolmasters.” But the higher education turns out the schoolmasters. The higher education is not like money or

land or other property. It cannot be monopolized where free schools exist. It is like pure air, good pavements in the streets, or electric lights. It benefits all who are near to it. Elementary education, all are agreed that the state should provide for, and probably most people agree that it should be in compulsory schools. Then higher education *must be* — colleges, universities, and schools of specialties.

SPIEGEL, October 2, 1892.

MY DEAR COLONEL: — The Washington trip I dreaded. Was a little under the weather with a mild gripe; couldn't but be down thinking of Lucy, and in all directions I could see reasons for not wanting to go. But I am glad I went. I enjoyed it keenly. Speaking six or eight times, I warmed up and cast off the cold or gripe and returned home in perfect health and not worn-out.

One point: I got an invitation from a nephew of General Force, 1208 K Street, next square east of Sherman's, a quiet nice place. When anybody asked where I was, my reply was, "At a private house on K Street. But I am at Ohio Headquarters, Riggs House, in the morning." I wish you could have been present. It was far better in all respects than I anticipated. No reunion has equalled it in numbers or enjoyment. The papers you see have told you all about it. A few things. The good behavior of the affair was notable. For example the gas [?] in the great tent went out early, leaving the Society of West Virginia in the dark. It did not cause a ripple of disturbance, — not a cat-call, nobody whistled or jeered! I introduced speaker after speaker. Applause and decent remarks; no intoxication whatever; attended to business; elected officers; no need of light! When I presented General Rosecrans with a few words of commendation, some one called "louder" to him; he spoke in low tones. He said, "I speak as loud as I can." The caller said, "Well, I would like to see your face." I called for a match, struck it and held it to his face. There was great applause, but nothing more. Could that be beaten? And it was typical of the good nature and good conduct of the men and women who came together interested in the old veterans.

The soldiers brought their wives and daughters in greater numbers than ever before — vastly more. The Washington people did their part handsomely. The drawback was the gloom at the White House — the absence of the President. It was a real calamity. The opportunity to make twenty short, fitting, nail-on-the-head speeches to the corps meetings, army society meetings, etc., etc., which he would have had, and which he would have done [used] so well, was perfectly ready for him. It would, if improved as it would have been, have sent thousands home brimful of enthusiasm for him. All lost. It may be the difference between victory and defeat. But I am stringing this out unconscionably — whew, what a word!

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

P. S. — Fanny and I go to New York, Mohonk Lake, etc., etc., Thursday, 6th, and I go to Chicago 18th. I am seventy (4th) day after tomorrow.

Second P. S. — I have just read your letter of the 26th. The Crook business went off nicely — without the granite. The strikes did the mischief with [the] granite part. The bronze tablets were on the ground and were regarded as good.

The Army of West Virginia had two meetings — all good. The tide seems to have turned my way. The Loyal Legion part of it was excellent at the Army and Navy Club. Eleven hundred said to be in Washington. I did miss you. Nicholson did excellently, however.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN.

October 3. Monday. — Read in the evening Greece in "Chambers' Encyclopædia," also of her and her heroes in Byron's "Siege of Corinth" and in "Childe Harold."

October 4. Tuesday. — My birthday. Seventy years old today. Now my life is as happy as that of people of the common standard; more so, I suspect, far more so.

I have tried to phrase my best lesson from the observation and experience of the seventy years. The idea is the chief

distinction between man and the lower animals, viz., his improvability by self-culture. A man can by self-culture, with care and perseverance, "almost change the stamp of nature." He can add to his natural faculties and powers; he can supply defects, eradicate evil tendencies, and strengthen and quicken all good tendencies and powers. This is the vital fact in our nature. Washington, naturally with a violent temper, by self-culture acquired a wonderful control over this tendency. My tendency to nervousness in my younger days, in view of the fact of a number of near relatives on both my father's and mother's side of the house having become insane, gave some serious uneasiness. I made up my mind to overcome it—to maintain steady nerves if possible under the most trying circumstances. In the cross-examination of witnesses before a crowded courthouse—as in the Nancy Farrer case in 1850 or 1851—I soon found I could control myself even in the worst of testing cases. Finally, in battle.

Once fired on by a cannon a few feet distant, breaking the window of the car where I sat, so as to be covered with the powder, wads, and broken glass, I did not move a particle—not even a finger; was not in the least disturbed by shells bursting near me. Recently the dentist plugging a large cavity in a tooth said, "It will not give you much pain but it will disturb your nerves." I replied, "I have no nerves." He said, "I think I shall find some nerves." After he had worked away, pounding, grinding, and filing for some time, I fell into a sweet sleep in his hands, his working having a rather soothing effect!

The case of the cannon fired into the car occurred as I was going to the first opening ceremony of the great Centennial Exposition from Buffalo direct by a new railroad to Philadelphia. The train was met at all stations with a welcome to the notabilities and to the new railroad. Bands, crowds, flags, and cannon firing. At one place the cannon, a few feet from the track, was to be fired just after the last car had passed. The train stopped more suddenly than was anticipated and the shot was fired direct into the window where I sat. The glass cut my forehead so it bled freely. The powder and wet wads plastered my face and eyes, etc., but I did not stir. A fellow

passenger a few seats away, as the smoke cleared off, looking at me saw I had not stirred and thought I was killed. He came to me. I told him in the most matter-of-fact way that I was sure I was not hurt seriously, although I could not see and was covered with blood.

A young friend congratulates me on my seventy years and asks me for my opinion of education. I reply:—"Remember that man differs from other animals in this: By habit, care, self-culture, he can improve every faculty, add to his power, and supply in some degree all defects. Learn to know thyself [yourself] to the end that you may improve your powers, your conduct, your character. This is the true aim of education; and the best of all education is self-education."

A happy birthday. Mary, Birchard, Sherman, Webb, and Fanny present; a good letter from Scott. At dinner, Mrs. Miller also. A drive by the High Bridge [and] the cemetery.

Cutting out trees in the grove so as to bring into view the veteran oak near main entrance. Webb worked "like a Trojan" (one of Uncle Birchard's phrases). *Mem.*:—Will call the said oak "the Old Veteran." Veterans need not be *old*. Grant called all soldiers veterans who had been under fire in battle if they stood it well.

October 5. Wednesday.—The Bible and Shakespeare both use birthday in the sense of anniversary of one's birthday.

Spent the day with the trees, letters, and the Chautauqua at home; and abroad in a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal official board. Fixed salary of pastor [at] thirteen hundred dollars, the total [budget] at twenty-two hundred dollars. I notified the board—and all agreed it was fair and best—that the payment by me of one-fourth the debt of the church depended on paying in two years from October 4, 1892, and *if I lived*.

October 6. Thursday.—With Fanny and Miss Avery to Cleveland. A good little visit, and at 8:30 P. M., on a good train, Fanny and I to Albany.

October 7. Friday.—To Mohonk on time. A pleasant welcome. Dine and at room. Took the Fox Path with Mr. Vredenburg, of Chicago, and Mr. Martin or Marston, of

Brooklyn. Stood the rough tramp well. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, of Norwich, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter, of New York, Mr. Ward, of Westchester.

October 8. Mohonk House.—In the evening came Mr. Houghton and his daughter, General Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, etc. Also afternoon about twenty people. Politics with Mr. Smith, Houghton, Morgan, and Mr. Smiley.

October 9. Sunday.—Cool; gleams of sun and clouds. As I look from my room (southwest corner, third story), I see the extensive valley and over to the Catskills. Walked this afternoon with Fanny to Eagle Cliff and up into the tower. A noble view. Probably nothing finer anywhere.

October 10. Monday.—Cool, clear, beautiful. Will go this morning to New York with Fanny to attend the Peabody meeting and perhaps the naval parade tomorrow and the grand parade Wednesday [in celebration of the quadricentennial anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus].

New York, October 11. Tuesday.—A letter from Chairman Gardner that Judge Dittenhoeffer would escort us to the naval parade, 9:45 A. M.

The naval parade was "august." In all respects worthy. Met the Vice-President, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. McClellan. Introduced Frances to them. Escorted Mrs. Grant to the lunch. Governor Flower most agreeable. Mayor Grant, Judge Brown, General Horace Porter, Noble, Rusk, and a world of other notables.

Dined happily at 60 East Seventy-ninth, Charles L. Mead's.

October 12. Wednesday.—Weather still good. The great parade today; Slater committee; Peabody board.

At eleven with General McCook headed the procession of notables out of [the] Fifth Avenue [Hotel] through the crowds to the reviewing stand. Governor Flower, on the right, Vice-President Morton next, then General Schofield. Then I came with ex-President Cleveland. In the rear Governor Foster, Elkins, Rusk, Tracy, etc. The United States troops first, and so on. Now, at 4 P. M., they are still passing.

I left in an hour and attended the meeting of the Peabody trustees. Got favorable action on Mississippi and Florida. They will share with others the benefits of the fund, notwithstanding their repudiation. Also got a committee not favorable to scattering the fund after four years — after the thirty years of its limit. That is as much concentration as the trust admits of in view of Mr. Peabody's instructions and wish. The committee consists of the chairman, Mr. Winthrop, the general agent, Dr. Curry, Hayes, Fuller, Henry, and —.

One interesting question arises. When the thirty years has expired, viz., February 1897, the then board will decide as to continuing or distributing the fund, and if distributed, how.

Evening the Peabody banquet. Escorted Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, to the table. Mr. Evarts presided with Mrs. Chief Justice Fuller. The Chief Justice escorted Fanny. Present: Bishop Whipple, Drexel, Green, Porter, Courtenay, Gibson, Henry, Somerville, and Endicott and Curry; Mrs. Curry, [Mrs.] Henry, and Mrs. Pierce, Miss Henry. A quiet, enjoyable banquet. Found Mrs. Henry a good table mate; a firm Presbyterian, fair-minded, gracious, and interesting. She told how my friend was "hypnotized" by Mrs. Hardy.

October 13. Thursday. New York. — Men are busy taking down the great stands in sight from our windows. The papers are full of the stupendous affair. It was not nearly so inspiring as the G. A. R. encampment at Washington, — the procession not so long, — but a good affair of its sort. Tonight ends it with a banquet. The tall tower on the corner of Twenty-fifth [Street] at Madison Square was the spectacle of last night with its electric illumination.

Dr. Curry and Dr. Gilman meet at my room at ten o'clock on Slater business. Old friends meet me and greet me so pleasantly; General A. G. McCook, Jacobus, Elkins, Warner Miller, Bishop Whipple. The bishop says Winthrop said: "Tell President Hayes we all admire and love him."

In the evening attended the banquet which wound up the great celebration. Mayor Grant, a young man, presided; near him Governor Flower; next on his right Vice-President Morton

and Mr. Cleveland; on his left myself, General Horace Porter, *et al.* Speeches so-so, except Porter's which was so good. Mrs. Curry, Dr. Curry, and Fanny with Mrs. Curry's sister, Miss Pierce, in Box 23.

The Greek tried to make the most of every faculty of body and mind. He knew that every faculty was capable of almost infinite improvement.

October 14. Friday. — Early up and with Fanny to Mohonk. Welcomed warmly by the generous hosts and found a large attendance at the Indian Conference. Dawes and wife, Mrs. Claflin, Houghton and daughter, Pierce and wife (both Pierces); Joseph Cook, Theodore Roosevelt, [and] Commissioner Morgan.

Took a rowing exercise with Miss Houghton around the lake. In the evening Conference meeting. A platform adopted. On resolutions approving Mr. Dawes by Pierce (E. L.), I spoke offhand complimentary of him. Also Cook, General Morgan, Roosevelt, *et al.* A good wind-up of the Conference.

October 15. Saturday. — Fine weather. The most of the friends go this morning. Mr. Houghton says liquor sellers are on the right side of many questions. They want to be, because they are on the defensive by reason of their business and they are glad of a chance to offset its disgrace by counter virtues! The cause of political apathy is general prosperity and a general dislike by the active political elements, the workers, of the candidates of both parties. So the very merit of the Administration prevents that interest in politics which is essential to the triumph of its party.

October 16. Sunday. — As I look out of my room window across the valley to the Catskills, in the mist of an Indian Summer morning, the beautiful autumnal colors of the forest in the prime of their glory greet and gladden the old eyes. We leave Mohonk tomorrow. "When shall we see its like again?"

After breakfast with Fanny walked to Sky Top. Stopped in the summer-house called "Hayes Lookout" — one of the finest views at Mohonk. Mrs. Smiley and Fanny nailed up the name yesterday. It is on a cliff before reaching Sky

Top and commands an extensive and majestic landscape — rocks, mountains, valleys, and different States.

A sermon by Mr. Painter, — the blessings that come to goodness in the lives of the lowly, the needy, and the suffering. The pivotal idea was, the equality of privilege is the vital point between rich and poor, lofty and lowly, prosperous and unfortunate, viz., in the formation of character — that which controls and determines *destiny*.

October 17. Monday. — Bid good-bye to our good friends the Smileys at Mohonk and other friends about 8:30 A. M., and depart. . . . A very pleasant assemblage of passengers on the Chicago limited from Albany, Vice-President Morton, Governor Flower and staff, and, especially, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, of Rochester, (friends of Uncle's friend, Samuel Works of Lockport), Mr. Melvil Dewey, [and] a gentleman of the Prison Congress who resembles somewhat Warner Miller.

October 18. Chicago. — After a most agreeable all-night swift ride, here by 10 A. M. Met at the depot by Mr. Abner Taylor, of Chicago, formerly of Ohio, and taken in a carriage to the Grand Pacific. Taken with Fanny to an excellent parlor on the best floor. Visited rapidly by reporters, etc.

Afternoon, with Rutherford and Fanny out to the Fair by the Illinois Central. Colonel Rice took us in his carriage to the great hall, "Manufacturing and Liberal Arts." It is astounding in size and beauty. "August," grows on one. Seats forty-five thousand.

All surprisingly beautiful — stupendous, amazing, unequalled.

October 19. Wednesday. — Mr. Taylor came early; gave us a carriage. A delightful drive. Lincoln statue, Grant ditto, park and lake shore, private dwellings — all excellent.

Callers numerous. Afternoon, drove out the boulevards — Grand, Drexel, etc. Saw the drill and inspection of the Regular Artillery and Cavalry; the decorations. All amazingly good.

Evening the ball at the Auditorium, the Chicago. Sat with Mrs. Burroughs, of Michigan, in seats of Supreme Court to

which I was taken by Justice Harlan. Shook hands with a host of people from Alaska to Georgia, Maine to Texas. Escorted Mrs. Miles to the handsome dining-hall, six or so stories up. — A stupendous success.

GRAND PACIFIC, CHICAGO, October 19, 1892.

MY DEAR AUNTY AUSTIN:—We came here yesterday direct from Mohonk—leaving there at 8:30 A. M. and reaching here about 10 A. M. I found agreeable recollections of you constantly at Mohonk. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley were particularly cordial in their words. The place never seemed more attractive. The autumnal colors were superb.

Our New York visit was also excellent of its kind. At the last moment—unexpected before—it was deemed best to have Fanny come with me here. It was very fortunate that we so decided. We find all things most satisfactory. We have one of the finest rooms and *all*—Rud, Fan, and I—live and sleep in it altogether comfortably! It is a large elegant parlor with no bed in sight. Called for!

Sincerely,

MRS. L. C. AUSTIN,
Cleveland.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

October 20. Thursday.—1. Civic parade. 2. Supreme Court reception. 3. Club (Fellowship). 4. Reception of — at the armory.

[The] Honorable Abner Taylor, a partner of C. B. Farwell, ex-Member of Congress, proves to be a most agreeable gentleman to be in charge of; must recall him always with pleasure.

The most notable part of the civic parade was the Carlisle Indian School, under Captain Pratt, marching with hoes, rakes, spades, and other instruments of husbandry. As at New York, [I was] everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. Governor Russell on horseback and Governor McKinley in carriage drew most applause.

The Fellowship Club in the evening was the most elegant affair of the sort I have ever seen.

October 21. Friday. — The great day of dedication. Drove out in procession rapidly — sun just enough veiled — with Colonel Taylor, next behind the mayor and the Wheelmen Number 12. Greeted with enthusiasm as soon as recognized; stood up often; and more “Hayes,” “Hayes,” “Hayes” than ever since I left the Presidency. Cheering was hearty; hand-clapping and waving handkerchiefs general and hearty — more than in any other part of the line in sight or hearing. Of course I enjoyed it, and Colonel Taylor seemed delighted.

The military parade was beautiful and greatly enjoyed by all of us. It was in Washington Park, as I suppose. The great hall, 1687 by 787 [feet], was jammed full. Cavalry trotted in and out in passages kept open. A wonderful spectacle; one hundred thousand at least under one roof, ninety thousand in chairs. Speaking all too long and of no importance; not heard.

In the evening a noble oration by Archbishop Ireland in favor of the congresses for moral, educational, and religious [interests].

October 23. Sunday. — Home again after almost three weeks' absence at Mohonk, New York City, and Chicago, with Fanny all of the time and with Rud P. at Chicago. An exceedingly agreeable tour.

At Chicago the following persons were very kind and useful to me — not to be forgotten: — Colonel Abner Taylor, Member of Congress from South District of Chicago. No escort could have been in all respects so good. Baker, who named a three-masted schooner after me fifteen years ago — a lucky and profitable vessel, still alive and doing well. William Henry Smith and Delavan — old friends.

October 24. Monday. — The clearing out [of] our grove to open it and give better views is altogether with good results. I counted this morning the new stumps; one hundred and sixty-four, and no doubt some were omitted.

The glass windows in the front door, put in since I left home, are a cheerful improvement. — This afternoon, I with Jimmy (Ellicott) took up the best of the Napoleon (Washington) wil-

lows and planted it near the grave of Uncle Birchard in Oakwood. One of Uncle's pet notions was the value to the world of Napoleon's genius — Napoleon's wars.

Evening, read the *Daily Chronicle*, London, sent by the secretary of the Howard Association. A liberal paper that is very democratic in its doctrines, — *e. g.*: All men and women in Great Britain ought to have the right to vote.

October 25. Tuesday. — I felt the old shadow coming over me yesterday, due in part to the unfavorable reports about Mrs. Harrison. She seems near her end. Lucy left us three years and four months ago this morning.

Later. — Mr. Keeler telephones that Mrs. Harrison died this morning. What a calamity, at such a time, has come to the President! Nothing more crushing can be imagined. The only relief is that she is out of suffering and that he is at the end of this cruel suspense. I will write him a few words.

Shall I go to the funeral of Mrs. Harrison at Indianapolis? Yes, if it is to be a general public funeral and I can do it without too much exposure in night travel. I recall distinctly and gratefully how all attentions at Lucy's funeral were felt to be an honor to her which I greatly appreciated.

SPIEGEL, October 25, 1892.

MY FRIEND: — We reached home most comfortably Saturday. I find here your favor of the 7th. You say that your postponed September visit "*shall yet be made before snow falls.*" That suits all around. I am to be at home a full month. Come soon and stay long.

I can't help thinking of the President's fate! — Lucy left us three years and four months ago today. These dates, 21st, 25th, 28th, are sad days always; better than they were — far better — but all of them gloom itself.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
Chicago.

October 27. Thursday.—Today I go to Indianapolis. My message to Judge Martindale (E. B.) was answered from Chicago: "Appropriate and desirable that you come. Dispatch me at Indianapolis as to route and time of arrival."

October 28. Friday.—At Indianapolis. At the fine residence of Judge E. B. Martindale, one daughter and one son, Mrs. Martindale, the judge, and [Mr.] Palmer, president of the Chicago Fair. A noble dwelling; high ceilings, hall through the centre, gas fires; elegantly furnished; library, etc., etc.; a most hospitable home.

At 9:30 A. M. in carriage with Governor Chase and President Palmer to the depot to escort President and Cabinet [from] funeral train to the church. Streets greatly thronged. Church beautifully and tastefully decorated, flowers, etc. General Wallace says that the church was very tasty. The clergyman, [the] Rev. [Dr. M. L. Haines], in a plain but good way performed his part; all so fittingly done in spite of temptations to be sentimental or sensational. A long pleasant ride to the cemetery [Crown Hill]. There a wide circle, more than a hundred yards across, with a vast multitude of people all the way round. The Cabinet, relatives, [and] friends went into the circle. The fresh earth from the grave and the grave covered with evergreens and flowers on the evergreens. All appropriate and beautiful.

I am glad I went. [I was] doubtful about it. I sent to Judge Martindale:—"Confidential. Wish to attend funeral if public." He replied: [As already given.]

Called with General Wallace, Judge Martindale, and General Palmer on the President. Received cordially. Invited to go on his train to Columbus *en route* home.

Dined on cars with the President. His aide, Parker of the Navy, very polite; insisted on seeing me safely [off the train] at Columbus at midnight; also the young gentleman of the Baltimore and Ohio who looks after such special trains.

October 29. Saturday.—Slept at the Chittenden, Columbus, and after breakfast took a second breakfast with Laura. Then home.

October 30. Sunday.—Letters and reading afternoon and evening.

I must begin my address for the Prison Congress. How will this do for a first sentence? One of the tests of the civilization of people is the treatment of its criminals.

SPIEGEL, November 1, 1892.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your favor of yesterday. It will be a good thing to meet at your home and talk over the sketch of General Buckland. I hope to be at home all of this and next week. I will write to Captain Lemmon making the suggestion that we meet on the day you fix and notify us.

All well here—leaves falling fast—an old-fashioned Indian Summer following the gusty Squaw Winter of last week.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GENERAL M. F. FORCE,
Sandusky.

November 4. Friday.—To Sandusky; met after dark by General Force and Horton and driven to the Soldiers' Home. Met Mrs. Force, Mrs. Horton, and Judge Lemmon. After an agreeable, social, and excellent supper, the judge (Lemmon) and General Force joined me in reading the preparation for General Buckland's sketch for the Ohio Loyal Legion. We agreed to give full details of his early life—all interesting facts showing character. This will make the sketch longer than usual, but it is well. Talked at length on the war, etc., etc.

November 5. Saturday.—Morning spent delightfully with Force. Visited the working buildings—after a superb dinner.—*Mem.:*—Mrs. Force understands how to refresh the inner man with the best food, excellently cooked and served, and of the best varieties. Home about 3 P. M.

General W. A. Knapp, formerly adjutant-general on my staff, now assistant attorney-general for Post-office Department, arrived.

November 6. Sunday.—Spent the day with General Knapp. He has an unusual memory for conversations of years ago. He visited here about 1874. Almost twenty years ago.

November 8. Tuesday.—Election day. The lack of interest continues. Whether Harrison or Cleveland, is in doubt. If a full discussion had been had, I think Harrison's reelection would have come with the vote of every Northern State. As it is, it seems to me the chance of Cleveland is the best. The country can stand it.

Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, of Cleveland, takes up the women of America for the Columbian Fair. She wants materials for Mrs. Hayes' biography. I must furnish her with the material. I send her the Howe "Ohio History," and will call to see her with other sketches.

November 9. Wednesday.—The election is reported "a landslide"! Even Ohio is claimed by the Democrats. As I see, both candidates lack personal popularity. Neither excites enthusiasm with the active men in politics—the workers. This has led to the most lethargic canvass ever known in a Presidential contest. This is the explanation, number one; for in such a canvass the Democrats always have the advantage. The saloons can rally out the ignorant elements, so large in the Democratic party. Two. The outs always have the better chance. Three and chiefly. The labor vote, holding the balance of power and better organized than ever before, joined the Democrats. This is shown by the vote of the large cities, Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Chicago, and, in Ohio, notably Youngstown and Mahoning County, Canton and Stark County, Newark and Licking County, Akron and Summit County, and Cleveland. They evidently thought they did not get their share of the profits of their labor by an increase of wages. The argument of Governor Campbell steadily and persistently urged, "Where is the workingman who gets an increase of wages and better employment under the McKinley Bill?" Workingmen saw the capitalists going to Europe to spend the fortunes acquired in America, while labor was not in an equal degree

benefited by protection. So, labor, holding the balance of power, threw its votes in favor of a change.

How about the future? At the next general election, with a free-trade or revenue tariff enacted by the Democrats, will Governor Campbell ask: "What laborer gets better wages by reason of the new law?" Or will it be Governor McKinley that will repeat that question with an emphasis that will win back the balance of power?

Snow everywhere on the trees and the sun shining brightly makes a gay and splendid outlook in old Spiegel.

In the eleven o'clock train to Cleveland. — Reached 891 Prospect at 2:30 P. M.

Evening, called on Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer. Talked fully about Lucy. Mrs. Farmer will prepare a short sketch. Very satisfactory interview.

November 11. Friday. — For the negro: Religion, education, and a trade. The triple key: Hand, mind, character.

The trinity: Churches, schools, workshops.

Mrs. Hayes was personally known and loved by more people than any other woman in the world.

Reached home about 7 P. M. from Cleveland. Charley Thompson [was] my seat-mate — an intelligent man who made the miles seem shorter, whether as a listener to me, or as a talker. Which was most interesting to *me*?

November 12. Saturday. — Scott came before breakfast. In fine health. Surprised at the election and its defeats for his party. We old fellows have seen too many such to feel it as the young do. We abide in the confident hope that when real issues, vital questions, are before the people there will be *no* lethargy — *few* mistakes; enthusiastic support of the men and the party which is for the country. Ohio is still in doubt.

November 13. Sunday. — Our pastor preached one of his good, fervid sermons to a crowded church full of people. We sit (the old-timers, the regular attendants) in the same seats as a habit. But in fact all seats are free. Yet it must often happen that the regulars if a little late find their seats taken. This offends or annoys some of the brethren. I find it agree-

able. I do so like to see a crowded house. I sat in the north-west corner where I could keep my eyes on the red star of the "Old Kanawha Division."

November 15. Tuesday.—I am getting into form my Baltimore talk; not much written but my thoughts begin to shape to the affair.

November 16. Wednesday.—Made good progress with my little speech. Warm, fluent, strong; but old straw in the main.

November 17. Thursday.—Read and wrote on the Baltimore talk. Made fair progress.

November 18. Friday.—Gave to the printer the first half or two-thirds of my Baltimore talk. Received from Mrs. Farmer her tribute to Lucy. Exceedingly well done. Mrs. Farmer is [a] daughter of a devout clergyman. She naturally represents Lucy as a *professing* Christian, using the words and phrases commonly employed—"spiritual," "deeply religious," "saintly." Mrs. Hayes was a woman of deeds. She believed in following Christ literally. She could walk with publicans and sinners.

November 19. Sunday.—Mr. Albritton preached a fine sermon on justification. I could not accept his doctrine, but the morality he would inculcate and the practical duties he insisted on were sound and well put.

SPIEGEL, November 20, 1892.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I am glad to get your note from Indianapolis. You are a busy man. To get out of business is no easy matter with a man of your faculties. But let us hope.

I go with Fanny to attend Prison Reform people at Baltimore, Saturday, 3d [of] December. We must start the second. This leaves small hours to talk up the *first*; but if the only chance, *come*. Winter is upon us.

The election! The wonder is the landslide was not more sweeping. The Democrats, I believe, carried just half of the States!

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

P. S. — Thanks for Housatonic's capital paper on Adams.
HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

November 22. Tuesday. — Reached Columbus 11:30 A. M. Found at Captain Cope's office President Scott, Godfrey, Cope, Chamberlain, Wing, Schueller, a quorum of the trustees of the university. Worked hard until 1 P. M. Dined together at the Neil House and worked until 6 P. M. Dined again at Laura's. . . . Worked until 10 P. M. as a board.

November 23. Wednesday. — To university. Found Hayes Hall a fine building. To be used at once for drill and dancing rooms. Orton Hall not yet under roof.

Professor Orton happily recovering from his attack of paralysis. At 11 A. M. returned to Captain Cope's office and worked until 1 P. M. Dined together at the Neil. A merry time of good stories.

Afternoon, elected officers. In ignorance of any plan or "caucus," I moved the reelection of Godfrey. Not seconded. I put the vote. No yeas; but I did not take the hint. Godfrey, as president, called for ballots. It was a complete surprise to me when it turned out that I got all the votes except my own for Godfrey.

November 25. Friday. — Another day that recalls the dear one. She was in my mind the whole day yesterday. Thanksgiving with her to guide and direct was a perpetual joy.

Tonight a musicale will enliven old Spiegel. Fanny Pease, Lucy Keeler, and Mary Miller unite with Fanny — my darling Fanny — to pay their debts by a social event. Mrs. Millikin, of Cleveland, (she was Miss Severance) a musician of repute, and a pianiste, Miss Anna Bern. The invitations are over two hundred and fifty. . . .

November 26. Saturday. — All but about twenty-five or thirty accepted, and the number strained the capacity of old Spiegel. The guests were in their best array. Fremont turns out a gay and beautiful gathering when the effort is genuine.

It was altogether successful. Refreshments served to guests seated. I retired at midnight. . . .

The singing was excellent by Mrs. Millikin. It was quiet, sweet, silver-toned, and penetrating. The [pianiste] Miss Bern is tall [and] well-looking. A German only three months from Germany; talks English quite well, and her playing is no doubt good. The married ladies who are my company when I drive were generally present, viz., Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Ludwig, Mrs. Dudrow; also Miss Anna Stilwell, Miss Rosa Ames.

November 27. Sunday.—Wrote several letters. To my old friend, Guy M. Bryan, after some months of silence. I hope he will be as cordial as ever in his reply. His silence longer than usual and his increasing morbid tendency always fills me with apprehension that [he] feels hurt over something if I do not hear from him.

Read at home the speech for Baltimore, December 3. It sounds better, as I get more familiar with it. This the reverse of the common result of rereading.

November 28. Monday.—I go to Toledo this morning to return at 2:30 P. M., after seeing Professor Adams. 1. To see if he will reconsider, if I promise to improve the inducements. 2. To get his opinion of the principal of the technical school at Cincinnati. 3. To get his help in finding a director for our manual training department.

December 1. Thursday.—With Fanny to Columbus. My old friend General Potter died suddenly. Called. Met the fine-looking, manly son Joseph. Called on Rogers. Friendly and cordial.

Called with Captain Cope and architect at the college. The springs are probably safe. Buildings going on well.

Baltimore, December 3. Saturday.—Left Columbus at seven last night. At Newark found General Brinkerhoff. Good man. Reached Baltimore after a pleasant journey about 1 P. M. Good quarters at the Carrollton.

Evening at the opera house. President Gilman and the National Prison Association people. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop —, of Oregon.

A very good attendance. The Cardinal's prayer was excellent. My speech well received.

December 4. Sunday. — Fair and beautiful. Church with the National Prison Association. A very eloquent, apt, and valuable sermon — "timely and helpful."

Dined with Mrs. McFarland, Captain and Mrs. Bergland, Miss Stilwell, and the boys. Afternoon, at the Maryland Penitentiary, with Judge Wayland. Made talks; grand singing; a good prison.

Evening, presided at opera house. Rev. Dr. Wayland and Charles J. Bonaparte made good and witty talks.

December 5. Monday. — A. M. A good meeting; fine paper. P. M. At President Gilman's. Greek pictures in his fine library. Dinner with the two Waylands, Brockway, [the] Rev. Z——, [and] Wines.

Evening at the Friends' meeting-house. Even full. A noble and wise paper by Carroll [D.] Wright, Labor Commissioner.

December 6. Tuesday. — A. M. Meeting in Sutro Hall. An excellent paper on police by McClaughry. P. M. At Johns Hopkins. A few minutes' talk to the students: also by Wines, Brockway, and Rosenau.

With Fanny to dine at Mr. Levering's. President Gilman, Gill, attorney-general, and ten or twelve others.

Evening at the Friends' meeting-house. Dr. Jacobi of New York gave an excellent lecture — with a large number of skulls for illustration of his point that crime was largely due to physical causes for which the criminal is not wholly responsible. I made up my mind that life should not be taken for murder. It is brutalizing in its influence on the community. That is reason enough. But more life leaves opportunity for reform.

Another valid day!

December 7. Wednesday. — Warm and fair. A good paper and discussion in Sutro Hall.

At 11 A. M. on steamer down Patapsco Bay to the Chesapeake and Annapolis. There Judge McGruche took charge of me and we visited the room with the relics, the chapel, the library (very elegant), the Senate Chamber, where Washington laid down the sword, with its portraits [and] its picture of the scene, and were back to Baltimore at 5:30 P. M. On the steamer had a paper on the "Physician's Place in Prison" by Dr. —, of Elmira, another good paper, and a paper by Dr. Ransom on punishments, favoring some "physical treatment" — some of what Brockway calls "personal contact." I choked off a "funny man," who wanted to present the "ugliest man" a rose (an onion), intending to give it to a very fine-looking man, Rosenau, of Buffalo. My action was very welcome.

Evening, Mr. Sutro piloted Fanny and self to the Carrollton Hotel. We got our tea and hurried to the depot in time for 7:15 train, Baltimore and Ohio, for Columbus after a happy time for both of us at Baltimore. *Perhaps our best meeting.*

December 8. Thursday. — Reached Columbus about 12:30 and were soon among the wedding guests at General Mitchell's for the wedding breakfast of Lilly and James Henry Heyl. A most agreeable affair. We were, as expected, too late for the ceremony at the church, but all as we wished. Presents, company, etc., etc., "lovely." At a small table with Mrs. Dennison. Laura and Mrs. Collins were *the* company. Evening, a happy call on Rogers and Mrs. Rogers.

December 9. Friday. — Home at 5 P. M. after two hours and a half delay at Fostoria.

We read our novels, Fanny the Church novel of the Chautauqua course — "Callias, or the Fall of Athens" — about 400 B. C., — and I the "Downfall of Napoleon the Third," by Zola.

December 10. Saturday. — All day writing letters, but the heap on my table is still appalling. Why do people write to me on their own affairs, and at such unconscionable length? Why not skip all but the nub and put that in the fewest words? The time is coming when I must use the waste-basket for the lion's share of my correspondence.

December 11. Sunday. — Bishop Leonard preached a sermon on Christ—the “burning question” of our time: “Getters should be such only to be givers.” An earnest, pungent sermon.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, December 12, 1892.

MY DEAR SENATOR: — It will give me pleasure to furnish you with such photographs as I have. I send two of cabinet size. The one of “age seventy” is enlarged to the size you want, and is thought well of. I can have the one “age sixty-three” done the same way if preferred. I can also have one age sixty-five.—As to the period of the Presidency, I have none of suitable size. But the boys suggest that I have the oil painting in the White House photographed. In any event I will send you several of the size you want to choose from. It will gratify me to have one on your walls.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE JOHN SHERMAN,
United States Senate.

December 13. Tuesday. — I go to Cleveland today and thence to Sandusky and home about Thursday.

General Barnett writes me as to a list of jurors for the United States Court. Will see about it. We ought not to pack juries with men of our own party alone. I will have no part or lot in it, if this is the rule. Will see.

At Sandusky must see as to the G. A. R. presents, and as to Buckland sketch for Loyal Legion.

December 20. Tuesday. — Began preparing for speech at Columbus, December 27, and spent the day for the most part in this work. Almost finished it.

December 22. Thursday. — Finished speech for the Ohio College Association, Senate Chamber, December 27. It is made up of scraps of former speeches largely. Evening at the post, G. A. R.

December 23. Friday. — Visited Dr. John B. Rice, our leading physician. An able man supposed to be dying of Bright's disease. He is greatly emaciated; has been confined to his bed several weeks. As he grows thinner he looks more like his brother, Dr. Robert Rice. He talks with difficulty. I kept up a cheerful talk. He seemed to enjoy it.

We have a rifle, old-fashioned, home-made, carried by Dr. Webb — probably not as a mounted Kentucky rifleman in the War of 1812, but as a hunter in Ross County, Ohio, about 1825-30. Thanks to the Cooks — Uncle William's son and daughter.

December 25. Sunday. — Snow falling, already four or five inches deep. A "*Merry Christmas*," indeed. Scott came at midnight looking well. A. M. Heard the farewell sermon of Mr. Barnes, after ten years and over of service as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation. He had preached twenty-two hundred sermons — three thousand if special services are counted; [made] five hundred and fifty pastoral visits a year; [known] thirty-five deaths of members; one hundred and sixty-four [had] left for other places, [and there had been] three hundred and fifty accessions to the church. A sensible sermon. Too good a preacher for his people.

Dinner — all the family present, also Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Afternoon, the presents to the little folks. A glorious time. Sherman and Webb gave us a great deal of happiness. Snow — the first day of sleighing. Drove to church in the sleigh. Cold, dry snow but enough for use.

I go to Cleveland tomorrow to the Kenyon banquet.

December 26. Monday. — To Cleveland. Met at the Union Depot by Dempsey, Esq., and in carriage to 891 Prospect. On street cars at 7 P. M. to the Stillman to attend the Second Annual banquet of the Kenyon Association — "Kenyon College Alumni Association." Presided over an agreeable banquet of about fifty. Spoke at the close — a rambling speech — on old times at Kenyon and the lasting college friendships. Illustrated by reading a Christmas letter from my best friend Guy M. Bryan just after midnight.

December 27. Tuesday. — To Columbus — leaving Cleveland about 8:30 A. M.

Evening, to a fine audience in the hall of the House of Representatives spoke on manual training before the (State College) "Ohio College Association" — twenty-fifth annual meeting. Got it off well. Greeted pleasantly by eighteen or twenty college presidents, perhaps forty or fifty professors, and a large number of Franklin County Teachers' Association. Among hearers Professor John Williams White, the famous Greek scholar, founder of the Greek College at Athens.

Governor McKinley and wife were on the train down from Cleveland and we had a full, good talk. I write him today as follows:

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR: — I have slept on the question of reorganizing the University this winter. On both grounds it would be a mistake. 1. Not best for the cause of education. 2. Not well for your personal standing.

"1. The institution stands well, is growing in favor, *needs* no change, would be hurt by a seeming partisan measure.

"2. Too much reorganization of State institutions already for your personal interests. *All* appointments *hurt*. Five friends are made cold or hostile for every appointment; no *new* friends are made. *All patronage* is perilous to men of real ability or merit. It aids only those who lack other claims to public support. Take this for what little it is worth."

December 28. Wednesday. — Met Wilgus at Captain Cope's office on the law school. They must raise two or three thousand dollars for each of the next two or three years. See Andrews and Platt. Met also the Underground Railroad author and told him of the winters when the Ohio was frozen over, 1851-2, 1855-6(?), and the exodus of fugitive slaves.

Also of the Underground Railroad running *South* to slavery with *free* colored men from this region.

December 30. Friday. — Today definitely declined in a letter to Governor John W. Hoyt to act as president of an organiza-

tion to promote the enactment by Congress of legislation establishing a National University at Washington. I think well of the measure, but its chance *at present* is small, and I am too busy with other duties to give it attention.

My wedding day — forty years ago! Few of the dear friends of that occasion remain. Lucy, Platt, Sister Fanny, Uncle Birchard, Mother (not present), General Buckland, Dr. Davis, Stephenson, George Jones, David Jones, Uncle and Aunty Warren, the uncles and aunts of Lucy, Isaac, Lucy, Margaret, all gone. Mr. and Mrs. Herron, Laura Mitchell, Aunty Davis, [and] Professor McCabe, remain.

January 1, 1893. Sunday. — Mr. Albritton preached well on the benefits of last year — “benefits in each of the four seasons, benefits in each of the twelve months,” etc. . . .

All happy New Year’s days are good, — this, one of the best.

January 5. Thursday. — With H. R. Finefrock, Wilson, and Brinkerhoff, committee of I. O. O. F., met at station Judge H. C. Glenn, of Van Wert, and Mrs. Schouler, of Union County, committee of Grand Lodge to look up site for an I. O. O. F. Orphans’ Home. We drove to Spiegel. Got warmed up. Fanny dispensed coffee. When in the snow-storm we drove over to Leppelman’s place. For eleven thousand dollars the buildings and twenty acres are offered. The building is much better than I had supposed. The offer I regard as very favorable. The visiting committee regarded the scheme as the best yet offered — decidedly so.

Afternoon, Fanny got up a nice dinner for twelve.

January 6. Friday. — Evening at Keeler’s and church. Barnes, the presiding elder, on hand. A good pounding sermon. Then quarterly conference. Pastor reported favorably on paying church debt. Four thousand dollars to raise? Hayes, \$1000; ladies \$500; old subscriptions \$500; and a new subscription of \$2080 — all good. Afternoon, drove with Mrs. and Sarah Keeler and Mrs. Pease.

SPIEGEL, January 6, 1893.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: — I have your favor of the first. The details and general course of our tour, I leave to you *entirely*. We may go from Nashville *first* to Texas if that is best in your view. My preference is to go slower than we did last year. Also to visit Austin, Galveston, and Guy Bryan — or at least *meet* him for a day or two. — I will aim to leave here February 4, expecting to reach Cincinnati that night; to go to Louisville next day, and then under your wing as you may choose. What is your hotel in Louisville? Mine in Cincinnati is the Burnet House.

With all good wishes for Mrs. Curry from Spiegel.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE J. L. M. CURRY.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, January 6, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR: — All friends of prison reform feel the importance of temperance. The trouble is lack of harmony among the friends of the cause. Besides, it is a very *popular* cause. Its friends are everywhere. *We* prefer to give special attention to the *unpopular* questions — to those that *need* friends. I will send your valuable resolution to headquarters — to Secretary Milligan. Don't ask for any more "practical plans." *Unite* on any one of the forty plans already before the public, and avoid fighting among friends.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

[*Unaddressed.*]

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, January 7, 1893.

My father and mother were both natives of Vermont. My father was born in the town of Brattleboro and my mother in Wilmington. They lived after their marriage first in Wilmington, and a few years in Dummerston in their native county. In 1817 they removed to Delaware, Ohio, — making the journey

with their belongings in wagons in forty-nine days. My father died in 1822, a few weeks before I was born.

My mother made many journeys to her native State, and imparted a fair share of her unfailing affection for the Green Mountains to her only son.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

[*Unaddressed.*]

SPIEGEL, March 8, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:—I came home last night by way of Cleveland from Baltimore. I find a heap of letters waiting me. Not one that gives me as much pleasure as yours. You should have seen how happy you made Webb by your two letters from Columbus. "Well," he said, "'Tuss' will do. He will win his way." We (Rutherford and I) are alone here now. Birch is unwell, housed up at home. Rutherford visits him today.

I am too busy to write much. Your welfare is very near to my heart. I now am happy in the thought that you will do well. First of all, keep your conscience at the helm. Conscience is the authentic voice of God to you. Do not be *uneasy* for salary or promotion. But do strive to deserve it by fidelity and efficiency. I think of you very hopefully.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

P. S.—I will subscribe for you for the [*Fremont*] *Journal* if you have not done so.

SPIEGEL, March 19, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:—I reached home from Kenyon by way of Cleveland last evening. I find here your letter of the 15th instant.

My trip accomplished two things. I attended the funeral of Bishop Bedell, an old and dear friend of about thirty years' standing. He was a noble pulpit orator, a wise man, and a genial, interesting, and friendly companion.

I also gave an address in the college lecture course to a large and enthusiastic audience in the old hall — Rosse Chapel — where I gave my valedictory fifty years ago. I doubt if the old hall ever rang before with such rousing cheers. It quite stirred up and inspired the old gentleman.

I want you to think with a purpose on the question of how to use your spare time, especially your evenings. At all times have on hand some solid reading. Either history, biography, or natural science connected with *your present business*. Do not fail to learn all you can on your interesting department of natural science. Watch all workmen, learn all facts, be practical as well as a man of theories. Enough of this. Lilly goes home on Monday.—All others well.

Good-bye, affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

Cincinnati.

SPIEGEL, March 26, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:—Returning last evening after a two days' visit to Mary and "all the boys" at Toledo, I was glad to find here your letter of the 23d instant. We will look up the pictures you mention and send them in due time.

The people at the Triangle were all in fine condition. Sherman has made two long steps forward. He rides with his tricycle as skilfully as possible; turns corners, dodges chairs and tables and his little Webby brother, all in excellent fashion. The other step is still larger. We put him into jacket and pantaloons. He was fiercely delighted; no getting them off without an indignant protest. He looked well and is indeed as he insists a "big" boy. Webb was never so interesting. He has what, I suppose, George means by "individuality." Certainly he is very winning.

I have had a light attack of grippe for a week past, with the usual symptoms. Nothing serious.

I shall visit General Force at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home next week. About the 10th of next month I go to New York

on the Slater business. It may possibly send me on another trip South. But not if I can get rid of it. All well here.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

P. S.—After a diligent search I found *behind* Mr. Thomas Ewing the starchy young fellows. Now, I make a condition of sending it that you put on the picture the *names* of the persons, and the *date*. Do this to oblige me.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, April 19, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — I have been here a week and have attended to a good deal of business for the educational funds I am connected with. I am now waiting for the return of an old friend, from whom I expect assistance in regard to improvement of our Duluth property. He (Mr. Pierce, of Norwich, Connecticut) will be here tomorrow. When *business* is done a stay even in New York is tedious.

I am glad to hear from Fanny that you write punctually. Laura Fullerton, who is attending school here, will dine with me this evening. After, we will call to see our other cousins — the Howells[es] and Meads. I do not expect to reach home before Saturday.

With all love, affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, April 26, 1892.

MY DEAR BOY: — Just home. A pile of letters to be attended to compels me to be curt. I hope and intend to visit Cincinnati next week — date of Loyal Legion meeting — and will then hope to have a good visit with you. Will stop at Burnet House. Regards to Walter.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, May 1, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:—Rutherford and Mrs. Platt have lost their fine boy, William. He died this morning.

Of course I will go to the funeral. My intention was to go to the Grand Hotel Wednesday morning from Columbus leaving here Tuesday for Cincinnati. But now I do not know. Probably I shall come at that time. Birch, Mary, Webb, and the little boys are here.

Ever affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, May 15, Sunday, 1892.

MY DEAR BOY:—I was greatly pleased by what I saw and learned touching your surroundings in Cincinnati. The changes you mention in your letter of yesterday will not, I trust, be to your disadvantage.

I am now almost entirely rid of the effects of the poison.

At Piqua we had a good fraternal season in our G. A. R. reunion. I found all as I expected at home. Fanny and I dined with General Force at Sandusky on the wedding day of the General and Mrs. Force on the 13th and at Rev. Shackelford's the 14th. Both good occasions.

Webb is here. The excessive and long continued rains are in the way of his building.

Good-bye and good wishes.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, May 24, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:—I have been neglectful in not writing to you for some time. My Decoration Day speech at Columbus has taken the time given to the pen, together with a most burdensome correspondence. I go to Columbus to be there 30th, 31st, and first [of] June.

Webb is here often getting ahead with the Carbon Works as fast as the wretched rains will permit. Miss Avery is here for

a week. Little Parmely Herrick kept the house awake three days, visiting us with Webb.

I was much pleased with a sentence Webb read me from a letter of Mr. Brady, in which he speaks well of you. A little taffy will not harm you and it helps the old codger mightily to hear good words about his boy! See?

I wish you could be here to enjoy the grove. It was never before so beautiful.

Superb pictures of the two Toledo brats, as Webb calls the fine boys at the Triangle, have been taken. I would send you mine, but I suppose Mary may have sent them to you. All well here. With good wishes.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 2, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:— I want to ask you *in confidence*, by which I mean *you* are not to speak of it, as to the qualifications of Mr. Adams, the principal of the high school in Toledo. He is named for the head of our Manual Training School in the university here. We want an *able, scholarly* man of *zeal and tact, industry and perseverance*. Is he such a man?

I attended General Buckland's funeral the 31st ultimo and returned here yesterday. I probably go home tomorrow.

I rejoice to hear that you are giving satisfaction in your new business. Take good care of your health.

We long to see you in old Spiegel again. This is a busy month for me. But I hope we shall meet before it ends.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

Cincinnati.

FREMONT, OHIO, June 6, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT:— Your letter about Mr. Adams is in all respects excellent. It is worth while for you to devote some

attention to letter writing — indeed to composition generally. You are quite sure to be successful as a writer.

Mr. Adams would do well for our place if he had given special attention to manual training; possibly he will answer our purpose.

Webb has gone to the rumpus at Minneapolis [the Republican National Convention]. Birch and family are as usual. Fanny and Rud are in lawn tennis. I go to board meetings at Cleveland, Columbus, and Delaware and to a Loyal Legion banquet at Cleveland — one each week this month!

Briefly — affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

DELAWARE, June 19, 1892. Sunday.

At President Bashford's.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — I came from Spiegel via Fostoria yesterday morning to attend the Commencement here by listening to the baccalaureate sermon of President Bashford today and [taking part in] the meeting of the trustees tomorrow. I rose before 6 A. M., and at six walked to the spring [and] drank a tumbler of the best water in the world and now, 6:30 A. M., am writing you.

All were as usual at home. Spiegel never appeared better. Webb is there a great deal, rebuilding the Carbon Works — a slow business with the constant rains. I go tomorrow evening to Columbus to a trustee meeting of the Ohio State University. Wednesday evening I go to Gambier to be present Thursday on the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation. Of my class, of nine who graduated in 1842, seven are, I believe, living. An unusual number after so long a time. I will get home about Friday or Saturday. The next week, Tuesday (28th), I go to a Loyal Legion affair at Cleveland. Then a vacation for me of almost a month!

During that time I hope you can come to Spiegel and help me "kill time" — a shameful phrase, as if we could want to murder our best friend. I shall get off one idea at Kenyon — an old

man's advice to young fellows: — Study to know your own defects; work, then, to remove or supply them, for "use [habit]," Shakespeare says, "can almost change the stamp of nature."

Sincerely and affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, August 1, 1892

MY DEAR SCOTT: — Just home after exactly two weeks' absence in New England. A pile of letters to notice. *Yours comes first.* I had a most happy but busy time in the heated term. Fanny is in the Adirondacks for two to four weeks' stay with her friend, Mrs. Dillenback, of New York.

We have the Sixteenth Regiment this afternoon to entertain. Mrs. Bristol helps us out. I hope to be at home now for two or three weeks.

With all love,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, August 3, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — All of the events of the 2d — the glorious 2d — passed off superbly — our reception, the celebration, Horace Buckland's reception, etc. Our guests were, General Force, Mr. Lawrence, John Mitchell, etc. The others expected did not turn up. But it was a victory.

I send you [the] last letter from Fanny. Please return it. We look for Huntington this morning.

Sherman grows on us all.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

TRIANGLE, 2112 ASHLAND, TOLEDO, September 29, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — I came over with Miss Avery to see the good folks here and this improving town. All are well and happy. They missed not seeing you. You are of more and more ac-

count in the family every day. Don't get vain, but we are all disposed to brag about you.

It is the intention of Birch and Mary to dine with Fanny and the old man on his birthday — Tuesday, 4th [of] October. These presents are to notify you to come, if it is practicable. If not we will drink your health in strong coffee all the same, and you can do the like by us if you think of it in the fine old smoky city.

Fanny and I expect to go to Mohonk and New York about the 7th to remain a week or ten days; thence home and I to Chicago on the 18th.

With all affection,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, October 23, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — We reached home last evening from Chicago after a capital time with Fanny at Mohonk and New York City, and with Fanny and Rud at Chicago. The best things were the whole affair at Mohonk, the naval parade at New York, and the large building (the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Hall), and the military parade in Washington Park, Chicago. The roof of the big hall at Chicago covers largely more surface than Spiegel Grove! It is two hundred and six feet from floor to roof. It *seats in its largest room* ninety thousand people! It grows on you as you observe it. Stupendous is the adjective that you must use. Filled with people — with cavalry, artillery, infantry — it is august.

We are all well and glad to be at home. I find your letter of the 17th, for which thanks.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, October 31, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — I am again at home after a trip to Indianapolis to attend the funeral of Mrs. Harrison. The whole affair at Indianapolis was tasty [tasteful] and impressive. Indianapolis is a fine city with a strong healthy growth. No other

city without *any* navigable water is so large and prosperous. I was the guest of a very interesting family — old friends of your mother and of myself — Judge E. B. Martindale. There are several young men and daughters — all of whom are to be specially remembered by the Hayes tribe.

Your books have left at last. We were waiting for your exact present address. I hope they will find you sooner than a consignment of magazines to a friendly library in Nashville. They got to their destination in about four months!

I enclose an invitation sent to you here.

I saw Mrs. Herron in Columbus on my way home from Indianapolis. She will probably visit Spiegel sometime next month, November.

Lilly's wedding with "Jim" will probably occur in December. All peaceful here; except our favorite dog, Towser, was poisoned, and a wheel of the carriage gave out — old age, fourteen years — and we walk or go with "Pete" in a buggy.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, November 8, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — We shall be particularly glad to greet you and your friends on Thanksgiving day, and greatly disappointed if you do not come. — All as usual.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, December 16, 1892.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — Thanks for your letter. I am too crowded to write a letter. All as usual. We shall expect you *here* for Christmas to meet the Trianglers — viz., Birch, Mary, and the boys. If any change will tell you.

"Excuse haste and a bad pen."

Your father,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

SPIEGEL, January 1, 1893.

MY DEAR SCOTT: — I am glad you like the idea of the watch. It is all you have got yet, I believe. We will hunt up the *reality* one of these days. If we fail to find the intended watch I will get you a new one. The *intended* watch was given to me by Mother Webb on her death, September 14, 1866. I gave it to Birchard and he carried it until I got Mr. Austin's fine watch on his death in 1887, when Birchard handed his Mother Webb back to me.

Auntie Davis is, I fear, near death's door. You would do well to call. (If she dies I will *probably* come to the funeral.)

All here from Toledo today. Too cold there for the young folks. A happy time with them.

The Kenyon affair [banquet at Cleveland] was enjoyable, but my part of it was frivolous stuff. When you see my name, if not *mere* abuse, send the scrap. It saves me the trouble of a page in the note-book — date and all.

I expect a visit from Mrs. Herron this month; if not before, [I] may come to Cincinnati after her.

Affectionately,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

SCOTT R. HAYES.

January 8. Sunday. — Heard a fair sermon by Presiding Elder Barnes.

I am a Christian according to my conscience in belief, not of course in character and conduct, but in purpose and wish; — not of course by the orthodox standard. But I am content, and have a feeling of trust and safety.

P. M. I drove with Rutherford around the grave of Lucy in the sleigh. My feeling was one of longing to be quietly resting in a grave by her side.

January 9. Monday. 6 A. M. — I rise early to take the train on Lake Erie and Wheeling for Columbus to attend the meeting of the board of the university.

Let me be pure and wise and kind and true in all things!

Reached Mitchell's at 12 noon. Called on Captain Cope.

January 10. Tuesday. — Presided at meeting of university board. Present, Alexander, Chamberlain, Schueller, Wing, and Hayes. The business was routine except the law school. We finally proposed to have law lectures to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars and some decrease of the amount paid Wilgus, say six hundred dollars off, — or twelve hundred dollars salary hereafter.

January 11. Wednesday. — Still very cold. Eight degrees below zero. Dined with Rogers. A fine row of boys with him.

We found the Fullertons in good case. Laura a beauty, her sister Dorothy ditto. Evening, a talk with Rev. Mr. Jones, an able, good man.

January 12. Thursday. — Called with Cope on Governor McKinley. Told him he was to make an address before the Agricultural Convention at 10 A. M. The first notice! Committee called for him. Soon over.

About noon, train for Cleveland. Mr. Clark and other Cleveland men — an agreeable party — on "Big Four" to Cleveland. Arrived about 4:30 P. M. 891 Prospect Street. A good time.

January 13. Friday. — Eight above zero; a deep snow. Called at the University School. Doing well.

[The next day, Saturday, at the railway station in Cleveland, as he was about to take the afternoon train for Fremont, Mr. Hayes was suddenly attacked with angina pectoris. The acute pain was somewhat relieved by brandy, quickly administered by his son Webb, and the journey home was made without increase of suffering. Medical attention awaited him at home, where he was glad at once to take to his bed — which he was never more to leave. Dr. Hilbish, who did everything possible to medical skill, did not at first apprehend a fatal termination of the malady. But Mr. Hayes felt that his hour was fast approaching. His

worn and weary system did not respond to curative remedies. Tuesday night (January 17, 1892) near eleven o'clock, his noble spirit passed peacefully into the eternal mystery of the Unseen. Mr. Hayes's last recorded words were: "I know that I am going where Lucy is."]

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

[A few letters were found too late to be placed in their proper order. These are presented in the following pages. It is most probable that many other letters written by Mr. Hayes are in existence, which have not come to the editor's notice.]

CINCINNATI, November 6, 1866.

DEAR MCK.:— An absence of several weeks from home on a railroad excursion to the 100th parallel of longitude prevented my getting your letter of the 13th until Saturday last. I am very glad to hear from you. You will always be one of the persons I shall want to know about, and I hope occasionally to meet you. I have the three boys, you know. Birch and Webb go to school at Fremont in the northern part of the State. Rud is with us and will go to Washington with us this winter. Lucy and I are both absurdly healthy. Dr. Joe [Surgeon J. T. Webb, Twenty-third Ohio] spent the last six months in Europe. Has just returned. Is reported engaged to a sister of Colonel Stanley Matthews, a bright, handsome girl of twenty-two or twenty-three.

My notion of the place for a young man is a fine large growing town *anywhere*, but would prefer a new town in the West. St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Omaha, Chicago, etc., etc., are my favorites. With your business capacity and experience I would have preferred railroading or some commercial business. A man in any of our Western towns with half your wit ought to be independent at forty in business. As a lawyer, a man sacrifices independence to ambition which is a bad bargain at the best. However, you have decided for the present your profession,

so I must hush. I hope you will come to W[ashington]. If so, will talk it all up.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.,*
Poland, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 27, 1876.

MY DEAR H —:— I am glad the family affections have a boost. We Smiths are so proud of our family, that I know unfortunate outside people like you and Lucy must feel at a disadvantage in being so mated. But in these times of swelling fortunes we try to be considerate. Then you don't know how fond we are of managing to let folks know in a casual way that the editor of the *Atlantic*, the author of etc., etc., is our cousin. Blessings on our vanities! How happy they make us!

I am now realizing what Mr. Monroe said to Mrs. Adams when she had condoled with him on his weary welcomes and receptions, "Ah, madam," said he, "a little flattery enables one to bear a great deal of fatigue."

Well, our love to Elinor and you, and the young folks, and think of me in your prayers.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

W. D. HOWELLS,
Boston.

COLUMBUS, July 23, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. HOWELLS:— Yours of the 20th is the biggest of all these mercies. I see the absurdity of your wasting your labor on such a work. But if there is "money in it," it needs no apology from me. Yes, indeed, if the thing [a campaign life] is to be done again it would particularly please me to be honored by your doing it. No doubt your work would sell. The only objection, if it is one, that I see is the fact that Robert Clarke & Co. have J. Q. Howard at work on the same. Their

* Copy of a letter preserved by President McKinley in his little tin box of valuable papers. It was written to him while he was studying law at Poland, before he attended the Albany Law School.

little book is three-fourths printed, and will be in [on the] market in ten days or so. I will send you a copy and you can judge. No doubt a half barrel of stuff — letters, speeches, memoranda, diaries, etc., etc. — can be sent you, out of which you would get up a romance that would be taking. I called to talk it over with General Comly but failed to meet him. Another good point: You could make it an excuse to visit Ohio.

Love to the wife and bairns.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

P. S. — I send you a quaint talk of one of our finest jury lawyers. (Judge Wm. Johnston.)

MR. WILLIAM D. HOWELLS,
Boston.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 12, 1878.

MY DEAR GENERAL: — I am obliged for your full and satisfactory account of [the Birchard] Library affairs. I have time for only a few observations.

If I recollect aright, the deeds were not recorded — with a view to convenience in selling. Under the will, I think the executors can make title to this property, treating the deeds as undelivered and inoperative.

The important matter now is the building. How to secure the cost is the question. These ways occur to me: — 1. Sell the post-office lot for at least seven thousand five hundred dollars cash. 2. Mortgage it for that amount. 3. So arrange a paper as to let the seven thousand five hundred dollars apply on the fifteen thousand dollars to come out of the Boalt tract. You and the trustees can decide which is best. I incline to favor the second — viz., mortgage the library interest, say, to Webb or Birch, to secure a note payable in three or four years with interest at 6 per cent payable annually. *The money can be raised this way.* Or you can suggest a better.

I don't want it done unless on the whole you and the Fremont friends think that sum will build a satisfactory library. If you do, *go ahead on that basis.*

What you say about the five thousand dollars note to the bank, I do not understand; but what is right, on explanation, I will of course do. If that sum goes from me to the library as due from me, so much the better for the library! But not so for me. But of course what is right, is the only question, and an examination will settle that.

I send for Bushnell's eye a memorandum from the librarian here. Also a plan by express which is of no account, I guess. I will have others.

I suppose it is fair, if *I* raise the money that *you* take the trouble to build. What do you say to that?

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

GENERAL R. P. BUCKLAND,
Fremont.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878.

MY DEAR WEBB:—I don't want to unduly influence the judgment of the members of the Library Board. But I still think we should build. 1. The bank debt can be paid out of the amounts due at Toledo—some two thousand dollars or three thousand dollars, as I understand, and with what I still owe (if not mistaken) on the fifteen thousand dollars. 2. The post-office lot in Toledo will pay for the building. If its cost is kept down to seven thousand five hundred dollars or eight thousand dollars, I will see that the post-office lot pays it. 3. This will leave the store and the Boalt and Birchard tract for the future wants of the library.

You may show this to members of the board.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

WEBB C. HAYES,
Fremont.

SPIEGEL GROVE, August 8, 1882.

MY DEAR MRS. AUSTIN:—We are to be at home the rest of this month and without company. Mrs. Hayes has closed her engagements (!) for an indefinite period. Now, can't your whole

family visit us? We can go or stay in the Grove, as we see fit. If Mr. Austin gets too uneasy on our premises, we can go to Green Spring or Dutcher's for a day or two. We hope to see you, bag and baggage, about Thursday or Friday, Mattie and Louise and the maid if you wish. No dodging. Come.

We are ready to say to Miss Mittelberger that Fanny can go to her school next term if arrangements for her rooming can be made. We are perhaps late in acting. Lucy remembers how she suffered in bad quarters because she was late, and does not want Fanny to have the same experience. I have written Miss Mittelberger the enclosed note, which you will read, and, if you prefer, send to Miss Mittelberger. But if you can call in person there might be some advantages. We would prefer the darling should stay at home, to any doubtful school surroundings. Suppose you spy out the land for us, and come up and let us see your bunches of grapes.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

MRS. LINUS AUSTIN,
Cleveland.

FREMONT, [August —, 1888].

MY DEAR GENERAL:— I have to thank you for the invitation to attend the memorial services by the Legislature of New York for the late General Sheridan at Albany. No one ever enjoyed more than I did the privilege of serving with and under General Sheridan. He was our great battle general.

I would be glad to have General Swayne's address. But circumstances prevent my attendance.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

GENERAL N. M. CURTIS.

FREMONT, —, —.

MY DEAR SIR:— With very agreeable recollections of a number of visits to your city and county, it would be an especial gratification to accept your cordial invitation to attend the opening of the Ben Wade Clubhouse at Ironton on the 22nd instant. I regret that I cannot consistently with other engagements.

During the bitter and fearful contest over the slavery question, Senator Wade was always at the very front in the ranks of the friends of freedom. His courage, energy, and vigilance were matchless. The darkest days of that awful struggle were the days of his glory. His services to our country and the good cause at a time when such services were sorely needed will never be forgotten. You do well to honor him; and [you] honor yourselves in recalling public attention to one of the most conspicuous figures in the most illustrious civil conflict of our day and generation.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

[*Unaddressed.*]

FREMONT, —, —.

MY DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in recommending to your favorable attention Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, for appointment as Minister to Rome. He is a gentleman of decided talents, an able lawyer, and an accomplished scholar. I know of no man who is better equipped, by familiarity with men and society, by sound political principles and native endowments, to represent the Administration and our country abroad. Mrs. Storer, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Longworth, is well known as a leader in all art circles. With Mr. Storer as our Minister at Rome, all Americans would have reason to regard with satisfaction and pride the representative American home in that famous and attractive city. I beg you to give to this application special consideration.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

THE PRESIDENT.

FREMONT, —, —.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am gratified to know that you are writing a history of the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment of Infantry. My personal knowledge of this gallant and distinguished regiment was at the beginning of its career. It became famous at a single bound.

As commander of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry I served in

"The Old Kanawha Division" of General Cox, which was attached to the Ninth Corps under General Burnside, in what General McClellan calls the Antietam campaign. I first saw the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry near Frederick, Maryland, in September, 1862, when we were marching with Lee's army as our objective front, when the Rebels' rear-guard was about leaving or had shortly before left the city of Frederick. The Union forces were in excellent spirits. The loyal people of Frederick gave us a rousing welcome reception as we fought our way into the streets of the city. Flags were waved from the windows, and it seemed as if there was a Barbara Frietchie in almost every house. After the depressing scenes, weary marches, and fierce battles of August, the veterans were inspired with new life by the attractions on every side as we forced our way towards the enemy holding the passes of the South Mountain range. Every strange command, and there were many — [rest missing.]

FREMONT, —, —.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just finished reading your Emerson. Every lover of Emerson owes you a debt. Nothing could be more satisfactory or better done than your book. It was of course to be expected that you would avoid the common vice of biographers, and give us the character and opinions of the subject and not the writer. I was drawn to him more than forty years ago. How truly you can say, and how I thank you for saying, and for having shown in your admirable biography, that "the influence of his great and noble life, and the spoken and written words which were its exponents, blend indestructibly with the enduring elements of civilization."

The last time I saw him was when I visited Boston and Harvard in 1877. I shall never forget his peculiar tones as he said, after speaking of his sound health, "But I am an old man now —and [touching his forehead] *I am losing my wits.*"

With all thankfulness,

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

[Unaddressed.]

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, February 14, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR:—After reflection I have decided to request you to go on and erect a monument for me here according to the design given me. I want the Dummerston granite if on investigation it will answer.

No name on the monument except Mrs. Hayes — with birth and death. Space on the die above for mine when required.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Messrs. Gust and Son here may assist if you wish — and I will like it to be so. — H.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

LUCY WEBB HAYES

August 28, 1831 — June 25, 1889.

JOSEPH CARABELLI,
Cleveland, Ohio.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, March 13, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR:—I venture to send you this note of congratulation and thanks for your masterly eulogy on Mr. Pendleton. I meant to say to you, after listening to it with delight in Music Hall, how greatly I enjoyed it. But in the hurry of the break-up at the close did not have an opportunity to do so.

I assume that it will be suitably published, when I will get a number of copies for preservation and distribution. I have read it in the *Commercial Gazette* since my return home and find it gains by a second hearing. Excuse me.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HONORABLE ISAAC M. JORDAN,
Cincinnati.

APPENDIX B

THE LAST DAYS OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES AND COMMEMORATIVE OFFICIAL ACTIONS FOL- LOWING HIS DEATH

MR. HAYES was almost constantly occupied during the last few months of his life with the various philanthropic and public interests to which he had so long given his time and strength. He attended the national Grand Army Encampment at Washington in September, marched in the procession with his old comrades of Eugene Rawson Post, made many speeches at camp-fires and reunions, and presided at the meeting of the Army of West Virginia, when the lights in the great tent suddenly went out and the proceedings were continued to the close in utter darkness. He also presided at the dedication at Arlington Cemetery of the monument to General George Crook. Wherever he appeared he was greeted with prolonged cheers. Then followed in rapid succession a visit to New York to attend meetings of the Peabody and Slater trustees, and to be an honored spectator of the great naval and military parades, celebrating the quadricentennial anniversary of the discovery of America, and to share in the festivities that accompanied them; participation in the Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk over which he presided; and a journey to Chicago to take part in the dedication of the Columbian Fair buildings. On all these occasions he was the recipient of every courtesy possible, and his appearance in public instantly was followed with cheers and shouts of acclaim.

He had hardly returned to Spiegel Grove when the country was saddened by news of the death of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Thereupon he journeyed to Indianapolis to attend the obsequies, and accompanied President Harrison on his way back to Washington as far as Columbus. Early in December occurred the annual meeting of the National Prison Congress, that year at

Baltimore. Mr. Hayes presided as usual, making the opening address, in which he pleaded for wise restriction of immigration, and urged that in "the whole territory of duty embraced in the great subject of criminal jurisprudence" the spirit of the Golden Rule should guide and control men's decisions.

Late in December Mr. Hayes was in Cleveland to preside and speak at a banquet of Kenyon alumni, and at Columbus to address the Ohio College Association on his favorite theme, the importance of manual training in our educational system. Monday morning, January 9, 1893, he set out from Spiegel Grove on his last journey. He went to Columbus to attend a meeting of the trustees of the State University. He was engaged in university duties and in visiting relatives and friends until Thursday afternoon when he took the train for Cleveland. There he was a guest until Saturday of Mrs. Linus Austin, a relative and intimate friend, at whose home his son Webb lived. Friday he was busy with the affairs of Western Reserve University and he visited the University School in which he had been greatly interested. Saturday afternoon at the Cleveland station, as he was about to depart, accompanied by his son Webb, for Fremont, he was seized with an attack of angina pectoris. His son quickly obtained brandy. A modicum of this together with external application somewhat relieved the intense pain which the sufferer described as like that which attended his severe wounding at South Mountain. His son urged him to return to Mrs. Austin's; but he longed to be at home. "I would rather die at Spiegel Grove," he declared, "than to live anywhere else." He was made as comfortable as possible in the drawing-room of the Pullman car, and reached Fremont at seven, still in great pain, but no worse for the journey. Dr. Hilbish, the family physician, forewarned by telegraph, met the train and accompanied the sufferer to Spiegel Grove, where he at once took to his bed. Dr. Hilbish, who continued in almost constant attendance, doing everything in the power of medical skill, was at first hopeful; but it was not long before hopefulness gave way to gravest apprehension. Mr. Hayes himself had little doubt that his hour had come. During the three days that he lingered he talked freely and cheerfully with members of the family. While his suffering was greatly



TWO WINTER SCENES AT SPIEGEL GROVE DURING FUNERAL



FUNERAL ESCORT, TROOP A
CAPTAIN J. B. PERKINS AT THE CROGHAN GATEWAY



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF RUTHIERFORD B. HAYES.



A. V. Steiner
Tel. 4, 0.

Monument designed and erected by Rutherford B. Hayes after the death of Lucy Webb Hayes in 1889, of Vermont granite from the farm from which his parents migrated from West Dummerston, Vermont, to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817. The caskets were placed in a granite block 12 x 20 feet, which was then sealed. The monument was brought from its original site in Oakwood Cemetery and placed on this new granite base on the Knoll in the Spiegel Grove State Park in April, 1915.

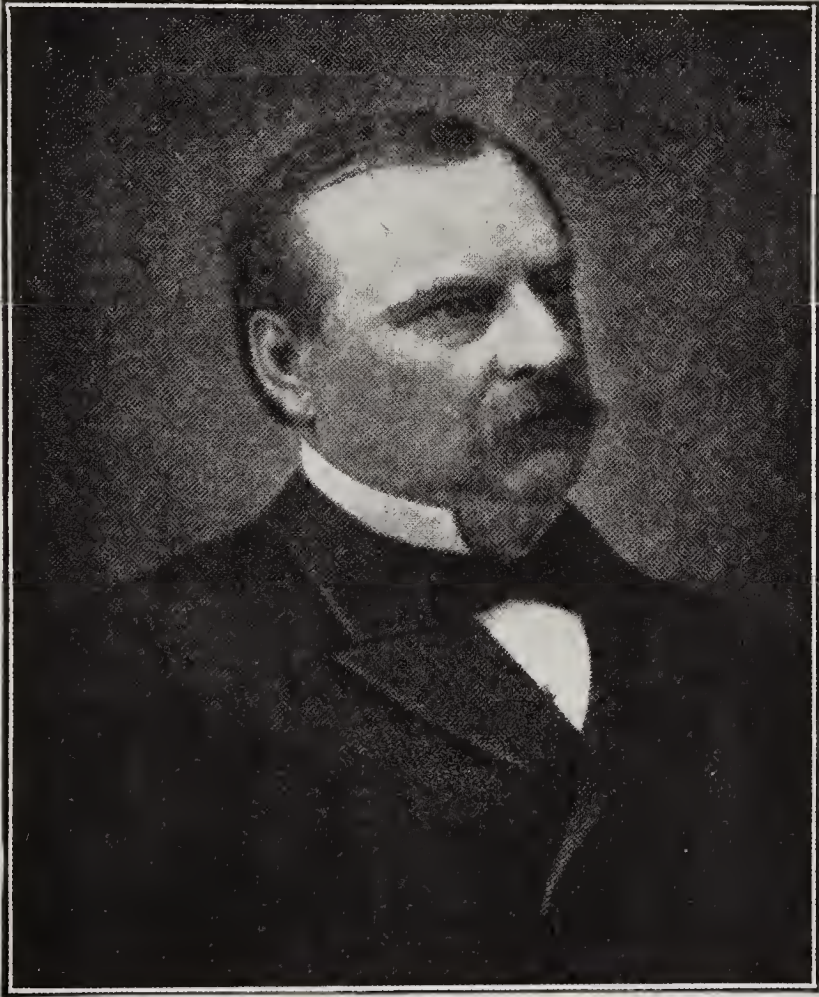
relieved by anodynes, he chafed at being confined to his bed — the first experience of the kind since he was wounded at South Mountain, more than thirty years before. Tuesday there seemed to be a change for the better and hope was quickened; but after ten that night conditions became rapidly worse, and near eleven he painlessly breathed his last in the arms of his son Webb, who had raised him to a sitting position, his cheek against the cheek of the son.

Messages of condolence poured in from far and wide, and flowers from every part of the land soon filled the house. The funeral took place Friday afternoon. Colonel Henry C. Corbin, a close personal friend, had charge of all arrangements for the day. In spite of the snow and severe weather hosts of people travelled far to be present. Mr. Cleveland, soon to be inaugurated as President a second time, came from Lakewood, New Jersey. President Harrison, detained at Washington by the state of his health, was represented by four members of his Cabinet, Messrs. Foster, Noble, Rusk, and Wanamaker. The Army was represented by Colonels Henry C. Corbin, Marshal I. Ludington, and Joseph C. Breckinridge. The Navy was represented by Captain John A. Howell and Commanders Francis W. Dickins and Edward S. Houston. Delegations were present from both houses of Congress; and the Legislature of Ohio came in a body, headed by Governor McKinley, with his staff, and the state officers. Delegates from Loyal Legion commanderies and from other societies, and many other men of distinction were present, completely filling the spacious house. Thousands of people stood in the snow outside while the brief service was celebrated. This consisted of the reading of the Twenty-third Psalm by the pastor of the Fremont Methodist Church, the singing of the hymn, "It is Well With my Soul" by a Cleveland choir, assisted by Mrs. Fred H. Dorr, of Fremont, a warm personal friend; an impressive prayer by President Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University; the favorite hymn, "God be With You Till we Meet Again"; and the reciting by the entire company of the Lord's Prayer.

The procession to Oakwood was headed by Troop A of Cleveland (of which Webb Hayes was a member), the Toledo Battery,

and the Sixteenth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. Next to these marched members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Sons of Veterans. The honorary pallbearers were all men that had been close friends of Mr. Hayes: Secretary Charles Foster, representing the President; Governor William McKinley; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody and Slater funds; Major E. C. Dawes, representing the Loyal Legion of Ohio; General Wager Swayne, representing the Loyal Legion Commandery-in-Chief; General Manning F. Force; Colonel William E. Haynes, of Fremont, Member of Congress; and William Henry Smith, the most intimate personal and political friend. The actual bearers were members of his old regiment, the famous Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the grave-side the service was "very brief and simple," the press account records, "but the grouping of figures rendered it indescribably solemn and impressive." When the coffin had been lowered among the boughs of evergreens that hid the frozen earth, the Sons of Veterans fired a parting salute and the bugles sounded taps. And so as the wintry sunlight faded in the west, all that was mortal of the man that had nobly filled so large a space in the better history of his time and country, lay at rest beside the grave of his soul companion, whom, through four years of sorrow, bravely borne, he had longed to join in that fuller life, to which, as he confidently trusted, death was the portal. His last recorded words as he lay on his death-bed were: "I know that I am going where Lucy is."

Manifestations of popular sorrow and discriminative eulogistic appraisals of Mr. Hayes's character and career were innumerable. The President, the executive departments, the two houses of Congress, and the Supreme Court paused in their duties to give appropriate expression of their sense of the national loss. The public authorities of Ohio took similar action. All the many and various societies of which Mr. Hayes was an active member, military, philanthropic, and educational, and the trustees and faculties of the universities on whose boards of control he had long intelligently and efficiently served, held commemorative meetings, listened sympathetically to speeches of approbation and sentiments of grief, and placed upon their records resolutions or minutes setting forth in eloquent phrases their estimate of the quali-



GROVER CLEVELAND

Born in New Jersey, March 18, 1837; Elected from New York Twenty-second President, 1885-1889; and Reëlected 1893-1897. Died June 24, 1908; Buried at Princeton, N. J.

ties and achievements of Rutherford B. Hayes, and expressing their admiration of his character and their personal devotion to him as associate or leader. The press of the country joined the chorus of acclaim with hardly a discordant note. Universal sentiment recognized that a distinguished public servant and a good and noble man was lost to the better activities of the world.

OFFICIAL ACTIONS AND EXPRESSIONS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE LIFE AND MANIFOLD PUBLIC SERVICES OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Proclamation of President Harrison Announcing the Death of Mr. Hayes.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1893.

To the People of the United States:

The death of Rutherford B. Hayes, who was President of the United States from March 4, 1877 to March 4, 1881, at his home in Fremont, Ohio, at 11 p. m. yesterday, is an event the announcement of which will be received with very general and very sincere sorrow. His public service extended over many years and over a wide range of official duty. He was a patriotic citizen, a lover of the flag and of our free institutions, an industrious and conscientious civil officer, a soldier of dauntless courage, a loyal comrade and friend, a sympathetic and helpful neighbor, and the honored head of a happy Christian home. He has steadily grown in the public esteem, and the impartial historian will not fail to recognize the conscientiousness, the manliness, and the courage that so strongly characterized his whole public career.

As an expression of the public sorrow it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments at Washington be draped in mourning and the flags thereon placed at half-staff for a period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral all public business in the Departments be suspended, and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, be rendered on that day.

Done at the city of Washington; this 18th day of January, A. D. 1893, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventeenth.

(Seal)

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the PRESIDENT:

JOHN W. FOSTER, *Secretary of State*.

Owing to the condition of the health of President Harrison, he was represented at the funeral by the Honorable Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General, and the Honorable Jeremiah S. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

ACTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 19, 1893.

I. The following proclamation (order) has been received from the President: [Printed above.]

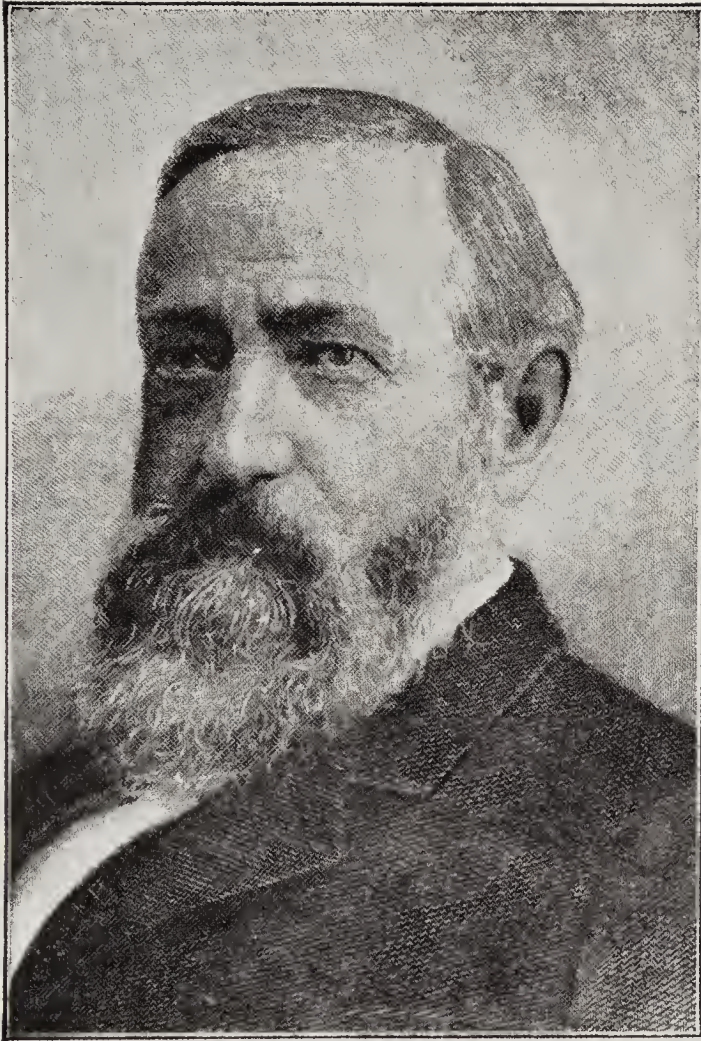
II. In compliance with the instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral, at each military post, the troops and cadets will be paraded and this order read to them, after which all labors of the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of forty-four guns.

The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords; and the colors of the Battalion of Engineers, of the several regiments, and of the United States Corps of Cadets will be put in mourning for a period of six months.

The date of the funeral will be communicated to department



BENJAMIN HARRISON

Born in Ohio August 20, 1833; Elected from Indiana Twenty-third
President, 1889-1893. Died March 13, 1901;
Buried at Indianapolis

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION 163

commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. WILLIAMS, *Adjutant-General*.

The Army was represented at the funeral by Colonel Henry C. Corbin, later lieutenant-general, Colonel Marshal I. Ludington, later major-general, and Colonel Joseph C. Breckinridge, later major-general.

ACTION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 406.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1893.

The President of the United States announces the death of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes in the following proclamation (order): [Printed above.]

It is hereby directed, in pursuance of the instructions of the President, that on the day of the funeral, where this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt, the ensign at each naval station and of each of the vessels of the United States Navy in commission be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and at each naval station and on board of flagships and vessels acting singly a gun be fired at intervals of every half-hour from sunrise to sunset.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

JAMES R. SOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy was represented at the funeral by Captain John A. Howell, later rear-admiral, Commander Francis W. Dickins, later rear-admiral, and Commander Edward S. Houston, later rear-admiral.

**ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES**

Wednesday, January 18, 1893.

Mr. Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller addressed the court as follows:

"It is my painful duty to announce to the Court the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States. At his home in Fremont, Ohio, after a brief illness, at the ripe age of three score years and ten, this eminent public servant last night passed from the life that now is into the life hereafter. This is not the time for eulogy, yet I am constrained to say that in his death the country has lost one who was a good citizen, a good soldier, a good President, and above all a good man."

The Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller, responded:

"The Court receives the announcement of the death of ex-President Hayes with the sensibility due to his eminent public services and his private virtues; and as a mark of respect to his memory will now adjourn until tomorrow at the usual hour."

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Blatchford, Mr. Justice Brown, and Mr. Justice Shiras.

ACTION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 18, 1893.

MR. SHERMAN: — Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, at his residence in Fremont, Ohio, last evening at 11 o'clock. By the usage of the Senate, when one who has been President of the United States dies during the session of the Senate, it has, as a mark of respect to his memory, recorded his death upon its journal and suspended its duties for the day.

President Hayes held high and important positions during his life, having been a gallant and distinguished Union soldier during the war, a Member of Congress, three times Governor of the State of Ohio, and President of the United States. He was

a man of marked ability, untarnished honor, unblemished character, and faithful in the discharge of all his duties in every relation of life, against whom no word of reproach can be truthfully uttered.

It was my good fortune to know President Hayes intimately from the time we were law students until his death. To me his death is a deep personal grief. All who had the benefit of personal association with him were strengthened in their attachment to him and in their appreciation of his generous qualities of head and heart. His personal kindness and sincere enduring attachment for his friends was greater than he displayed in public intercourse. He was always modest, always courteous, kind to every one who approached him, and generous to friend or foe. He had no sympathy with hatred or malice. He gave every man his due according to his judgment of his merits.

I therefore, as is usual on such occasions, move that the Senate, out of respect to the memory of President Hayes, do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*:— The Senator from Ohio moves that, out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes, the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12:13 p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 19, 1893, at 12 o'clock meridian.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

January 18, 1893.

MR. HAYNES, Democrat of Ohio [late Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Haynes, Tenth Ohio Cavalry]:— Mr. Speaker, the telegraph this morning brings us intelligence of the death at Fremont, Ohio, of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. My residence has been in Fremont for many years. I have personally known General Hayes for fifty years, and I shall speak of him as a citizen with whom I have been so long acquainted. I knew the general in the army. I knew him as governor of the State, and

while he occupied distinguished positions and conspicuous stations in public life for so many years. At his own home he was beloved by all, taking an interest in all the institutions of his city and State, discharging wisely and well the duties that devolved upon all good citizens in the community.

Of his public services, many gentlemen in this chamber are better prepared to speak than I am. His death will excite universal sorrow, not merely in the city of his residence, not only on the part of those who were intimately acquainted with him, but among all the people everywhere who remember his great public services and his noble private character and life. Of his public conduct as President of the United States, as governor of his State, as an officer in the Union army, history makes record and bears witness to his distinguished services. I wish to speak more particularly of my recollection of the ex-President as a citizen and a neighbor in the community in which he lived. He had been a resident of the city of Fremont from early boyhood. He studied and practiced law there, and, after the expiration of his term as President, he returned to Fremont and again took up his residence there.

He interested himself at all times in all matters of general interest to the community. He was liberal, charitable, unostentatious, and so conducted himself in every way that all men, regardless of their political affiliations, honored him as a man as well as because he was ex-President of the United States. Since his retirement from the Presidency he had devoted a large share of his time to the educational interests of the country and to philanthropic movements. He was president of the Peabody Fund and of the Slater Fund, devoted to educational purposes in the South. He was one of the trustees of the Ohio University, and he gave a great part of his time and large contributions to such matters. After his retirement he did not engage in any private business, but gave his entire time to the public. He abstained from taking any part in political controversies, recognizing at all times and on all occasions, in public and in private life, that he was an ex-President of the United States; and I think I can truly say that he was one of the best exemplars of true American citizenship.

I know of no distinguished man retired from public position who better deserved the good will and the high opinion of every one who came in contact with him or who enjoyed them in higher measure. He was easily approached, ready at all times to assist in all undertakings where the public were to be benefitted, at the same time abstaining from any occasion where there was a probability of difference of opinion or dissension. As a general in the army he was beloved by the soldiers who served with him; as governor of the great State of Ohio, no man ever retired from that position with more of the respect and good will of the people. As President of the United States, history and time will give him the place to which the results of his Administration entitled him. As Chief Magistrate of the Republic, in a trying and turbulent time, he conducted as able and successful an administration as any man could possibly have done under the circumstances. In his own town and State, where he was known by nearly all his fellow citizens, no other death would excite such universal sorrow as that of ex-President Hayes.

MR. ENOCHS, Republican of Ohio [Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Enochs]:—Mr. Speaker, I was intimately acquainted with General or President Hayes. I served with him in the army from the spring of 1863 until the war practically closed in 1865. I never found a more patient, more faithful, brave, and upright man than was General Hayes.

He was a soldier because he knew he was right and that he was on the right side. He had no doubts of his part in that great war. He knew absolutely that he was right. He was fighting in defense of his country. His blood enriched more than one of the great battle-fields of the war that we all might enjoy the blessing of a united country; that this Republic might live. Without malice, without ostentation, without anything else in view except his duty as a soldier of our country, he served in that great war from the beginning to its close.

He entered the army in the first instance as a major, was next promoted to a lieutenant-colonel, a promotion won on the battle-field, next to a full colonel, next to a brigadier-general, and then a major-general of the United States Army. As he won his

eagles and stars, honors won in line of duty on the battlefield, they belonged to him. He had won them honorably on the fields of battle in defense of his country.

No man has ever come in contact with ex-President Hayes in the army or in civil life who did not love him. No soldier in that war was more popular than he. He never sought by political influence, by coming to Washington from the Army of the Potomac, where he served, or when with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, to seek promotion or advancement through political influences. He won his promotion as a soldier in the field, and when he got that promotion it belonged to him of right.

Without any malice, as I have said, without any feeling except the love of the Stars and Stripes, leaving a dear wife and family, going through that war from beginning to end for the love of his country, he has left an example worthy of emulation by every American citizen.

At the close of the war his farewell order to his brigades and division reminded them as they recollected their struggles and hardships that they would be reminded of each other and of the friendly relations that had so long existed between them. He retired from the army without pride or splendor, and went into the ranks of civil life as easily and as rapidly as he had won promotion. He became a private citizen with as little effort, absolutely, as he became a major-general during the war. He went back to his business, but before a very great while he was elected to represent his State in the Congress, without an effort on his part.

He remained there, and the people of Ohio elected him governor of that State. He was a model governor. There was nothing rash about his conduct of public affairs. He was quiet, unostentatious, always maintaining the dignity and character and greatness of his State. We reëlected him again, and after he had retired for a few years elected him for a third term. While serving as governor in this term he was made the nominee at Cincinnati for President upon the Republican ticket. After a great struggle, after unusual difficulties, he was declared duly elected President of the United States.

He entered upon his duties under trying circumstances, but his

Administration will in future times compare with any that his country has had, in my judgment. He was honest and faithful, always and under every circumstance devoted to his country. Not long since, in Washington, as an example of an American citizen who loved his country above almost everything else, he marched almost the entire distance with the Grand Army of the Republic at the head of the Fremont Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

At the close of the war he could have retired; nevertheless he has been one of the busiest men in Ohio, devoting the later years of his life to benevolence and to education. He has been for some years president of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, and by his efforts has sought to make it one of the great educational institutions of his country. The later years of his life were spent in trying to do good, trying to do something for his fellow man; without malice or hate toward any, but full of good feeling and good will for everybody. In every walk of life he always did his duty — a faithful, devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father, — and was always a conscientious and honest American citizen, a devoted patriot, and above all, a devoted Christian gentleman.

MR. OUTHWAITE, Democrat of Ohio: — Mr. Speaker, I feel it my duty to say a few words. Ex-President Hayes was, while governor of the State of Ohio, my fellow-townsmen and neighbor, and I learned to know him well. As a public official the striking characteristic of the man was his conscientious performance of his duty. As a soldier he was brave, constant, faithful, and patriotic. He showed these qualities upon one occasion when, having won by a charge with his men a difficult position to win and to hold, being assailed by a strong force opposed to him, he received a serious wound, such as might have taken an ordinary man away from the field; but believing that his presence was necessary there to maintain the position, he remained and held it until he was carried away from the field of battle on account of his wound. The discussions and dissensions that arose over the most important incident in his life are hushed now. Everyone appreciates that a great citizen, a prominent statesman, a patriot, and leader among men has passed away; and as he was at one time a

member of this body, holding therein a prominent position, it is eminently proper that this House should pay honor to him upon this occasion.

While he took a high position as a statesman, as a soldier, and as a patriot, we must not forget that he took as high a position as a private citizen. In his life were exemplified integrity, purity, love of humanity, probity, faithfulness, and other good qualities that make a man esteemed and loved by all who know him.

In his home, to as great a degree as in the home of any citizen whom I ever knew, domestic felicity reigned supreme. There was to be found as beautiful an example of an American household as poet could ever portray. Feeling, as I said, that this House may well pause from its duties to pay tribute to the memory of such a man, I have joined in these ceremonies. We may profit by the lessons of his life and character. They should be transmitted to the youths of our land and [to] coming generations.

MR. CURTIS, Republican of New York [brigadier-general United States volunteers]:—Mr. Speaker, it is eminently proper on this occasion for us to pause in our legislative labors to pay tribute to one who has been President of the Republic.

Not so much from what I shall say, am I induced to address this House, as in recognition of the fact that the district I have the honor to represent was closely allied, through one who was its Representative here for a long term of years, with the Administration of President Hayes; which, whatever may be the opinion of men now, will go into history as one of the most memorable, clean, strong, and patriotic administrations that this country has ever enjoyed.

William A. Wheeler, who was honored by my district for a longer term as Representative in this House than that accorded any other man who has ever represented it, was selected as his associate upon the ticket on which they ran as candidates for President and Vice-President; and the last time that I had an opportunity to confer with ex-President Hayes was when he came from his home in Ohio to attend the obsequies of Mr. Wheeler, who had been so intimately and honorably associated with him during his Presidential term.

I will not undertake to review the career to which such fitting tribute has been paid by gentlemen from the State of Ohio, in which Mr. Hayes was born and bred and by which he was honored by an important appointment in the army, then as a Representative in this House, later as its governor, and finally selected to occupy the highest position in the country. Mr. Hayes has stood before the world a man exceptionally pure in private life, well educated in the duties of the profession which he had chosen, patriotically inclined to perform whatever duties the exigencies of the Government might require of him in its most perilous times, and well equipped to discharge the duties of the executive of his State. He came to the Presidency under such circumstances as sealed his title with an assurance of validity that has been given to no other man filling that high office.

First, he was a successful candidate under the laws and practice which for ninety years had been frankly acquiesced in by the people; and secondly, when the embarrassments and difficulties which grew out of the election in certain States partially under military control had been settled and determined by an act of Congress, the joint act of bodies previously organized, and their acts accepted by the people long before the time when these difficulties arose which they were called upon to determine, he was declared duly elected. My friend from New York (Mr. Cockran) a few days ago referred, in discussing a constitutional question, to this case as illustrating one of the great advantages of the present Constitution, that an existing body, unquestioned in its organization, is provided to decide upon matters of difference which could not be determined by a body chosen at the same election out of which those differences arose.

With that final indorsement of the Congress of the United States, Mr. Hayes assumed the Presidency at one of the most critical periods of this nation's history. The difficulties which had existed from 1861-65 had not been entirely settled. He came to the discharge of his office with the disposition and the inclination to perform the duties of that high position acceptably to the people of the entire country. Whatever criticism may be made as to his action with respect to certain national questions — questions which had never before arisen, — all concede that Mr. Hayes

brought to these duties a strong consciousness of the importance of so administering Federal affairs that the people of all the States should derive the greatest benefit.

No eulogium which may be hastily passed here on this occasion will do justice to this man and the time in which he lived and performed such an important and honorable part. He possessed one quality in marked degree. He had an ease and grace of expression, a force and ability as an offhand speaker, that I do not believe has been excelled by any man in public life. Fortunate in his family relations, which brought no scandal and no anxiety to his Administration, fortunate in all official relations in public life, nowhere has been given a better example of what should be the course and action of an ex-President than is exhibited in the life which he led after his retirement.

Devoting himself to labors of charity and philanthropy, seeking to improve the administration and the policy of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of the country, he lived in a quiet dignity, which has never been surpassed since the time of him who stood first in the hearts of the American people, their first President, as shown in the private life which he spent at Mount Vernon after leaving the Chief Magistracy.

As General, as Representative, as Governor, as President, he is worthy of the honor that is paid to a citizen who has held our highest office; and history will do justice to his Administration and his character.

I have spoken as the Representative of the people of a district because of its share in his Administration, and in their name I have made these hasty and unprepared allusions to the qualities of a Chief Magistrate whose very simplicity of life is as deserving of remembrance as the high qualities which won him honor and distinction.

MR. O'NEIL, Republican of Pennsylvania:—Mr. Speaker, in the death of ex-President Hayes the country has lost one of its most distinguished citizens, a loss which the country will widely and deeply feel. I first met General Hayes when he became a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and I sat with him in this House until he resigned from the Fortieth Congress to take the

oath of office as governor of Ohio. Before I met him I had been informed by a near relative in Ohio of the great ability and high character of General Rutherford B. Hayes, who was to take his seat in the next Congress, and this relative expressed the hope that I would early make his acquaintance. I did so with very great pleasure, and I soon learned the sterling worth of the man who subsequently attained such distinction in the country. I happened to sit within one seat of his, and from the day that I met him here until the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him in the city of Philadelphia, not very many months ago, our friendship was unbroken.

Mr. Hayes had one remarkable trait which to me is a great trait in a man who holds a high position; he was patient, he was a listener, and therefore a most agreeable man to visit upon official business. You left him feeling that he was your friend, and that if he could comply with your wishes or requests it would give him pleasure to do so. He was a statesman with a heart. When I look back over the Congresses in which I have served, I do not know that I have ever met a gentleman of finer qualities than he possessed. He was refined, was graceful in manner, and was always attentive to his business as a member of this House, both on the floor and in his committees, and he soon rose to prominence. When he left Congress to take the oath of office as governor of Ohio he received the congratulations, the sincere congratulations, of his fellow members without distinction of party.

I was also in the convention of the Senate and the House when it was declared from the desk, Mr. Speaker, you now occupy, by the acting Vice-President of the United States (Senator Ferry of Michigan), that Rutherford B. Hayes had received a majority of the electoral votes of the States and was elected President.

Soon afterwards I had occasion to visit him as President, and that visit and all subsequent visits to him in that capacity were very pleasant, for he always had the kindest manner and manifested the most evident desire to let you regard him as a friend and feel that, if possible, your interviews were not in vain.

I feel, sir, today, as I said when I arose, that by the death of Mr. Hayes this country has lost one of its most distinguished citizens. Ex-President Hayes had many friends in the city of Phila-

delphia. His social visits there were many, and he was always received with the kindness and the respect due to his high character. One special reason why he was a favorite in Philadelphia was that its citizens felt that he had been one of the distinguished governors who had helped in a marked degree to make the great Centennial Exposition of 1876 a success.

I think it fit and proper that Congress should pause in its business and adjourn (as I suppose will be presently proposed) as a mark of respect to the blameless official and social life of this patriot and statesman who served his country well. I regret his death. I realize that I have lost a friend, although I have not seen so much of him of late as in former years, and from the bottom of my heart I desire to mingle my tears with those of his family. I knew his family. I was acquainted with them socially. I knew his young children when he came here. I saw his sons growing to manhood. I knew his respected wife, and I may with propriety say that I have never seen a finer illustration of true American womanhood than in Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President, who herself died not many months ago. What I have said on this occasion has been uttered because of my admiration of him whose departure has been so sudden and with whom I had been on friendly terms during many years.

MR. HOLMAN, Democrat of Indiana: — Mr. Speaker, I wish to add but a few words to the sentiments which have been expressed touching the life and character of President Hayes. I met him for the first time on this floor in the closing hours of the Thirty-ninth Congress. I shook hands with him in the aisle to my right for the first time. I was charmed by his unassuming, cordial, and kindly manner, and notwithstanding the fierce political controversy that afterwards arose between the two great political parties of our country over the question of his election to the Presidency, I always entertained a great admiration for his character.

The sensibilities of all our people will be deeply touched by his death. He held the greatest office known to the world and filled it well. The Administration of President Hayes will go into history, gentlemen, as the expression of the whole American people, as well those who differed with him in political opinion

as those who agreed with him, that he gave to our country one of the purest administrations our Government has ever known. He was himself a pure man, a Christian gentleman. His noble and patriotic efforts to reform the civil service of the Government, greatly demoralized by the War for the Union, deserved, especially in view of the hostility which those efforts encountered within his own party, imperishable honor.

He in the main failed in his purpose, but that was because his party was not up to his own high standard of public duty. To me the earnest efforts of his Administration to secure pure and honest government appear, in the midst of all his high honors, his highest honor. How noble his efforts to heal the wounds of our intestine war! He was a man of a kindly and forgiving spirit, and I know of no quality in the human heart more to be admired. How admirably this humane sentiment adorned his character!

"Forgiveness! it is an attribute of God Himself,
The sound that openeth heaven,
Restores once more fair Eden's faded bloom
And flings Hope's golden halo o'er the waste of life."

The country, greatly demoralized by war, was restored to peace and purity under his Administration, and the Union of the States was in spirit restored.

Standing by the open grave of this illustrious citizen, how natural the thought that greater than being President, better than to have commanded an army, history will write down that he was a just and good man.

"Peace to the good man's memory. Let it grow
Greener with years and blossom through the flight
Of ages."

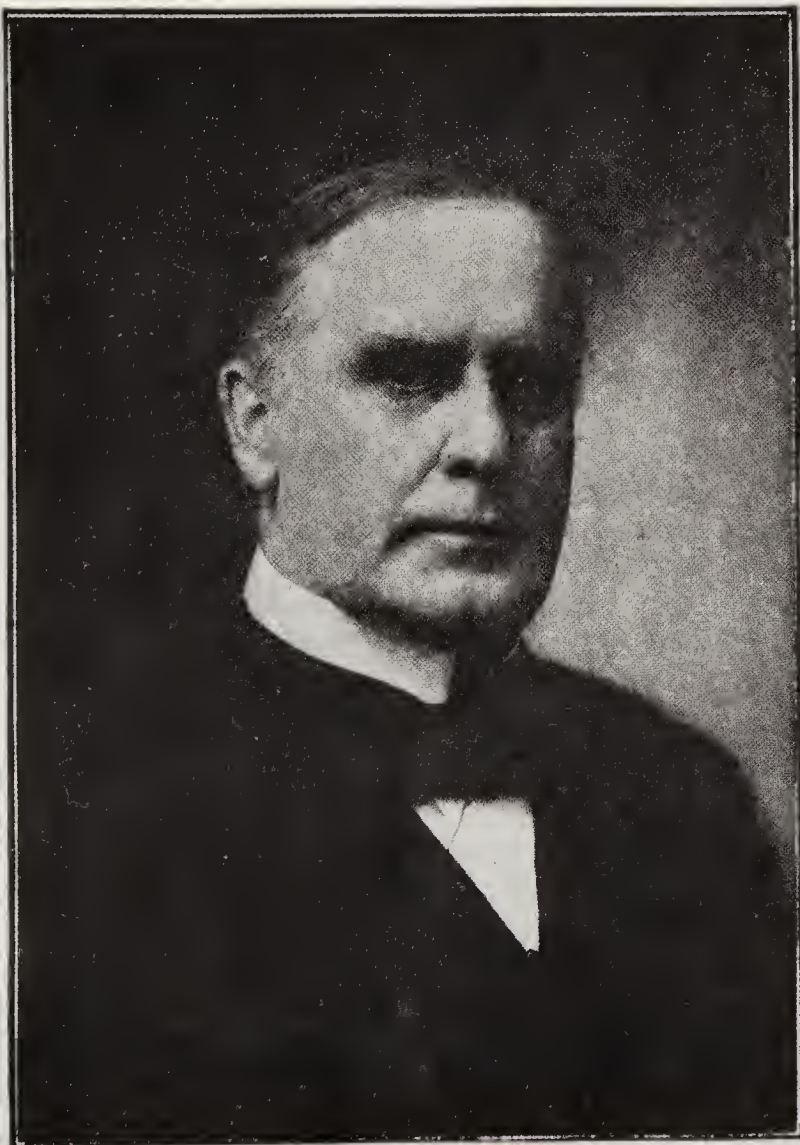
MR. PATTISON, Democrat of Ohio [later Governor of Ohio]:—
Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the fact that I was associated with General Hayes as a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, I had not thought of saying anything at this time. I wish, however, to add simply a statement, which possibly may have been forgotten by the gentlemen who have said so much in respect to his memory. I think

one and perhaps the most preëminent characteristic of General Hayes has been overlooked. You will pardon me, I am sure, if I attempt in a few words and in plain and simple language to add a tribute to his memory. I surely would not attempt to add anything to the many beautiful eulogies that have been delivered.

Nothing more perhaps need be said to his purity and patriotism as a citizen, his bravery as a soldier, his greatness and ability as a statesman, and his success as the President of the United States. But it seems to me that no eulogy to General Hayes would be entirely complete, or do full justice to his character, without calling attention, not only to the fact that he was an honest man, and upright citizen, an able and distinguished statesman, but also that he was a Christian. This, to my mind, was the foundation of his glory and the great secret of his remarkable career. Possibly no other man ever occupied the White House who had a greater reverence for God and the divine truths of Christianity; and it was his abiding faith in the Almighty, his sense of human weakness and dependence, and his strong belief in a Divine government of the world that gave him courage and strength to meet the emergencies of perhaps one of the most important administrations during the last half century of our history. He, I believe, like every other man who has occupied the Presidential chair, not only recognized the God of the universe, but also believed that there was an overruling Providence directing all the affairs of this great Republic.

General Hayes had the highest respect for law and order, for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and never in all his public life forgot that this was a Christian nation; and it should be remembered, and to their credit, that all the great men of this country have recognized the hand of an All-wise Being in the shaping of its destiny. As one of the younger members of this body, from the great State of Ohio, of which General Hayes was an honored and most distinguished son, I pay my simple tribute not only to him as an honored citizen, a brave and gallant soldier, but also to him as a Christian gentleman.

MR. HAYNES, of Ohio: — Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes, I move that the House do now adjourn.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY OF OHIO

Born January 29, 1843. Governor of Ohio 1892-1896. Twenty-fourth
President, 1897-1901; Reëlected 1901. Died September 14, 1901;
Buried at Canton, Ohio

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2:40 p. m.) the House adjourned.

**PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR McKINLEY AND
ACTION OF OHIO AUTHORITIES**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 18, 1893.

To the General Assembly:

It is my painful duty to announce the death, at 11 p. m. yesterday, at his home in Fremont, Ohio, of Rutherford B. Hayes, who was a Representative in Congress, three times Governor of this, his native State, and President of the United States. He was also a soldier of exceptional distinction in the late war, and during his retirement to private life occupied his time in good works and generous benefaction. His death is an event of great public sorrow. Out of respect for the memory of the great citizen, soldier, and statesman, I recommend that appropriate action be taken by the General Assembly. The executive will be pleased to coöperate with you in a suitable expression of the sorrow of the people of Ohio over this sad event.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.

Following the reading of the governor's message, Mr. George F. Aldrich, the representative from Sandusky County, and Senator Nichols, in the Senate, each offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States of America, and ex-governor of Ohio, soldier, statesman, and patriot; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that in pursuance of and in accordance with the message of the governor, a joint committee of four on the part of the senate and five members of the house, be appointed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, to coöperate with the state officials in making suitable preparation for attending the funeral

and other observances, and to prepare appropriate resolutions to be reported to this General Assembly for its adoption."

Speaker Laylin appointed Messrs. Aldrich, Clapp, McElroy, Holcomb, and Beaird on behalf of the House, and Messrs. Nichols, Lampson, Fox, and Stewart were appointed on behalf of the Senate, and the joint committee, organized by the election of Senator Lampson as chairman and Representative Aldrich as secretary, proceeded to the governor's office, where they were met by the governor and state officers. Governor McKinley presided and Representative Aldrich was made secretary. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the governor and state officers, with members of the General Assembly, should attend in a body the funeral exercises at Fremont. It was further decided to have a provisional brigade of the Ohio National Guard participate in the funeral exercises, to be composed of Troop A of Cleveland, the Toledo Light Battery, and the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, Ohio National Guard; and, by direction of Governor McKinley, the following general order was issued from the headquarters of the Ohio National Guard:

"The State is called upon to mourn the death of one of its most illustrious citizens. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at his home, in Fremont, Ohio, Tuesday, January 17, 1893, at 11 o'clock p. m.

"It is with profound sorrow that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief announces the death of this distinguished and much loved citizen and soldier. It is appropriate that the Ohio National Guard (of whom the deceased was for six years commander-in-chief) should testify with the people of the Nation their deep sense of the great loss sustained by the death of him who had always been a friend and patriot.

"It is, therefore, ordained that the colors at general headquarters, the State Arsenal and on all armories in the State, be placed at half-staff, from the receipt of this order until and including the day of the obsequies, and that the officers of the Ohio National Guard wear the usual badge of mourning three months; and that on ceremonies, during this period, regimental colors be properly draped with crape.

"On the day of the funeral a salute of thirteen guns at sunrise will be fired at these headquarters by a battery designated, and during that day one gun every half hour, and at sunset a National salute of forty-four guns will be fired.

JAMES C. HOWE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

By Command of the Governor."

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND OF WHICH RUTHERFORD B. HAYES WAS A MEMBER

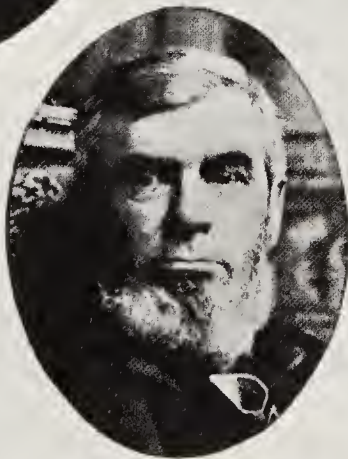
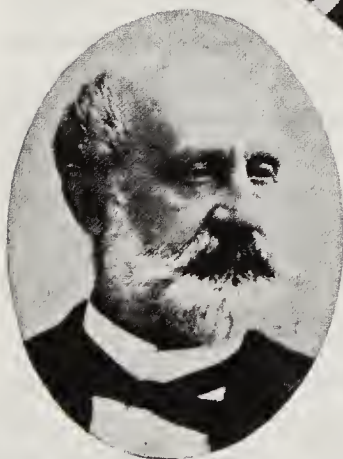
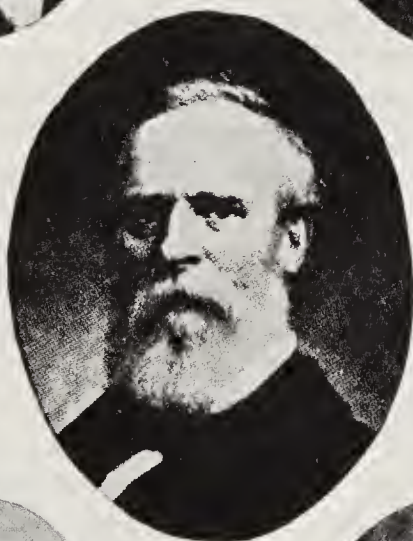
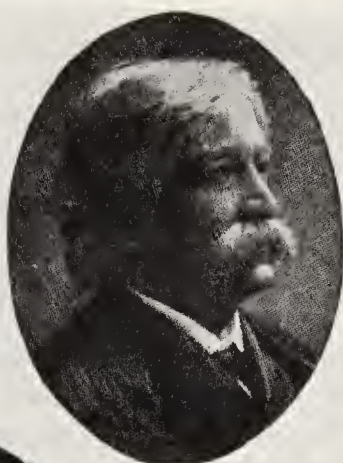
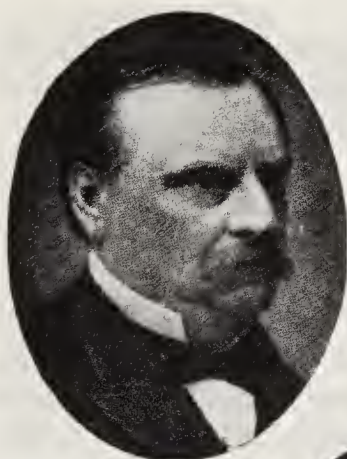
At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, held in New York October 6, 1893, the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, chairman of the board, spoke in commemoration of Mr. Hayes' services as a trustee in these words:

"We were shocked by the announcement that ex-President Hayes was no more. He died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, on the 17th of January last. Elected in October, 1877, (to the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Samuel Watson, of Tennessee), General Hayes had been associated with us for more than fifteen years, and had notably distinguished himself by his devotion to our work. That work, indeed, could hardly have sustained a greater loss. In common with the Slater trustees of whom he was the president, we had relied confidently on his services in the great cause of national education at least to the end of our own Trust. His general career and character have been abundantly and admirably delineated in the tributes which have been paid him by others. Nothing, certainly, could have been juster or happier than those of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and of Dr. Curry of our own board, both of whom were associated with him in the Slater Trust. 'He was a man,' said President Gilman, 'of lofty ideals, of unflinching patriotism, and of unselfish devotion to the good of his fellow men. To his lasting honor be it remembered that after retiring from the highest station in the land he devoted his strength and time, without thought of reward, to philanthropy and education.'

Dr. Curry, on the same occasion, most felicitously alluded to ex-President Hayes as having 'solved the problem,' so often propounded by the press, of what should be done with our ex-Presidents so as not to lose to the country their 'gathered experience and wisdom.' 'He consecrated his sound judgment,' said Dr. Curry, 'his wide intelligence, his tenderness, his generosity, — all the powers of body, mind, heart, — to the illiterate the unfortunate, and literally went about, over the whole land, doing good. Identifying himself with national organizations of charities, he was an effective worker in behalf of prison reform and the bettering of the condition of the Indians. In all matters of education he was deeply interested. The education of the negro appealed strongly to his better nature and to his best activities.' I eagerly adopt these tributes and make them a part of our own report, as they are of the Slater report, adding only an expression of the warm regard and affection with which General Hayes in these latter years had inspired me personally, and which I had the best reason for thinking were not unreciprocated."

The Honorable William M. Evarts, one of the two surviving members of the original Board of Trustees, appointed by Mr. Peabody, reported the following minute, which was placed on the records of the annual meeting of October 6, 1893.

"The sudden death of ex-President Hayes, without any premonition of advanced years or failing health, in the midst of his most active labors in the service of the board, gave much poignancy to the grief of this bereavement, for which we were wholly unprepared. For fifteen years he had been most constant in his devotion to the interests of the Trust from the first moment he, while President of the United States, was elected a member of the board, down to the date of his lamented death. Not only was he present at all our annual meetings, but with most signal advantage to its power and influence in the portion of the country, feeling the benefits of Mr. Peabody's benevolent charity, President Hayes accompanied Dr. Curry in some of his visits to the South, aiding thus our general agent's valuable service in inspir-



FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND

GROVER CLEVELAND
ATTORNEY-GENERAL
CHARLES DEVENS

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

CHIEF JUSTICE
MELVILLE W. FULLER
CHIEF JUSTICE
MORRISON R. WAITE

ing and confirming the zeal and constancy in these communities in the diffusion of education in its most useful forms.

"President Hayes entered upon the Presidential office at the most dangerous juncture in the working of the national suffrage which the country has been called upon to experience. The study of that crisis and of the high qualities of courage, prudence, and patience with which his Administration met the perils which surrounded it, and the calm temper and comprehensive patriotism which brought the stormy contentions to a prosperous issue,—these belong to the annals of our Government and the public life of the Chief Magistrate who was called to his great office in those unruly times. That in the height of these contentions President Hayes should have been selected with so much personal warmth and affection for membership of this board was as grateful to his feelings as it was for every member to express their full appreciation of the great character and conduct of their elected associate.

"Since his retirement from the Presidency, our honored associate has presented to his countrymen a signal example of constant and active employment in the highest sphere of philanthropic labors in the work of this board, in the administration of the Slater Fund, and in open and practical efforts for the succor of the unfortunate and distressed upon the largest scale of benevolent sympathy. In this conduct of President Hayes, his great public career both ends and gains lustre from this record of his private enlistment in these latter noble services to society.

"The personal qualities of our late associate and friend warmly endeared him to every member of this body, who feel the sorrow of a personal bereavement in parting from him."

TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY FUND

THE BOARD AS ORIGINALLY APPOINTED BY MR. PEABODY, FEBRUARY, 1867.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. Hamilton Fish.....	New York.
Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine.....	Ohio.
General U. S. Grant.....	United States Army.
Admiral D. G. Farragut.....	United States Navy.
Hon. William C. Rives.....	Virginia.

Hon. John H. Clifford.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. William Aiken.....	South Carolina.
Hon. William M. Evarts.....	New York.
Hon. William A. Graham.....	North Carolina.
Charles Macalester, Esq.	Pennsylvania.
George W. Riggs, Esq.....	Washington.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.....	New York.
Edward A. Bradford, Esq.....	Louisiana.
George N. Eaton, Esq.....	Maryland.
George Peabody Russell, Esq.....	Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED TO FILL THE VACANCIES.

Hon. Samuel Watson.....	Tennessee.
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.....	Virginia.
General Richard Taylor.....	Louisiana.
Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. A..	Washington.
Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite.....	Ohio
Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple.....	Minnesota.
Hon. Henry R. Jackson.....	Georgia.
Colonel Theodore Lyman.....	Massachusetts.
President Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio.
Hon. Thomas C. Manning.....	Louisiana.
Anthony J. Drexel, Esq.....	Pennsylvania.
Hon. Samuel A. Green.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. James D. Porter.....	Tennessee.
J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.....	New York.
President Grover Cleveland.....	New Jersey.
Hon. William A. Courtenay.....	South Carolina.
Hon. Charles Devens.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. Randall L. Gibson.....	Louisiana.
Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller.....	Illinois
Hon. William Wirt Henry.....	Virginia.
Hon. Henderson M. Somerville.....	Alabama.
Hon. William C. Endicott.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. Joseph H. Choate.....	New York.
George W. Childs, Esq.....	Pennsylvania.
Hon. Charles E. Fenner.....	Louisiana.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D.....	Maryland.
Hon. George Peabody Wetmore.....	Rhode Island.
Hon. John Lowell.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. George F. Hoar.....	Massachusetts.
Hon. Richard Olney.....	Massachusetts.
President William McKinley.....	Ohio
Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Honorary Member and General Agent, Washington.	

**ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN
F. SLATER FUND OF WHICH RUTHERFORD
B. HAYES WAS PRESIDENT.**

At the first meeting, subsequent to the death of Mr. Hayes, of the board of trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, general agent and chairman of the education committee, presented the following report:

Death has thrown a dark shadow over the threshold of our session. On the 17th day of January, our colleague, ex-President Hayes, the first and only President of the Board, died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, and it was a sad duty and privilege to pay the homage of official and personal respect at his funeral. Two times he was a Representative in Congress, three times he was Governor of Ohio, during the war he rendered gallant services as an officer of high rank, and for one term he was President of the United States. In these positions he forgot not his obligations to his fellow men, but labored for their welfare with unceasing assiduity and patriotic devotion.

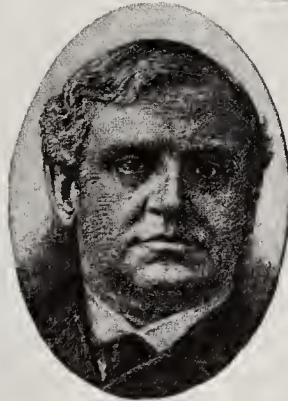
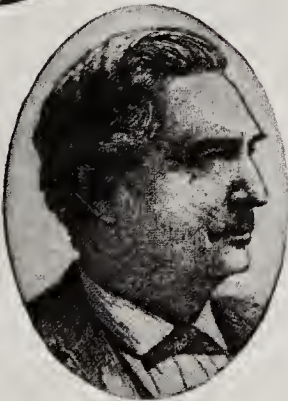
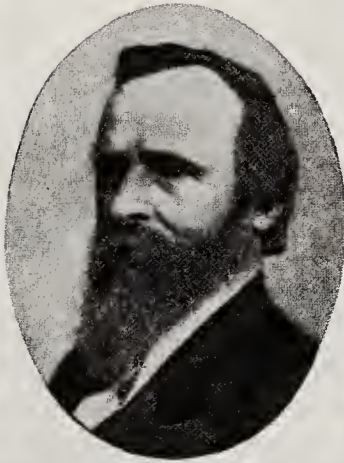
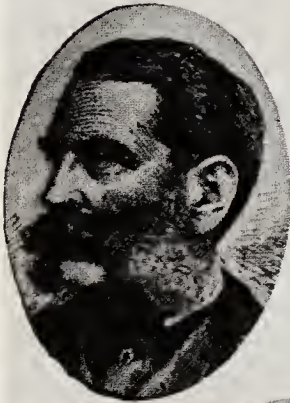
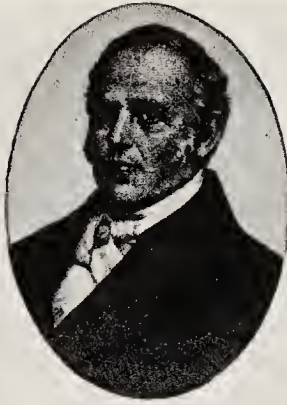
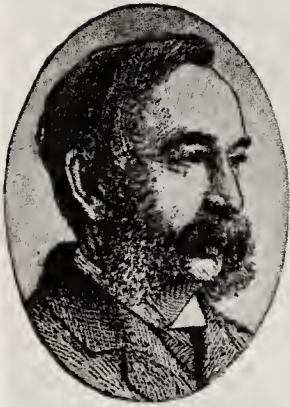
When one retires from exalted position, the full light of public observation and curiosity is turned upon him. How to deport himself, how to preserve the dignity that should attach to high station, what to do, in what pursuits to engage so as to be useful and contented, are questions not easily answered. The press has been fruitful of suggestions as to the best method of not losing to the country such gathered experience and wisdom. Legislators and publicists have even proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, in order to accomplish the desired end. President Hayes solved the problem most satisfactorily, in a way preserving a dignified self-respect and the confidence and admiration of the people, and making his life increasingly useful. Having held the highest and most honorable office in the world was no excuse for abandonment of personal duties nor for cessation of labors for his country's weal. He consecrated his sound judgment, his wide intelligence, his tenderness, his generosity — all the powers of body, mind, heart — to the illiterate, the unfortunate, and literally went about, over the whole land, doing good. Identifying himself with national organizations of char-

ities, he was an effective worker in behalf of prison reform and the bettering of the condition of the Indians.

In all matters of education, he was deeply interested. As president of the trustees of Ohio State University, he favored the adoption of advanced methods and ideas, the rejection of low ideals, and the securing in the faculty of the broadest scholarship. The education of the negro appealed strongly to his better nature and to his best activities. With earnestness and power he pleaded for National aid to fit the freedmen for the responsibilities and privileges of suddenly acquired citizenship. He believed in the capability of the race, in its ultimate uplifting, but was not misled by sanguine expectations, or imperfect data, or hasty generalizations, into Utopian schemes. He thought that, along with and as a part of the state-provided means for general education, should be carried on a system of industrial training, dignifying labor, teaching self-reliance, and making comparatively easy an honest livelihood.

It was a happy thought in Mr. Slater to put him at the head of this Trust. His associates recall that at any personal inconvenience and sacrifice he attended the meetings of the board and the committees, and that no one more conscientiously and wisely met the obligations he assumed. He was unsparing of self, discreet in speech, sagacious in counsel, courageous in following his convictions, and set a stimulating example of promptness, patience, courtesy, hopefulness, and faith. The visit of observation and inspection which he made with me through the Southern States in 1891, gave him unmixed pleasure. While the people honored him and gave him cordial welcome and entertainment, he, with rare modesty, never claimed anything of attention or precedence because of the high honors he had enjoyed, but gave constant and unwearied consideration to the work which was before him.

In the career of General Hayes is a lesson for youth and old age, a model of unsectional patriotism, a condemnation of what is low and base and merely material, an inspiration to noble living, a shining illustration of what can be beneficently done by one who has administered the highest civil functions and filled the measure of political ambition.



TRUSTEES OF SLATER EDUCATIONAL FUND

DANIEL C. GILMAN
MORRIS K. JESUP
ALFRED H. COLQUITT

JOHN F. SLATER
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

CHIEF JUSTICE
M. R. WAITE
WILLIAM E. DODGE
BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS

Pardon a personal reference: When law students and fellow boarders at Harvard Law School, I learned to love and respect him. The intimacy of our later years, in connection with the two great education trusts, brought us into most unreserved companionship, and he so grew upon me that I have no hesitation in pronouncing him one of the best men I ever knew.

In commemoration of Mr. Hayes's great services in the work of the board, the trustees adopted and placed on record the following appreciation:

The founder of this Trust, Mr. John F. Slater, before making his generous gift for the education of the freedmen, consulted, at his home in Norwich, with the Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, the tenure of whose office as President of the United States had then recently expired. President Hayes had been for several years one of the trustees of the Peabody Fund, and the knowledge he had thus gained with respect to education in the Southern States and his interest in all questions pertaining to the moral and social welfare of the country made his counsel of especial value. When this board was selected his name stood first upon the list of members and he was designated by Mr. Slater as the president. The nomination was confirmed by the Legislature of the State of New York in the original Act of Incorporation.

In the ten years which have since elapsed the trustees have held sixteen meetings and at every one of them President Hayes has occupied the chair and has guided the deliberations. Usually he came from his distant home in Ohio for the single purpose of attending these meetings. In the intervals he carried on a voluminous correspondence with the general agents of the fund and with his colleagues. Thrice since our organization he has made long journeys in the South for the purpose of observing the condition of the freedmen and the progress of education among them. Before our last annual meeting he accompanied Dr. Curry on an extended tour through several of the Southern States. He was everywhere received with the respect due to the high station which he had held in the Government of the United States, and also with marked regard for his personal character, for his conciliatory action toward the South while he was President, and for

his subsequent devotion to the advancement of public instruction.

In our manifold official relations, we who were his colleagues have come to know him well. We remember how carefully he considered every proposition which was suggested for the advancement of our work, how he arranged in advance the order of business for every meeting, and how he advised the executive officers in those particulars which were left undetermined by the board. We cannot forget that he was particularly interested in the promotion of manual instruction, that he repeatedly visited those schools in New York where industrial education is efficiently encouraged, and that in his public addresses he often expounded and defended the methods he had observed and the principles in which he believed.

In paying this tribute of respect to his memory, we naturally recall his own appreciative words as he spoke of those members of this board who were successively removed by death — words which seemed to his colleagues in every case so just and so appropriate that they were adopted by the board as their own and recorded upon the minutes. In his remarks upon the life of Mr. John F. Slater, he took pains to put on record the interpretation given by the founder to Christian education, a phrase employed in his original letter to this board.

The qualities which gave distinction to President Hayes in his public career were manifested in the position that he held as president of this board. His directness, his simplicity, his kindliness of disposition, his fidelity to every engagement, his readiness to coöperate in every good undertaking, his freedom from self-seeking, his punctuality, patience, careful attention to details, and his sympathy with the efforts of those who labor for the good of their fellow men, were constantly apparent. He did not concern himself with the financial affairs of the Trust and was not disposed to make suggestions regarding the details of school management, but he understood perfectly the difficulties of the problem of educating the freedmen, and was willing to take time to remove these difficulties. He never doubted that great results were to come from the united efforts of patriotic people in the South and in the North. His public and his private utterances on this subject were vigorous and inspiring.

The tributes already paid to the memory of President Hayes in every part of the country have been so numerous and so cordial that no attempt need now be made to recapitulate the incidents of his life or to analyze his character. The trustees, however, unanimously place upon record their respect for a man of lofty ideals, of unfailing patriotism, of wise counsels, and of unselfish devotion to the good of his fellow men. To his lasting honor, be it remembered that after retiring from the highest station in the land he devoted his strength and time, without thought of reward, to philanthropy and education. It is an honor to this board that their president during the first ten years was a man of personal distinction, of unquestioned uprightness, of great wisdom, and of unfailing devotion to the work in which he was enlisted. Others will succeed to the office which he held among us, but none can fill his place. We mourn the death of a prudent adviser, a faithful colleague, a devoted leader, and an honored friend.

**ACTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL
PRISON ASSOCIATION OF WHICH RUTHER-
FORD B. HAYES WAS PRESIDENT.**

The annual congress of the National Prison Association met at Chicago June 7, 1893. The association was formed in 1870, and held its first congress in October of that year at Cincinnati. Mr. Hayes, then Governor of Ohio, presided. Congresses were held at Baltimore (1873), St. Louis (1874), and New York (1876), Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, being president of the association in that period. The next congress was at Saratoga in 1884, when Mr. Hayes became president of the association, and so continued by annual election to the end of his life. He devoted much time and effort to the cause, and presided at every congress,—Detroit (1885), Atlanta (1886), Toronto (1887), Boston (1888), Nashville (1889), Cincinnati (1890), Pittsburgh (1891), and Baltimore (1892). At each congress he made a significant and inspiring opening address.

That expression of appreciation might be given by members of the association of the great interest Mr. Hayes had taken

in philanthropic work, and especially in the cause of prison reform, and in love for his memory, the opening session of the congress in 1893 was devoted to the delivery of eulogies of his character and tributes to his worth.

The opening address was made by General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The National Prison Association meets to-night in the shadow of a great bereavement, caused by the death of our honored president, Rutherford B. Hayes. For the first time in eight years, at our annual congress, we miss his presence, his counsels, and his encouragement. To him more than to any other man is due the commanding position of influence obtained by this association in prison matters, and, therefore, it seems eminently proper that we should set apart this opening session for the reception of testimonials to his memory.

To his achievements as a soldier and statesmen, the whole country has borne testimony in a thousand ways; but to-night we honor him as a philanthropist and as a friend. To the world at large, General Hayes as a prison reformer is of little consequence; and his work in that direction is deemed one of the vagaries to which eminent men are sometimes disposed. To us, however, who know the importance of the prison question, and who believe that its solution is of more vital importance to the American people, and more essential to the perpetuity of the Republic, than the solution of the questions about which political parties are now contending, General Hayes as a philanthropist has rendered a service as worthy of remembrance as any deeds of his contemporaries in statesmanship or in arms. The country can survive under high tariffs or low tariffs, under free coinage or restricted coinage, but it cannot survive a demoralized people, with crime increasing like a tide that knows no ebb. To devise means to avert these dangers demands the best thought of our best men; and hence we honor the memory of our great leader to-night.

The prison question is not restricted simply to the consideration of persons already in prison, but reaches out to the larger

problems of prevention and reclamation, which lie outside of prison walls.

The active interest of General Hayes in the prison question dates back to 1867, when he was first elected Governor of Ohio. The Board of State Charities in that State had just been created, and he became its helper and protector; and in its prison work he was specially interested. Soon after he went out of office, in 1871, in a spasm of hostility caused by needed criticisms of derelict institutions, the board was abolished; but four years later, in 1875, when General Hayes was again elected governor, he succeeded in securing the restoration of the board; and from that time to the day of his death, he was its unfailing supporter.

During the fifteen years I have been upon the board, there was no other man from whom I received so much encouragement and inspiration and help as from General Hayes. His readiness to respond to demands upon his time, in furtherance of our work, is indicated by the following letter, which I received in reply to an urgent request that he would come and help us at the second annual meeting of our State Conference of Charities and Corrections in Ohio, last year; and this is only one of many instances:

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO, May 14, 1892.

MY DEAR GENERAL.:— I am just home after a protracted absence, and find a heap of letters to attend to, but yours of yesterday I take up first. You can hardly realize the demands on my time. Your work in all parts of the good cause of charities and correction gives you a right to call on the friends of the work. Without hesitation, therefore, I will try to attend September 13, at Cleveland, and if possible give a short testimony in behalf of the Board of State Charities.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

He came according to his promise, and responded to the address of welcome, and participated in our discussions, and was helpful in many ways. How large a concession this was to the Board of State Charities can be apprehended more fully when we remember that he was the president of the board of trustees of the Slater Fund, which took weeks of his time every year; the

president of the Indian Conference; the president of the Negro Conference; the president of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society; the president of the National Prison Association; the commander of the Loyal Legion; and an active member of boards of trustees for half a dozen colleges; and an annual participant in scores of military organizations; and he was constantly in demand for all sorts of gatherings, civil and religious. His heart, however, was mainly in philanthropic work, because, in his view, it was for God and humanity. To this work he deliberately devoted his life, after he left the Presidential chair; and upon his return to Ohio, he declared that the only public office he would again be willing to accept would be that of a member of the Board of State Charities.

In 1870, when the National Prison Congress was organized at Cincinnati, Governor Hayes was present, and was selected to preside over its deliberations, and was deeply interested in its proceedings. In 1884, when the National Prison Association was reorganized, he became its president, and was reëlected annually until he died. During the past eight years, he has been present at every one of our annual meetings, and the priceless value of his services is known to all our members. In his annual addresses, he discussed all the various phases of the prison question in a broad-minded, practical way, and his conclusions rarely failed to carry conviction to his audience. Whilst he was no theorist or sentimentalist, still his purview of prison questions was from a lofty standpoint, and dealt with causes rather than remedies — prevention rather than cure. His favorite theme, or hobby, as he sometimes called it, was education, and especially industrial education. I do not remember an annual address in which he did not refer to it in some form. In 1885, at Detroit, he said: "If I were asked to name a measure of reform which is practically within our reach, and best fitted to prevent, or at least largely to diminish, crime, I would say, let our young people of both sexes, and of all conditions, be taught, as a part of their education, to know the value of work, to catch the spirit of work, and to form the habit of work, not only with their brains but also with their hands and eyes. The young man who despises labor

carries with him into every walk of life one of the most dangerous temptations to crime." In 1887, at Toronto, he said: "Prison reform recommends the general education of the youth of both sexes in industrial pursuits, employing and training the faculties of both body and mind in productive labor, as an efficient means of preventing crime." In 1888, at Boston, he said: "If the young of all conditions of life and of both sexes, were trained to industrious habits, taught some form of useful labor; if education gave them the love of labor, the spirit of labor, and the ability to labor, we should soon see the tide turn in our prison statistics. Instead of a constant demand for more prison room, we should be gladdened by a permanent decrease in our prison calendar." In 1889, at Nashville, he said: "Education, as I undertake to emphasize, is the means by which any prison can best reform the convict. . . . Let me give one of my favorite crotchets which is, that no education is a fit education, complete and perfect, for any American boy or any American girl, that does not fit him and her to earn their own living by the labor of their hands." In 1890, at Cincinnati, he said: "I believe that, in this country of ours, no education is complete for the rich man's son or daughter, or the poor man's son or daughter, which does not fit the boy or girl to make an honest living by his or her hands." And, "I think no education is better fitted to prevent crime than this, added to our present excellent common-school education."

Another favorite theme was the non-partisan management of prisons; and he often referred to it as an absolute necessity in the reformation of prisons. In 1885, he said: "Party politics and the prison have no agreement. All experience proves that party management is the ruin of a prison, and adds no permanent strength to the party having it. The divorce between the prisons and politics should be total and absolute." In 1891, at Pittsburgh, he said: "Merit, ability, experience, ought to be the controlling consideration in all appointments of prison officers. Mere partisan appointments corrupt the prison, and add no strength or prestige to the political party that makes them. It was said in the war, 'a good colonel makes a good regiment.' A good warden, with ample power, will make a better prison, even under

a bad system, than a poor warden under the best system. The spoils doctrine is nowhere more out of place than when it controls the appointment of prison officials."

On a still higher plane, he constantly inculcated the law of Christian brotherhood, and the duty devolved upon us as our brother's keeper, and God's helper. In 1886, at Atlanta, he said: "We believe that society is so compacted together, that Providence hath so ordained and doth govern things, that, whether we would have it so or not, we must be, and are, our brother's keepers. No man's family is safely entrenched against vice and crime, and the shame and wretchedness to which they lead. Let the outcast and the criminal be forgotten or disregarded, and our whole society will suffer from the taint of human degradation. Like a blood poison, it will spread through and through the social system, until it reaches the heart. This serious and mighty truth imposes a duty which no society can afford to neglect. Civilized society can not neglect it and live. No well-informed Christian society ever will neglect it." In 1887, at Toronto, he said: "Society is silent and inactive in the presence of many recognized evils, because society has no faith—they are accepted as inevitable, and endured because they are believed to be beyond cure; but in a world that God governs, no notion can be more false or harmful;—in God's world, what ought to be done can be done. The longer it may take to remedy a recognized evil, to right an admitted wrong, the sooner will wise men set about it; the harder the task, the more zealously good men will do their duty in trying to accomplish it." In 1888, at Boston, he said: "The citizen can not be loyal to his country and faithful to her true significance if he neglects the children of misfortune, of poverty, of weakness, and of wickedness, who are, or who are in danger of being, enrolled in the ranks of crime. From the dawn of human society, it has been an irrevocable condition of its existence that all men are indeed their brothers' keepers.

"Verily, verily,
By each help you hold to them,
In so much your fingers touch
Of His robe the living hem."

General Hayes was preëminently a Christian man, and his whole life, like Handel's oratorio of the Messiah, was keyed on the Christ ideal, and yet, I have learned since his death, he was never a member of a Christian church. He was an adherent and member of the board of trustees of the Methodist church at Fremont, Ohio, and for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist college at Delaware, Ohio, but he was not a communicant. Why this was so I do not know; but I was often with him, and repeatedly, in long journeys, and in his own house for an entire day at a time, without interruption from others, and yet, in conversations protracted for hours, the whole trend of his philosophy in solving the riddles of life was Christian. This was more apparent in private conversations than in public utterances; and yet, as you have doubtless noticed, like a golden thread, it runs through nearly all his annual addresses before the prison congress. Some in this audience to-night will remember that pathetic closing of his annual address before the congress at Nashville, shortly after the death of his wife, when, with tears, he said: "What spirit shall we invoke to guide all who speak and all who act upon the great questions relating to human conduct and to accountability under human laws? During almost forty years, it has been the crowning felicity of my life to dwell with a companion, now gone to the world beyond, whose gift and whose delight it was to shed happiness on all around her. Her joy was so radiant, because her life was the very incarnation of these few humble and precious words, which fell naturally from her lips: 'I know that I am not good, but I do try to treat all others as I would wish to be treated if I were in their places.' Surely, surely, my friends, if our laws and their execution, and if communities and individuals, can be penetrated and controlled by the spirit of the Golden Rule, a solution will be found for every problem which now disturbs, or threatens to disturb, the foundations of our American society."

Those who heard, and any who will read, that Nashville address, will understand the power of this utterance more fully, in the knowledge that it followed the boldest arraignment ever made by a Northern man in the heart of the South of that barbaric

custom of wager of battle, in the duello system, which still survives. Those present will remember the breathless silence of that great audience, and its failure to respond. Nevertheless, those utterances were as magnificent as those of Paul on Mars' Hill, under similar circumstances, and I have no doubt with similar result. In all my intercourse with public men, I have never known one whose conversation and conduct was more exemplary than that of General Hayes. In reply to a commendatory remark upon this, he once said to me: "In avoiding the appearance of evil, I am not sure but I have sometimes unnecessarily deprived myself and others of innocent enjoyments." His talk was always interesting and instructive, and always clean. He liked a good story, and sometimes told one; but off-color anecdotes and profanity were an abomination. Upon the whole, as a model American citizen, in character and conduct, in all the relations of life, I do not believe we have a better example in American history.

He is not yet appreciated in his true proportions by the world at large; but, to me personally, he has been an inspiration in all that is best in what I have attempted in my life-work, and as the years recede, and as his life is seen in its true perspective in history, I am very sure that no American President, who has yet lived, will be remembered more gratefully by the American people. General Hayes was a typical American in his development and in his career, and made his way to all the positions he occupied by honest and persistent effort. He was not a brilliant or showy man, and manifested no transcendent genius in any department of human endeavor, except, perhaps the genius of common sense; but, in every position he was placed, he manifested a broad-minded comprehension of its requirements, and discharged its duties ably, and with marked integrity. By many he has been considered a favorite child of fortune, and possibly there may be something in that. He certainly was fortunate in his home surroundings beyond the average of men. He was also fortunate in the affection of an uncle, Sardis Birchard, his mother's brother, who left him an estate which relieved him in middle and later life from the drudgery of money-making; but beyond that he was as fully the architect of his own fortune as

any of his contemporaries in public life. In fact, I am not sure but he had larger physical difficulties to overcome than most men. Apparently, he was fortunate in a temperament so calm, deliberate, and self-poised as to enable him to make the most of every situation, without haste and without mistake. As we knew him, this was doubtless the fact; and yet, according to his own testimony, this temperament was as surely an acquisition as the eloquence of Demosthenes was an acquisition over a stammering tongue. In my last journey with him, last December to Baltimore, we were together for a night and a day, and in our long talk we discussed many things, and among others the power of heredity and the possibility of overcoming it. He stoutly combatted the Lombroso fad, now so prevalent, of criminal necessity, and maintained that the heredity was rare that could not be overcome by proper training, or a moral purpose; and, to illustrate his meaning, he gave me his own experience. "I was born," he said, "with a temperament, inherited from both sides of the house, that was nervous to the verge of disaster. I went all to pieces on the slightest provocation, and it brought me constant trouble. As I grew up, I became aware of my danger and its causes, and deliberately determined to overcome it. By abstemious living, by physical and mental exercises, and by constant will-power, I battled my enemy, until, in the course of months and years, I became master of the situation, and came to maturity a free man. Practically, I have no nerves. I can cut off thought, and go to sleep at a moment's notice, whatever is impending." He gave me several examples; but I have time now for only one. "When the battle of Winchester was on, my command was seventeen miles away, when Sheridan ordered that headlong rush to the front. We reached the verge of battle badly blown, and were halted for twenty minutes of rest before going in. The thunder and blaze and smoke of the great fight filled the air, but I knew what I needed, of all things, just then, was sleep; and so I threw my bridle to an orderly, wrapped my gloves together for a pillow, threw myself on the ground, and slept for twenty minutes, as peaceful as a child, when the order came for the charge, and they woke me up. No, no," he said, "heredity is not an insurmountable barrier, or an excuse for

wrong-doing. Every one has a bad heredity, in some direction, and a part of our discipline in this world is to overcome it. Heredity is no excuse for crime, and the business of reformatories is to train men out of crime; and they ought to do it in most cases, at least with the young."

Possibly General Hayes may have overestimated, somewhat, his physical disabilities, and possibly better opportunities may have come to him than is the lot of the average man; but yet, after all, it was the preparation he brought to the opportunity, more than the opportunity itself, that made him great.

And now that he has gone out into the Infinite, it seems to me that the lesson to learn from his life is, that the only way to attain greatness is to be great, and the only way to get good is to do good.

"And I remember still
The words, and from whom they came.
Not he that repeateth the name,
But he that doeth the will!"

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY OF WHICH RUTHERFORD B. HAYES WAS PRESIDENT

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, held at Columbus January 19, 1893, the following memorial minute was adopted and placed on record:

Rutherford B. Hayes was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in 1842, being awarded the first honors of his class. He began the study of law at Columbus, but entered the law department of Harvard University in 1843, graduating in 1845. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began the practice of his profession at Fremont, but subsequently located at Cincinnati.

In 1852 he married Lucy W. Webb, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

On the fall of Fort Sumter he abandoned his practice and began the work of raising troops. On June 7, 1861, he was

commissioned by Governor Dennison, major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. After five months' service in West Virginia, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. His intrepid conduct at the battle of South Mountain, where he was wounded, secured his promotion as colonel, on October 24, 1862, of the Twenty-third Ohio.

As commander of brigade or division he fought in the battles of Cloyd's Mountain, Winchester, Berryville, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. At the last-named battle, on the recommendation of General Sheridan, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brevet major-general for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He was wounded six times in battle, and had four horses shot under him in his four years' service.

His political services began with his appointment to the office of city solicitor of Cincinnati, to which office he was subsequently elected, and which he filled with marked ability for three years. He was elected to represent one of the Cincinnati districts in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. While serving as a Member of Congress in 1867 he was elected governor of Ohio, and was reëlected in 1869.

While serving his second term as governor he was influential in securing the legislation under which the Ohio State University was located and organized.

In 1875, against his personal wishes, he was again renominated, and reëlected governor of Ohio. While serving his third term as governor, he was elected President of the United States.

On May 13, 1887, he was appointed a member of this board of trustees, and at a meeting held November 22, 1892, was elected its president. He attended and presided at the meeting of the board held at Columbus, January 10 and 11, 1893, and on Thursday, January 12, left for Cleveland with the purpose of making inquiry relating to the position of director of the new industrial department. On Saturday, the 14th, while in Cleveland, and about to depart for home he had a severe attack of neuralgia of the heart. He continued his journey, however, and ar-

rived at home that evening. He died surrounded by his family at the family homestead at Fremont, at 11 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, January 17, 1893.

The members of this board feel deeply the irreparable loss the university has sustained in the death of President Hayes and share in the general sorrow of the State and Nation.

A great and good man is dead, a life full of honor is ended, an illustrious career is closed, and nothing can be said that will add to his reputation. That belongs to our common history.

Of pure life, of unsullied honor, of gentlest disposition, of lofty courage, moral, temperate, industrious, free from every vice, blessed with every virtue, almost faultless, the life of this good man will always remain with us a shining model for the students of our university to imitate.

His life was most happy, his success most brilliant. The love others bore him carried him over every obstacle and bestowed upon him the highest honors of the republic.

Unassuming in his manners, polite, scholarly, studious, accomplished, he made all who knew him his friends. He bore without complaint the most severe and unjust censure. In reply he uttered no word of resentment. He had charity for all, malice for none. A Christian and a gentleman, he lived above the ordinary feelings and passions of his fellow men, and leaves to us the imperishable memory of his good name, his virtuous life and noble character.

Mr. R. J. Alexander in presenting the above memorial and resolution said:

"Ex-President Hayes will be a grand character in our country's history. His whole life seemed to have been a triumphal march. With an exalted sense of truth and right, he showed the highest courage in their maintenance. A warm friend, kind to all, abounding in charity, social, liberal, courteous, all were attached to him who knew him. With active intellect, rare good sense, sincere, earnest, eloquent, and with ready use of language, he was a great orator. None of our public men could so well entertain an audience, for his words had no sting, his heart no bitterness. 'When he was reviled he reviled not again.'

Wounded and sore, he spoke no words of resentment. By profession and practice he was a Christian. Free from envy, pride, arrogance, and avarice, without repulsive dignity, of most happy disposition, he will always be honored and loved by the people he served so well. His name in the future will be a tower of strength for this university and an inspiration for the students in its halls. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the memorial and resolution."

The motion having been seconded, the president stated that further remarks were in order.

Mr. D. M. Massie spoke as follows:

"General Hayes played a great and honorable part in the history of our country. Others better qualified than we will pay the well deserved tribute to his fame as a soldier, statesman, and ruler. It was our privilege to know him after he had achieved the highest possible place among his countrymen. Herein we are most fortunate, for there could not be a more charming great man than ex-President Hayes. Education and experience had given him wide knowledge and great wisdom. A kind heart made him considerate of the opinion of others. He never used his position to impose his ideas or wishes upon his associates, and was always willing to receive suggestions from others and to lend his aid in assisting them in efforts in behalf of a worthy cause. Herein is the best and greatest part of General Hayes's career. He was always actively engaged in promoting the truest and best interests of his fellow men. Called by the nation to the highest place in the land, he discharged the duties of the great office worthily and well. When it was finished he did not rest on his laurels, but used his great influence in active work in behalf of education, advancing the cause of truth. What more can any man do, be he great or humble, than help forward the cause of truth wherever and whenever he can. We all know how much he did for the university, how wise he was as a counsellor, how active as a friend, and what a tower of strength he was to us. There will be many memorials and monuments erected to his memory, but none shall be more worthy of him than our university, in whose organization and development he bore so

conspicuous a part. Through it, though dead, he shall still speak in living words to generations yet unborn."

Mr. W. I. Chamberlain spoke as follows:

"When General Hayes retired from the Presidency of the United States, he did not settle down to a life of mere literary enjoyment, so tempting to one of high scholarship; nor, on the other hand, did he turn his attention to increasing the ample fortune he had partly earned and partly inherited. He quietly and unselfishly gave his last twelve years of life to the service of his fellow men—the prisoners, the negroes, the Indians, the poor and downtrodden. But if he had a special hobby it was the industrial education of the common people. The beautiful School of Industrial Art, just erected at the Ohio State University, has the words Hayes Hall cut deep in the great stone arch above its main entrance, to remain for centuries a memorial to the illustrious statesman who inspired its erection, and did so much to put the university on an ample and enduring financial basis. Just one week ago, in perfect health, he looked through the completed structure, and expressed his deep gratification at its elegant adaptation to its future work. We can never forget his constant devotion to the industrial interests of this great institution.

"He was, if possible, the most democratic of all our Presidents. There was never the least exclusiveness, arrogance, or assumption of superiority. From seeing and conversing with him, no one who did not know the facts would have guessed, that in succession he had held the highest places in the power of the State and Nation to bestow. No secretary or attendant travelled with him. He arrived always unannounced, and gripsack in hand, he went quietly on foot or by street-car to the hotel or office where he was to meet the board, to which he freely gave his valuable services.

"He always showed the most courteous deference to the opinions of all his associates. None ever came close to him in association without being made better and more unselfish by the contact, for they felt him to be the highest type of the unselfish Christian gentleman. His faith in God and in the future was

serene, and his belief in the honor and good sense of the American people really brought to a crucial test, was well-nigh as unshaken as his faith in God. No life is worthier of imitation and remembrance. The memory of the just is blessed."

The vice-president, Mr. Schueller, calling one of his associates to the chair, said:

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum* has become a maxim in such general use, that it has advanced almost to an indisputable axiom, to the greatest disadvantage of all truly good and great men. This maxim, more than anything else, has falsified history and distorted character, elevated rascals to glory and turned scoundrels into saints. Thus it has become almost a farce, and is considered by many a fabrication, to speak in high terms of appreciation of a beloved dead, who, by his words and deeds, deserves the greatest honors bestowed upon him by his countrymen, nay, by all mankind, to whose interests he had devoted the latter part of his eventful life.

"No posthumous transformation of character is needed in behalf of our departed colleague and president of our board, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. His life has been an open book with leaves unsullied, inscribed but with kind words and good deeds originating in an all-loving mind. Being a political opponent, and meeting him for the first time three years ago with a certain degree of misgiving, all ill feeling that may have animated me vanished before his genial demeanor, pure character, and self-sacrificing love for all that is noble and good, like clouds before a bright summer sun, leaving but reverence and admiration. Ever since leaving the Presidential chair of the nation, he has devoted his life exclusively to the elevation of mankind. His constant aim has been to raise the people to a higher level of intelligence and corresponding morality, by educating mind and body harmoniously, thereby ameliorating the social condition and material resources of the laboring classes. Not, as it is generally preached and practiced, by giving alms which degrade and degenerate, but by giving them self-reliance in their physical powers and intellectual faculties, and thus aiding them to become independent laborers and not mendicants or beggars.

"The words of Schiller, in the prologue prefacing his trilogy

'Wallenstein,' voice my feelings and sentiments in regard to our departed friend better than any words I might give utterance to:

'A noble master occupied this place,
And bore us upward to the realms of art
Upon the wings of his creative power.
A brilliant model rouses emulation
And leads the judgment on to higher love;
For he who satisfies the best of his own age
Lives not for them alone, but for all future time.'"

Remarks expressive of their deep sense of personal loss in the death of their distinguished colleague, and of appreciation of his noble character were also made by Messrs. Lucius B. Wing and T. J. Godfrey.

The secretary (Alexis Cope) said:

"On Thursday of last week, after the meeting of this board, President Hayes came to the office, and said in his pleasant way: 'Now let us go up and call upon the governor. He is going to talk to the State Board of Agriculture and we can go up with him to the senate chamber and hear his speech.'

"We walked up to the governor's office together, saw the governor, and went up to the senate chamber, where we heard him make a short address, and then came back to the office.

"On the way the President said: 'You know we have always taken a great interest in McKinley and hope to see him President some day.'

"He soon started for the train and I took his grip to go with him. He protested that the weather was very cold and that I must not think of going to the station. I insisted, and he reluctantly consented. He took my arm and we walked to the station together. Arriving there we found his train a half-hour late. He proposed that we take a cup of coffee, so we climbed onto the high stools in the luncheon room and had our coffee. Something drew him to talk of his early life, of his father's death, and his Uncle Birchard taking him, a half-orphan boy, under his care; a care that left no childish or boyish want unsatisfied. He seemed to be nervously depressed and anxious for companionship.

"When we parted he said he would go to Cleveland to see a proposed candidate for the position of director of manual training. We learn that he went to see this person, walking several blocks in the face of a violent snow-storm. This was the last public service President Hayes performed.

"It touches us deeply that this service was in behalf of the university, and that the exposure incident thereto may have caused or contributed to the illness which resulted in his death.

"But touching as this reflection is, we know that President Hayes, could he have chosen the field in which his life should be given up, would have chosen no other than that of loving service to his fellow men. Could he have chosen the manner of his death, he would have chosen that which came to him; the sudden pang, and the peaceful, unconscious passing of the spirit.

"A friendly intimacy which, during the years he has been a trustee of the university, has constantly grown and strengthened, justifies me in thus confidently speaking of our beloved friend and associate.

"He was fortunate and happy in his life; he was happy also in his death. The rancor and bitterness which followed the disputed Presidential contest in which he was successful were rapidly passing away. He saw his countrymen turning toward him with constantly increasing reverence and respect, and was happy in the reflection that in discharging the duties of his high office as his conscience dictated, he had made 'the safe appeal of truth to time.'

"We may congratulate ourselves that of the many important public trusts he held at the time of his death, the university was foremost in his heart. He was the most active and perhaps the controlling agent in its organization and location. He shaped the necessary legislation, procured its passage, and appointed the board of trustees which located the university, prescribed its general courses of study, and elected its faculty. His interest in it was constant and he was always ready to make any sacrifice of time and personal effort to serve it. In the years to come his name and fame will be dear to all who come within its influence."

ACTION OF TRUSTEES OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY OF WHICH RUTHERFORD B. HAYES WAS A TRUSTEE.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Western Reserve University, held at Cleveland March 1, 1893, the following resolution in honor of Mr. Hayes was adopted:

In common with the people of the United States, we mourn the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, which has taken away a man whose patriotic services as a soldier, whose pure and able administration of the Government, whose noble devotion of his last years to works of philanthropy and the promotion of the public good, and whose true and upright life made his example worthy of the imitation of all "who love their fellow men." And as Trustees of the Western Reserve University we especially mourn the loss of one whose exalted character, clear mind, and sound judgment have contributed so greatly to the success and prosperity of this institution.

ACTION OF TRUSTEES OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY OF WHICH RUTHERFORD B. HAYES WAS A TRUSTEE.

At a meeting of the board of Ohio Wesleyan University, held at Delaware June 22, 1893, the following minute in honor of the memory of Mr. Hayes was adopted and placed on record:

The Board of Trustees desires to place on record its high appreciation of Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, who died January 17, 1893.

President Hayes has been for nine years past an honored and valued member of this board. His wide experience, his great wisdom, his deep interest in the cause of higher education, and his sympathy with all that is noble and good, gave to his services as a member of this board an exceptional value. He entered heartily into all plans for enlarging the work and increasing the usefulness of the university, for which he cherished the highest regard. He was faithful in his attendance upon the meetings of the board, and allowed no other of the numerous

calls that pressed him to deprive the board of his presence and counsel.

We recognize the worth of his distinguished service; and as a corporation and as individuals, shall always cherish his memory, which will be to us all an inspiration to imitate his virtues, and to live lives of equal value to society and to the world.

DAVID S. GRAY, *Chairman,*

JOHN M. WALDEN,

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

ISAAC F. KING,

WILLIAM A. INGHAM,

GEORGE W. ATKINSON,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

RICHARD S. RUST,

Committee.

ACTION OF THE FACULTY AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF KENYON COLLEGE FROM WHICH RUTHERFORD B. HAYES GRADUATED IN 1842

On January 18, 1893, the president of Kenyon College reported to the faculty the death of ex-President Hayes, Kenyon's most noted alumnus. It was voted that if the president be unable to attend the funeral, Professor Devol be requested to represent the faculty. It was further voted to appoint a committee which shall express the sentiments of the faculty in the form of resolutions. Professors Devol, Brusie, and Peirce were chosen. This committee will also transmit copies of the resolutions to the relatives of the deceased, and attend to publication.

On January 20 the above committee reported the following resolution:

"The faculty of Kenyon College desire to express their deep sense of the loss which the college has sustained in the death of General Rutherford B. Hayes, LL. D., of the class of 1842, and to pay tribute to the memory of his pure and noble character.

"The public services of Mr. Hayes are familiar to every intelligent citizen of the nation. His bravery, his wise statesman-

ship, his philanthropy are known to all his countrymen. We, however, especially rejoice that it was the privilege of Kenyon to have nourished such a son, and we point to him as a type of the lofty character which colleges should aim to produce, — that of the patriotic, cultured, Christian gentleman. As such, Kenyon will cherish his memory as one of her most precious possessions.

“It is ordered that this memorial be entered upon the records of the faculty, that it be published in the *Kenyon Collegian*, and the daily papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.”

MEMORIAL EXERCISES OF KENYON COLLEGE ALUMNI

IN MEMORY OF

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, CLASS OF 1842.

Rosse Hall, Gambier, Ohio, June 28, 1893.

President of Alumni Association, Hon. George T. Chapman, '56.

Music by the Band

Prayer of Invocation.....Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard

Hayes the Student and Friend.....Hon. Guy M. Bryan, '42

Hayes the Alumnus.....Col. J. E. Jacobs, '58

Music — “Lead, Kindly Light,”

Kenyon Glee Club.

Hayes the Lawyer.....Judge M. M. Granger, '50

Hayes the Soldier.....Gen. John G. Mitchell, '59

Music by the Band.

Hayes the Statesman.....Hon. Columbus Delano

Hayes the President.....Hon. J. Kent Hamilton, '59

Music by Kenyon Glee Club.

Hayes the ex-President and Philanthropist.....Wm. C. Reynolds

Hayes's Religious Character.....Rev. John H. Ely

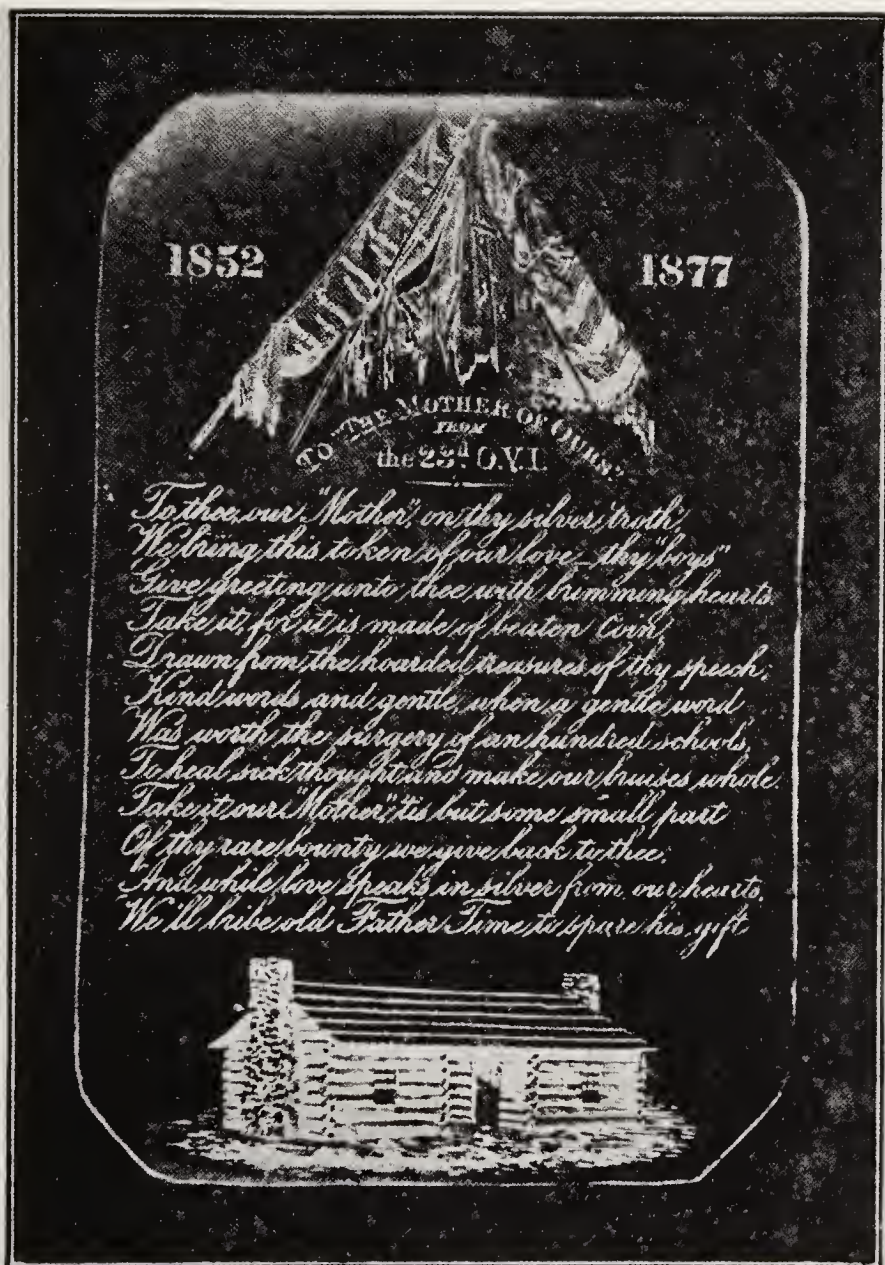
Singing — “Old Kenyon, Mother Dear.”

BenedictionRt. Rev. Boyd Vincent

ACTION OF TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT

At the annual reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. V. I. held at Lakeside, September 4, 1889, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At this, our Annual Reunion, we have to bear testimony to the steady depletion of our ranks and to the annual details for service in the Grand Army beyond; and,



1852

1877

TO THE MOTHER OF OUR
FROM
the 23^d O.V.I.

To thee, our "Mother," on thy silver truth,
We bring this token of our love, thy "boys"
Give greeting unto thee, with humming hearts
Take it, for it is made of beaten coin,
Drawn from the hoarded treasures of thy speech,
Kind words and gentle, when a gentle word
Was worth the surgery of an hundred schools,
To heal sick thought and make our bruises whole.
Take it, our "Mother," 'tis but some small part
Of thy rare bounty we give back to thee.
And while love speaks in silver from our hearts,
We'll bribe old Father Time to spare his gift.



SILVER WEDDING PLATE AND REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD O. V. I.

WHEREAS, At this, our annual meeting, we have to acknowledge with unfeigned sorrow the departure of one who was early identified with our organization, an active participant with us in our joys and sorrows, and one who at all times was ever ready with heart and hand to console the afflicted and to lessen life's burdens; and

WHEREAS, We recognize in the life of Lucy Webb Hayes a lamp by which our feet may be guided to a better life, and while we regret her departure hence, we accept with humility the mandate of the Great Architect of the Universe and yield cheerful acquiescence to His will; therefore,

Resolved, That we renew our allegiance to each other, and offer to our honored commander, comrade, and friend our lasting friendship until the final summons shall call each and all of us to the silent camping ground of the dead.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of our association and a copy be sent to our honored commander and his family.

J. C. BOTSFORD,
J. S. ELLEN,
BEN KILLAM,

Committee.

At the annual reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. V. I. held at Lakeside, Ohio, on the 16, 17, and 18th of August, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our old commander, General Rutherford B. Hayes, closed his eyes in death on the 17th day of January, 1893, at his home in Fremont, Ohio, his spirit winging its way to the God who gave it; and

WHEREAS, By his death this association has lost its best friend, while the Nation has lost one of its wisest statesmen and most patriotic citizens, and humanity one of the purest and most exemplary of men on earth; and

WHEREAS, The loss to his family, to the Nation, and to the world is irreparable, and seems to each and all of us, as almost too much to bear complacently; and

WHEREAS, We know that he had no dread of death or the future, but regarded the great change as a sure and certain promotion from this world of care, sorrow, and disappointment to a life beyond the grave, where he would be joined by wife and friends gone before, with powers and opportunity for doing good, so far beyond our comprehension as to be indescribable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this association will cherish his sainted memory as long as life shall last, not forgetting that he taught and lived the Divine instruction, "Love one another" and "Do right," and that as he believed he would be with us in spirit at all our future meetings, so we hope and pray it may be granted him and us; and that when these reunions are over and the roll of the Twenty-third Regiment is called on Judgment Day every member shall respond, "Aye, Lord, here am I."

CYRUS W. FISHER,
D. H. KIMBERLEY,
JAMES HAYR,

Committee.

**MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF WHICH RUTHERFORD B.
HAYES WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**

IN MEMORIAM

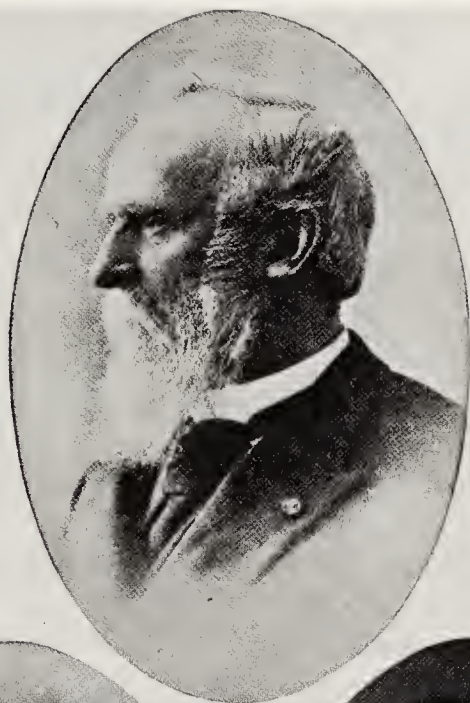
BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

United States Volunteers

"The impartial historian will not fail to recognize the conscientiousness, the manliness, and the courage that so strongly characterized his whole public career."

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

Major Twenty-third Ohio Infantry June 7, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, October 24, 1861; Colonel, October 24, 1862; discharged to accept promotion October 19, 1864.



FIRST THREE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE
LOYAL LEGION

HANCOCK, SHERIDAN, AND HAYES

Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers October 19, 1864; resigned and honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

Brevetted Major-General U. S. Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia."

President of the United States March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1881.

Elected July 6, 1881, in the Commandery of Illinois. Class 1. Insignia 2175.

Transferred to Commandery of Ohio May 3, 1882. Charter member.

Commander of Commandery of Ohio February 7, 1883-May 4, 1887.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief October 21, 1885-October 17, 1888.

Commander-in-Chief of the Order October 17, 1888-January 17, 1893.

Born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio.

Died January 17, 1893, at Fremont, Ohio.

NOTICE OF THE DEATH OF RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES,

BY THE OHIO COMMANDERY OF THE
MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,
JANUARY 18, 1893

Companion Brevet Major-General Rutherford Birchard Hayes died at 10:45 last night at his late residence, Spiegel Grove, near Fremont, Ohio.

Companion Hayes was a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States from its organization and was its first Commander. At the time of his death, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Order.

Due notice of the date of the funeral services will be given through the press.

Instructions have been given for forwarding the Commandery's floral tribute.

A committee of Companions will be appointed by the Commandery to prepare a memorial tribute, in conformity with the Commandery's by-law.

At the request of the Recorder-in-Chief, Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius Cadle has been appointed to represent the Commandery-in-Chief at the funeral.

The following named Companions are appointed to represent the Ohio Commandery at the funeral services:

Major Wm. McKinley, Bvt.-Brig.-General R. P. Kennedy, Bvt. Major-General M. F. Force, Bvt. Brig.-General B. R. Cowen, Major-General M. D. Liggett, Bvt. Major-General James Barnett, Captain John M. Lemmon, Bvt. Lt.-Colonel R. L. Nye, Bvt. Major James L. Botsford, Major W. R. Thrall, Bvt. Major T. M. Turner, Bvt. Brig.-General W. H. Enochs, Lt.-Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Bvt. Major-General John G. Mitchell, Bvt. Brig.-General John S. Casement, Bvt. Major-General J. Warren Keifer, Bvt. Major-General C. C. Walcutt, Bvt. Brig.-General W. H. Raynor, Bvt. Major-General A. C. Voris, Bvt. Brig.-General T. W. Sanderson, Lieut. E. S. Wilson, Major W. D. Bickham, Lt.-Colonel W. B. Nesbitt, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Warnock, H. S. Buckland, Esq.

All other Companions who can do so are requested to attend the services.

By order of

MAJOR GENERAL JACOB D. COX, U. S. V.,
Commander

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER
Recorder.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING OF OHIO COMMANDERY

At a meeting of the Ohio Commandery, at its headquarters in Cincinnati on February 1, 1893, there were present a much larger number of Companions than usual at stated meetings. After routine business had been transacted, the commander, Major-General Jacob D. Cox, said:

COMPANIONS:— We have been looking forward to this evening with an extremely pathetic interest. Among the bereavements which the Loyal Legion has had to suffer all too frequently during the past few years, none has come to us more suddenly and unexpectedly than the death of the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, who was so recently our commander in this commandery also.

I had habituated myself to think of General Hayes as of one who had, if any man had, the assurance of a quiet and protracted decline of life in happiness and in rest. He had lately to bear his own great griefs; yet he had so far overcome them that I think he looked upon the remaining portion of his own life as a quiet period of decreasing activity, not to be dreaded or shunned, but to be calmly and hopefully used. With the appearance of robust health, with absolute system of habit, prudent care, cheerful employments, full of good works, not rusting but living a life which was a model for men retired from great public responsibilities, we had the right to expect that we should greet him here frequently in years yet to come. Thus it was that the blow came suddenly, almost stunningly.

You will wish to hear from some of his Companions who were closely associated with him in his military career or who have learned to appreciate him as a statesman and a patriot; but, before calling on either of these, I shall ask you to listen to the reading of a letter written by one whom we used to greet very often — now becoming old and feeble, but whose voice and heart retain the melody and activity of youth — our old friend, James E. Murdoch. Companion Captain George A. Thayer, who has the letter, will kindly read it.

CAPTAIN THAYER:

COMMANDER AND COMPANIONS:— My venerable neighbor, James E. Murdoch, has kindly delegated me to deliver to you his message for this memorial occasion. Now among the eighties, he finds it best that most of his remaining strength should be husbanded in bed. Among his many regrets that the great outside world, in which his interest has lain so long, is slipping

away from him, the most serious I think is that he loses touch with this Companionship.

With that sort of perversity which often characterizes men who have won eminent success in another field, I think he feels that the greatest honors of his life were that he cheered the soldiers of the Chattanooga army by his readings; and that the patriotic ardor of audiences all over the north was stirred by his recitations of Buchanan Read's poem of "Sheridan's Ride," verses which he declaimed so often that he might feel as if he had been an active participant in the Shenandoah campaign.

It is said of King George IV, who was subject to various hallucinations, that he had persuaded himself that he was present at the battle of Waterloo. On one occasion he appealed to the Duke of Wellington to testify that he had indeed fought at Waterloo. Wellington diplomatically answered: "I have often heard your majesty say you were there."

If Mr. Murdoch was not with Sheridan in person, he was there in spirit. This is his letter:

"ROADSIDE,"

READING ROAD AND OAK STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 1, 1893.

To the Commander and Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Ohio, James E. Murdoch, from an Invalid's Headquarters, sends fraternal greetings.

Among the irksome taxes assessed by Father Time upon a protracted lease of life, the hardest to bear by an active mind is physical disability to take part in the love-feasts of our Order, and those sad gatherings where the last honors are paid to the memory of departed Companions.

The hand of death has removed from the Companionship of our Order a master spirit and a national leader. Rutherford B. Hayes has run his earthly course and finished his mortal career. At the call of the Omnipotent Commander he has joined the army of the faithful, whose ranks are daily filling up by a "draft" whose fiat is imperative and admits of no "substitute."

The words of Holy Writ tell us to "mark the perfect man and behold the upright." Among the men of mark called to the forefront of national command, there has been no one (save two exceptional cases) to whom the spirit of the scriptural text will more aptly apply than to him whom the Loyal Legion so deeply mourns and so truly honors. Of our venerated chief it may be truly said, his motives were pure and his actions honorable; in the field or in the cabinet, his conduct was fearless and above reproach; his record bears the stamp of those attributes which mark the character of a pure man and a true American citizen.

The voice, face, and form of our beloved Commander-in-Chief are indelibly impressed on the "tables of my memory" as the features of one "who loved his fellow men," and strove to live by the Golden Rule, which enjoins us to do unto others that which we would others should do unto us.

In the spirit of patriotic fraternity I am ever, Commander and Companions,

Faithfully yours,

JAMES E. MURDOCH.

THE COMMANDER:

Among those who were your committee to represent you at the funeral of President Hayes, was Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Warnock, to whose honorable career as a soldier have been added the laurels of distinction at the bar and on the bench. Fresh from the moving scene of Fremont, it is fitting that we should ask him to give expression to the feelings which the memory of our distinguished Companion aroused, and which we all would fain share with him.

COLONEL WARNOCK:

COMMANDER AND COMPANIONS:— In the few minutes allotted to me I can only speak of our late Companion, General Hayes, in the most general terms.

Rutherford B. Hayes was a great man. Not because he was made great through the fulsome praise of a subsidized press. Not because he was made great through the affected or purchased enthusiasm of claquers or henchmen. Not because he was born to a title, or inherited a crown; but because he was born with a

true nobility of spirit that ripened into a broader manhood that made him the leader of men.

Rutherford B. Hayes was great, not only in what he did for his country, but he was great in the simplicity of his character. He was the same simple, dignified gentleman in the White House that he had been in his home at Spiegel Grove.

Rutherford B. Hayes was not only great in his simplicity and great in what he accomplished, but he was great in the influence that he exerted over this land for all good and worthy objects.

He solved the problem, and answered the question that has been so often asked, What shall an ex-President do? How could it have been answered more eloquently, more completely than for twelve years as trustee of different institutions; as the constant attendant upon reunions of old soldiers, gatherings for all worthy purposes, devoting his life, devoting his time, devoting his energy, giving his means to the building up of those institutions which are for the benefit of his fellow men.

I was very much struck a few days ago, when as a representative of this commandery of the Loyal Legion, I attended his funeral at Fremont. For the first time I saw his modest home. For the first time I saw his library. I saw the surroundings. I got an idea of how the man lived at home. A complete, ideal American home; and I said that it was characteristic of the man that had lived among us all these years, who had lived in that modest home at Fremont, as the evidences showed that he had been living.

No reference to Rutherford B. Hayes is complete without a reference to his domestic life, and to her whose name to-day is a household word in every Christian home throughout America. The home of Rutherford B. and Lucy Webb Hayes was the model home of America. But Rutherford B. Hayes is no more. No tender tokens of regret, no sorrows we can cherish will avail anything to him. As one has well said, there will be music and song, revelry and mirth, the seasons in their bright rounds will come and go, hope and joy and great ambitions will rise up as they have risen, battle storms will smite the earth, peace smile upon it, love bless it, hate curse it, history will write great chapters in the Book of Time, generations will pass away on the swift

flight of years, but he will come to us again no more forever. His life is blended with that mysterious tide which bears on its current events, institutions, empires in the awful sweep of destiny. Neither praise nor censure, nor love nor hate, nothing can touch him further.

When the wealthy men of this land die and leave their fortunes, even though they may be colossal, to their families, what good does that do to the world or to the cause of humanity? But when such a man as Rutherford B. Hayes dies, a man whose life has been filled up with good deeds and good works, a man who gave four years of his life to the perils and the hardships of a soldier's life — when such a man dies, then his courage, his patriotism, his endurance, swells that heritage of patriotism which has given to the world this glorious republic of ours, and made us a free people.

Hayes, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Logan, Doubleday, and Meade. Look at the list of heroes that have gone on before.

Ah, my Companions of the Loyal Legion, we are now like a forest in which more than half of the trees have been cut down. The winters have snowed their years upon us; our steps begin to falter, and we are growing old. The battle of life will soon be over. Heroes are waiting for us from Shiloh, Andersonville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga; from every battle-field for the defense of human rights the heroes come, and as we gather in, one by one, to swell that grand reunion above, may we all be so fortunate as to hear from the Supreme Commander of the Universe, "Well done good and faithful servants."

THE COMMANDER:

We have here to-night one of our best known Companions, General Keifer, whom I never meet without thinking of his service at the very beginning of the war. His was a name enrolled in one of those regiments of Ohio volunteers that were designated by the small numbers of the first contingent of the State. Some of you remember the First and Second Regiments that went off to Washington at the very first call when Sumter was fired upon, and we who remained behind to organize other regiments thought we had been left almost alone because they

had gone to the capital of the country in advance of us. Next after them came the Third Ohio with the then Major Keifer in the list of its field officers. When we assembled at Camp Dennison to break ground for the Ohio Camp of Instruction, a train load of troops came from the North, and a train load of lumber from the South. The men unloading the boards from the cars, carried the lumber on their shoulders to the foot of the hills skirting the valley to make a camp there. The Third Ohio was on the north end of the line of regiments that faced the railroad, and made the beginning of that camp about which for a little while centred almost all of the interest of the State of Ohio in her young men preparing for the war. The Third Ohio was ordered away to take part in the first campaign in West Virginia, and there met with the Twenty-third Ohio, of which, as Cincinnatians so well remember, Rosecrans was the first colonel, Scammon its second, with Stanley Matthews for lieutenant-colonel, and Hayes its major. The association that began in that early campaign under McClellan, was honorably and even gloriously continued to the very end. Hayes and Keifer fought as comrades in campaigns in Virginia of the West, and in Virginia of the East, among the mountains, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, not always in the same corps, but participating in the same great events. He certainly is competent to speak of Hayes as a soldier, as well as of his larger public and political career in which his own honors also culminated about the same time with those of our departed Commander. I therefore, invite you to listen to General Keifer.

GENERAL KEIFER:

COMMANDER AND COMPANIONS:—To make a fitting address and one worthy of our departed Companion, would require more of thought and care than I could give under the circumstances in which I have been recently situated. I have been very deeply impressed, as have all who knew General Hayes, with his sudden death.

At the time of his death and burial I was myself indisposed and was unable to attend his funeral. I feel that it was a great privation to me and I felt also that General Hayes — ex-Presi-

dent Hayes — was a man of all others who never overlooked an occasion to pay due respect to the death of any comrade. He was in that respect a model.

I have reflected a great deal about this matter of paying due regard and respect and honor to the dead — especially since our Companion's death. I have had a thought of gratification in line with a thought that belongs to me, and that is this: That as an organization, not only in Ohio, but all over the United States, the Loyal Legion has done its duty in the highest sense it could in honoring the distinguished dead, soldier and statesman, while he lived. I believe in honoring the living while it will do them some good. I think, in that respect then, the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Commandery of Ohio especially, have always been proud, in the life-time of Hayes, in honoring, in giving preference to, and in tendering him on all occasions proper respect; and therefore we can come, with the feeling of having done our duty, to consider him when he is in his grave.

I knew General Hayes very well; early in the war I met him, and I had occasion in more than one instance to personally come in contact with him during the war, and to get the key to the character of the man from pretty close observation and some striking incidents.

I met him, in October, 1861, in the valley between Rich and Cheat Mountains in the Tygart's Valley campaign, when a portion, at least, of the Twenty-third Ohio, with other troops, were sent to Camp Elkwater to reinforce General Reynolds's command, partly located in the valley and partly upon the top of Cheat Mountain.

I shall not go into that campaign; but sometime we ought to, and perhaps can, revive some of the history that belongs to that early incident, where General Lee was sent to organize an army to attack and take the positions at the mouth of Elkwater and on Cheat Mountain; and where as a matter of fact he made a most signal failure. There Major Hayes came with a portion of his regiment. He was then a man of mature years, sound and deliberate judgment, the same I have seen him exhibit under all circumstances since: sincere, candid, frank; never putting on any show that was not absolutely essential to the occasion under

which he was acting. He was the same as a soldier, as a citizen, as President of the United States, as Governor of Ohio, all the way through life.

I did not meet him for a number of years after meeting him at the place I have named. But incidentally I saw him in the Shenandoah Valley a time or two during the brilliant campaign of Sheridan in 1864. At the battle of Opequon, sometimes called Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864, there was an incident in the military history of General Hayes that he himself, when he would talk frankly and freely at the fireside, always spoke of as though it was the crowning incident and event in his military career. The battle of Opequon was in a certain sense commenced by a portion of the troops of the Sixth Corps very early in the morning, forcing a crossing over the stream known as Opequon Creek; there was a suspension, and the Sixth Corps and the Nineteenth Corps were brought into position; and about 12 o'clock an effort was made by those corps, with General Crook's corps absent, so far as taking part in the then engagement was concerned, with the exception of being moved to the left of the other forces, and intended to be thrown into Winchester, or to the south of Winchester to cut off the retreating troops of General Early's forces. But we were so far unfortunate in our attempt to force the enemy back that our right was broken, and the Nineteenth Corps was driven back, and a portion of troops of the Sixth Corps, and the battle did not seem to be with us. The whole movement of General Crook's forces, composed of two divisions, one commanded by General Hayes and the other by General Duvall, was changed.

General Crook's command was thrown to the right, and instructions were given to it to move around the right of our army to the left of the Confederate forces, commanded by General Breckinridge. It was ordered to attack and force back the enemy's left in every way possible.

General Hayes moved his division in the direction of Stephenson's depot, and suddenly found in his front a swamp or morass that was regarded, in that country, by the residents, as entirely impassable. They treated it so, and did not cross it. The troops of Hayes's command encountered this apparently impassable

swamp, opposite of which was the infantry of General Breckinridge's corps of the Confederate army.

Hayes's instructions were to charge whatever was before him. A successful charge seemed impossible, but General Hayes took in the situation, knowing that the soldiers in a body could do what individuals could not do; and, knowing the importance of success and the consequence to the whole army of a failure of the movement, he gave the command to charge through the swamp, and with his sword drawn dashed on horseback at the head of his command into the morass.

The charge was audacious! Breckinridge's old soldiers stood in awe until the gallant command was upon them. They were driven in disorder from their well chosen position. If there was any credit to any special one that day, it was to General Hayes. Had he hesitated, as he might well have hesitated, as many might have hesitated — yes! as many general officers would have hesitated, as the day was fast passing — it is not at all sure that the battle of Opequon would have been won.

He was in the general movement with General Crook that passed around the Confederate left, and skirted along the mountain, across the Cedar Creek Valley, and drove Early out at Fisher's Hill, three days later.

Late in the afternoon of the 19th of October, after Sheridan had reached the battle-field at Cedar Creek, and after his celebrated ride, made immortal by the poem of T. Buchanan Read, I met him again under peculiar circumstances. We had some adversities during the morning, and it had fallen very heavily upon Hayes's division and the other division of Crook's Army of West Virginia. Hayes's troops were broken up considerably. An order was given to assume the offensive about three o'clock in the afternoon, and to make a general attack all along the line. The instruction to General Getty, who commanded the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, the left of which rested upon the valley turnpike near Middletown, was to charge forward; and to me, then commanding the Third Division of the same corps, to dress to the left and protect General Getty's right in the charge. General Wheaton, commanding the First Division, to the right of the Third, was ordered to go forward, protecting my right.

In making the preparation for the attack that was soon to be made, I rode to the left of my line to understand the position fully. I found some troops that did not belong to the Sixth Army Corps. On questioning them, I found they belonged to Hayes's division. I looked about and found General Hayes was a little distance back. There was no firing, except a little skirmish in advance, for before that General Early had ceased to be aggressive, and had fallen back upon an amphitheater of hills, and was hastily fortifying. Hayes was dismounted, resting with some of his staff around him. I explained to him the orders, and asked him whether he was going forward with the troops that belonged to him. He put his hand up to his head, then mounted his horse, and said: "I have no orders, but, if you are ordered to go forward, I'll go too, without orders. If your orders are to go forward, I will fill the gap with my men." This illustrated his character as a soldier.

The attack then made won the battle of Cedar Creek. He never sought to shirk a duty or spare himself. He was a great man in the great things that he had to do. He dealt with the things that were before him. He was never dealing with imaginary things. If he had work to do, he devoted himself to that. In that way he crowned himself with greatness; and this was in military matters and in civil matters, in official life, in private life. And this is the highest encomium that we can pronounce upon an American citizen. He was, like Americans, born to no greatness. They have no expectancy in the line of blood as American volunteers, American soldiers, American citizens. Everything we call accident, if you please, luck, if you please — I don't care what you call it — if it is in the hands of the masses, has to be won by the successful man. He wins his accident, if he is worthy of it, or his luck. Hayes lived in a great epoch in this country; in a period of great things and great events, and he filled to the full all of the opportunities that were brought to him. In the army he was devoted to his work; brave, patriotic, capable of commanding an army, but proud to command a division or a brigade and to become a success there. He never worried because he was not at the head of the army. He would have been a patient colonel all the time. These were the things that had much to do

with making up the elements of greatness in the man. There are many things that we might say about President Hayes that ought to be said by a person who takes the pains to take his history up step by step. To generalize upon his life is to say to you only the things you well know.

He succeeded after the war in his profession, became a member of Congress and three times governor of Ohio; the President of the United States, and in all these exalted positions, he was singularly pure, true, and great. I served in the Congress of the United States during the entire period of his Presidential term, saw him frequently and under all circumstances — and it was not always fair weather; but President Hayes was cheerful and on duty all the time by day and by night faithfully, and making his work count for the present and for the future. President Hayes never had a scandal about the White House. Nobody ever dreamed of his being anything but patriotic. Everything was clean and pure about him. Men criticized him from one standpoint, and some from another; yet as has been said before to-night, he never turned aside from his duty as he saw it. He had his standard of duty, and he lived up to it. And the result of it was, that if he erred and had shortcomings, he had no apologies to offer; and criticism has never fazed his pure administration of the Presidency.

And when dead, he stood higher in the nation's estimation, with all the tests that can be applied to him, he stood higher, than at any other time.

Hayes was prepared all the time to die. He had a singular cast of mind. Perhaps, since the death of his wife, whom he adored and loved so much, he had some things that were peculiar about him. It was said that when he went upon a journey, he carried in his trunk fine large photographs of his wife. The first thing he did when he went into his hotel room, where he was going to stay overnight, was to take them out and stand them around the looking-glass or upon the bureau, where they were in sight during the time he was to remain there. He never talked much about his bereavement. He hardly ever spoke of that, especially to strangers; and I am told not to his friends; but I am told that was his sorrow; and it is said that one of the things

he uttered last was, "I am going where Lucy is." A friend of his and mine was present in the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago when President Hayes reached there very shortly after the sudden death of his friend General Crook. He went with General Hayes into the room where the body of the dead general lay. President Hayes, without a tear stood for a few moments and viewed the body and turned around and said: "*Colonel, I never envied General Crook before.*" What that all meant coming from the uttermost depths of his soul you can probably imagine. He was prepared to die. Notwithstanding his death summons came so suddenly, I have no doubt there was with him no regret: although we learn from a few things that he did say in his fatal sickness, that he thought his life had been exceptionally happy: yet he was ready and was willing to die.

We look upon Hayes as one of us. He was not young. Seventy years of age. He had lived past the three score years and ten. He had lived to that full, round period of life when he could afford to die. He had done his work as a citizen. Why could he not die, feeling that he had accomplished the work set before him as an American citizen? He was a patriot and statesman, and above all a pure American citizen.

You very frequently hear it said that he lives, though he is in his grave. President Hayes was so fond of his military life that I believe that he felt in a broad sense that he never would die. On a former occasion I have referred to that incident at the close of the life of a Revolutionary general as an illustration. General Rufus Putman, distinguished in the Revolutionary War — doing some very brilliant deeds, was a devoted friend of Washington and a great patriot. When the Revolution ended he came West and settled near and finally at Marietta, Ohio. He devoted his life to good works. He was a patron of the public schools as fast as they could be established. He was a devout Christian, building up the church; and he was one of the first in the then wild West to advocate the establishment of Sabbath-schools. He was above all a proud patriot soldier of the Revolutionary War. When he was old, tottering and feeble, and no longer able to go, as was his custom, to his church, a very sincere minister of the Gospel called upon him at his house and asked whether he was

prepared to die. It is said that he tottered from his rocking-chair with his cane in his hand, and straightened himself up and said: "*No! no! I shall never die! I shall live forever in the great deeds that I have helped to perform in giving liberty to America.*"

We see in this life, I believe, of our dead distinguished Companion what warrants us in also saying: *He will never die! He will live forever in the great deeds he helped to perform in the cause of humanity.*

THE COMMANDER:

We would like to hear a word from our Companion Judge Samuel F. Hunt of the Superior Court:

JUDGE HUNT:

COMMANDER AND COMPANIONS OF THE LOYAL LEGION:—Perhaps no better word can be said of any man than that he has left the priceless legacy of a good name.

Rutherford B. Hayes filled every position he held with singular fidelity.

There are those here to-night who have spoken of his services on the field of battle. He did not hesitate at the call of an imperilled country. He realized the very consciousness that that country bore the name and the sign and the glory among the nations of the earth. He saw that idea inscribed on the banners of armies, and knew it to be stronger than its bayonets. He believed with Lincoln that the South would make war rather than let the Nation live and that war should be accepted rather than let the Nation die. He devoted himself to the cause with singleness of purpose. He had an undying affection for those who bore the heat of battle. It was my fortune to stand with him as we together delivered addresses at the dedication of the monument to the soldiers and sailors of Hancock County, and listen to his story of the privations and hardships of those who died for the cause.

It can be said of him, too, that he faithfully met every obligation in civil life. As solicitor of this city, as Member of Congress, as Governor of Ohio, and in the discharge of the high

duties of President of the United States, he responded to every call of duty.

He assumed the Presidency under circumstances, perhaps the most trying in the history of the Republic, and yet his Administration was characterized in a spirit of glorious magnanimity for all parts of our common country. There was neither self nor self in his conduct of public affairs. The historian must say, that there was neither scandal nor gossip in public places during the four years he administered the affairs of government.

He thought that the cause of education had a right to the best zeal and the warmest affection of every citizen, and thus devoted his late years to this great work. He extended a helping hand and thus exemplified the lasting truth that the individual is only small while humanity is great and after all the title to immortality is to associate one's name with some overwhelming truth or some undying cause.

The name of Rutherford B. Hayes will stand as year shall follow year, as the patriotic soldier and as the upright citizen.

THE COMMANDER:

We have with us to-night a Companion who was lieutenant-colonel of the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and afterward, for a time, pastor of the church which General Hayes attended while Governor of Ohio. I will call on Colonel D. H. Moore.

COLONEL MOORE:

COMMANDER AND COMPANIONS:—I came just this near being connected in military service with General Hayes: That in 1861, when a pastor at Marietta, I was tendered the chaplaincy of the Thirty-sixth Ohio. I did not feel that I was competent to be a chaplain, and so declined. Otherwise, I might have participated in that union of those two wonderful regiments, the Twenty-third and the Thirty-sixth, when they mingled in each other's blood in the battles of Virginia.

Subsequently, going into the service, I was near enough to General Hayes, Colonel Hayes, or whatever his title might have been at that time, to hear the roar of his guns at South Moun-

tain. After that, the fortunes of war carried me southward, and I was in nearer touch to our distinguished Commander of this evening, General Cox, than to our lamented Commander whose memory we cherish in our hearts. After the war I was called as a pastor to our church in Columbus, at the time General Hayes was Governor of the State, in 1868. Whatever trials he had endured up to that time, I am a competent witness that he endured patiently the trials which I inflicted upon him week after week as he sat in my congregation.

I am sure, Companions, that I learned the secret of that great man's greatness during these two years I was permitted to sustain that intimate relation with him and with his household. Not a member of the church, not a communicant, yet he was never out of his place in the sanctuary. In all his walk and conversation respecting and recommending the principles of our most holy religion, he showed to me the secret of his power as a commander, and of his character as a citizen. He believed in God. The faith that he learned from his Vermont mother, and the truth of the gospel that he took into his young heart as a boy in Ohio, he carried with him everywhere; and like another great American, there never was a period in his history that he would not rather have been right than President.

To my thought, looking back over the life of this wonderful man, whom we all lament, his greatest characteristics were those that shone out when he was the object of so much contumely, vituperation, malice, and slander. A man can endure all things better than these. But these he endured as though they were not majestically lifting himself above the storms that beat piteously upon him, and showed how a man may suffer and be strong, and be courageous and triumphant. Have you ever thought that his death has been the means of bringing out some of the broader and better elements of the American character? How those voices that were rasping in criticism have softened into tenderness and pity at his bier. And how from the South, as well as from the North, from the lips of political opponents as well as from political friends and supporters, has come sincere and earnest this final verdict: "Lo! this was a true man. This was a great man. This was a good man, the noblest work of God."

The following letters of regret and appreciation were received by the recorder of the commandery:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 1, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR:—I very much regret that it is not possible for me to accept the invitation of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion to be present at the Memorial Meeting to be held for the late Commander-in-Chief, General Rutherford B. Hayes. General Hayes was a splendid soldier and a loyal and affectionate comrade. His career, both in the army and in civil life, was great and useful. His example is most valuable and instructive. I had an affectionate regard for him, and would have been glad to give expression to it at your meeting, if circumstances had allowed my presence.

Very truly yours,

BENJ. HARRISON.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, January 31, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 28th is received. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to join with you on next Wednesday evening in an expression of praise and well-deserved honor of Rutherford B. Hayes, but my duties here are of so pressing and imperative a character that it is impossible for me to leave.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
COLUMBUS, January 31, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—I very much regret that I will be unable to be present at the memorial services of the Ohio Commandery upon the death of our late Companion, General Rutherford B. Hayes. Nothing but an imperative engagement here would prevent my participation in that sad but interesting occasion.

I knew General Hayes well, and admired his great qualities from the first day I met him, in 1861, at Camp Chase, up to the day of his death. He was the first major of the regiment in

which I served, and in every rank he held he was the same simple, dignified gentleman and brave and kindly officer.

His old comrades of the Twenty-third Ohio have lost a dear friend, one whom they loved so well. The State has lost one of its most distinguished citizens and benefactors, and the country one of the purest and most dignified Presidents we ever had.

Please convey to the Commandery my sincere regrets, and believe me,

Sincerely yours, .

WM. MCKINLEY, JR.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER.

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO, January 30, 1893.

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Your invitation to be present at the Rutherford B. Hayes memorial meeting received. The dangerous illness of my wife prevented my attending the funeral, and her continued and perilous sickness will prevent my being present at the memorial meeting on Wednesday evening next.

Permit me to add my tribute to the worth and character of Rutherford B. Hayes. For more than thirty years I was well and intimately acquainted with him, and in every walk of life he was full of the spirit of loyalty, and courageous and manly in the performance of every duty, public and private.

My acquaintance began at the very beginning of the war, when as a young man I joined the Twenty-third Ohio as a second lieutenant, and from that hour until his death, retained his personal friendship, and, like all the young officers who served under him, remember well his courtesy, his kindness, and the words of encouragement which he was ever ready to bestow upon the younger members of the regiment.

No soldier who ever went into the great war ever bore upon his shoulder or sleeve an insignia of rank or station that was more ennobled by the wearing of it than that which distinguished the rank and character of Rutherford B. Hayes.

In the camp, the march, the bivouac, or the battle, he was at all times, and under all circumstances the splendid soldier and the Christian gentleman. Filled with an abounding loyalty and an unending devotion to his country, he gave himself without re-

serve to the preservation of the Union and the liberties of the people.

His whole army service can almost be summed up in the character of it by recalling the remark he made to me on the battlefield of South Mountain, when, as the adjutant-general of brigade, I went to carry him orders during the battle and conduct his command to position on the field; turning to me, he said: "I shall depend upon you for orders today; give them to me distinctly, and then depend upon me for executing them."

It was only necessary for him to know his duty to perform it; and he performed it at all times with a forgetfulness of self that was the highest measure of devoted patriotism.

So inseparably is interwoven in the memory of every old Twenty-third Ohio boy the gentleness and tenderness of his loving and devoted wife, that it is almost impossible to think of him without at the same time recalling her. She came to our camps, and shared with us our tents and our discomforts, only to make their hardships seem easier and their duties and dangers lighter. I recall the very moment of her arrival, in the midst of the mud of a West Virginia winter. At the instance of Colonel Hayes, I went to the boat to meet her and escort her to camp, and I cautioned her against the mud. "Oh," she exclaimed, "you must know I came prepared for everything, and I am ready for it." There was not a tent in the camp that was not more cheerful for her coming; there was not a sick face which did not become brighter in her presence. The memory of Lucy Webb Hayes is as dear to the boys of the Twenty-third Ohio as are the visions of their angel mothers who have gone before.

As one who knew, and had the opportunity of sharing the loving-kindness of the one and the gentle motherly love of the other, I come, and with loving hands would place a tribute upon the graves of Rutherford B. Hayes and his noble and devoted wife.

The nearly thirty years of time which have passed since that great conflict has only tended to soften its animosities, and at the same time to unite as with bonds of steel the ties of friendship which were formed amid the smoke of conflict and the thunders of battle.

The men who stood side by side at Mission Ridge, Antietam, South Mountain, and Gettysburg, who marched with Sherman and followed the banners of old Pap Thomas, are standing side by side, as they stood more than a quarter of a century ago; and as the call of the death angel comes to them one by one, the ranks are closing, and elbows are touching to the right as they touched on the fields of conflict, and [they] are answering with unfaltering courage the last challenge, and responding to the last roll-call "Here!" as they responded so many years ago.

The coming generations, inspired by their heroism and imbued with their patriotism, will transmit "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," to all the ages.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER,
RECORDER, LOYAL LEGION,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, January 31, 1893.

DEAR CAPTAIN:—Severe indisposition will prevent me from being present at the meeting of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, on tomorrow evening, where Companions will naturally give expression to the grief caused by the decease of our late loved and respected Companion, ex-President of the United States Rutherford B. Hayes, and commemorate and do honor to the many distinguished and valuable services rendered by him to our country. The career of General Hayes as a private citizen, as a legislator, and as Chief Magistrate of his State and of the United States, all bear evidence of the sincerity of his convictions, and his manliness in acting in accordance with them, while his integrity as a soldier reflected additional lustre on our arms.

I am, with great respect, your Companion,

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER,
RECORDER,
Cincinnati.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, January 28, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR AND COMPANION :—It pains me to find that I can not attend the meeting of Ohio Commandery, February 1, and hear the comrades tell their recollections of our dead commander-in-Chief, Rutherford B. Hayes; but duty requires me at work in court in one of our neighboring counties on the morning of February 2.

Writing a friend who knew him and admired him for years, I last week expressed *my* feelings thus :

"The very sudden death of President Hayes came as a heavy shock to me. From my college days I have admired him and held him to be *thoroughly* manly, pure, honorable, brave, and capable. Noble and good and great men have sat in our Presidential chair, but no one nobler or better, and few greater than he. It seems to me that *time* will make more plain *how* faithful, capable, and useful he was *in all the relations of life.*"

I hope it will be possible for you to tell the Companions at the meeting that one who is most unwillingly absent would so speak of our great and good dead commander, if I could be with you that night.

Very truly yours,

MOSES M. GRANGER.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUNTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ACTION OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Series of 1893.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1893.

I. The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief in great sorrow announces the death on Tuesday, January 17, 1893, of Companion Brevet Major-General RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

II. To the Companions of the Order, who venerated him in military and civil life, it is unnecessary to recite his career. It is the history of the Republic.

III. Appropriate action will be taken by the Commanderies of the Order, and as a mark of respect, the colors will be draped for three months.

By command of

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N.,
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,
Commanding.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. V.,
Recorder-in-Chief.

IN MEMORIAM

The committee to whom was referred the preparation of a minute commemorative of Companion ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, deceased, late Commander-in-Chief of this Military Order, submitted the following:

In commemoration of its deceased Commander-in-Chief the Commandery-in-Chief recalls that in May, 1861, he wrote privately of himself "that this was a great and necessary war, and that it demanded the best strength of the whole country; that I would prefer to go into it, if I knew that I was to be killed in the course of it, rather than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

Upon being importuned to leave the field and canvass in his own behalf a congressional district in which he had received a nomination which was unsought and unwelcome, but if followed up would probably result in his election, his reply was: "Your suggestion was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for Congress, ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." Being nevertheless elected, he did not take his seat until the war was over. Grant's commendation of his military service was that "his conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry, as well as the display of higher qualities than mere personal daring."

At a later period, when it was obviously possible that he would be nominated for President of the United States, in reply to a friend who begged leave of him to labor to that end, he wrote: "I am not pushing directly or indirectly. It is not likely that I shall. If the sky falls we shall catch larks. On the topics you name, a busy seeker after truth would find my views in speeches and messages, but I shall not help him find them. I appreciate your motives and your friendship. But it is not the thing for you and me to enroll ourselves in the great army of office-seekers; let the currents alone." In the same connection, he wrote in his diary: "I feel less diffidence in thinking of this subject than perhaps I ought. It seems to me that good purpose and the judgment, experience, and firmness I possess would enable me to execute the duties of the office well. I do not feel the least fear that I should fail."

In his letter of acceptance he announced: "Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and followed by the early Presidents, can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to secure his own reelection, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term."

In the contest following the election he wrote to the Hon. John Sherman, his friend and representative in the Senate of the United States: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the South — at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the strictest scrutiny."

And the words in his inaugural, "He serves his party best who serves his country best," were the keynote maintained throughout his Administration. At its close, returning to his neighbors in

Fremont, he said: "The question is often heard, 'What is to become of the man — what is he to do — who, having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic, returns at the end of his official term to private life?' It seems to me that the answer is near at hand and sufficient: Let him, like every other good American citizen, be willing and prompt to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the happiness and the progress of his family, his town, his State, and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that work of a sort which yields more individual contentment and gratification than belong to the more conspicuous employments of the life he has left behind."

This was so emphasized by his remaining years that his face in its coffin wore a look of ineffable peace; and the prayer with which he was committed to his grave was pervaded with thanksgiving for his life.

This was the soldier, the President, the man, who reckoned it becoming to himself to serve this Military Order, and who served it faithfully and loved it well. The Order has been honored by that service, more even by his manhood than it has been by the exalted station he associated with that service. His virtues are its heritage, his affection for it is a lasting contribution to its ties.

WAGER SWAYNE,

Brevet Major-General U.S.A.

LEWIS MERRILL,

Brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V.

ARNOLD A. RAND,

Colonel U.S.V.

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

WHEREAS, In the death of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, this sacred Companionship loses its most distinguished representative, the

Nation loses a preëminent citizen who had honored and been honored by the foremost elective administrative and executive position on the face of the earth, and the world loses a great and a good man; it is fitting that the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania should express its loving regard for his memory, and its deliberate estimate of his high personal worth, and of his important public services; therefore,

Resolved, That in Rutherford Birchard Hayes we see a typical American citizen and a typical volunteer Union soldier of the war for the preservation of the nation's existence. Born in the common walk of our American life, he rose by his industry, his intellectual ability, and his personal character, to a position of honor in our national Congress, to the governorship of his native State, and to the Presidency of the United States. Volunteering for the defense of the national government in the hour of its peril, he won honor and did good service by conduct that General Grant characterized as "marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring"; and this while he had none of the advantages of an early military education. And when the war was over, and he had served his term as President, he deemed it a privilege and an honor to walk with the humblest private soldier in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic along the main avenue of our national capital, which his devoted patriotism had aided to save, and which his simplicity and purity of personal worth had given added grace to, when he passed from Capitol to White House as the nation's President.

Resolved, That we honor the memory of him whom we mourn because of his stainless personal record, and of his unflinching fidelity to duty in every position which he was called to occupy; because of his high courage on the field of physical battle, and of his higher courage in the moral field of conflict, by putting country above party in an honest effort to perfect by fraternal feeling that peace between conflicting sections which had been won by the sword; and we bear love for his memory because of

the warm heart that endeared him to every soldier or citizen who knew him as he was.

LEWIS MERRILL,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.

JAMES M. FORSYTH,

Commander U. S. Navy.

SAMUEL BELL,

Brevet Lieut-Colonel U.S.V.

EDWIN N. BENSON,

WILLIAM McCONWAY,

2d Lieutenant 102 Penna. Infantry.

H. CLAY TRUMBULL,

Chaplain 10th Conn. Infantry.

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The Board of Officers of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, sharing in the sorrow of the whole Order on the announcement of the sudden death of its Commander-in-Chief, Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, late President of the United States, having assembled in special meeting, deem it proper at this time to record their sense of his worth.

Entering the service of his country on the 7th day of June, 1861, as major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, General Hayes served with distinguished ability until the close of the War of the Rebellion, rising to the rank of brigadier-general, and receiving a well-merited brevet of major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia."

The people of his own State three times testified their appreciation of his worth as a citizen and his virtues as a man by electing him their governor, and the people of the whole United

States affirmed their judgment by electing him to the highest office in their gift. Never has his earnestness of purpose, rectitude of intention, fidelity to duty, loyalty, courage, or patriotism been questioned. His unstained record is the proudest inheritance he could have left to his children. As his companions in arms and in our Order, we share in their pride in his life, and more than others realize the loss they and the country have suffered by his death.

Resolved, That we offer to the family of our deceased Companion the tender sympathy of this Commandery in their sorrow.

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records of this Board, and that the Recorder transmit an official copy thereof to the family of General Hayes.

WAGER SWAYNE,

Brevet Major-General U.S.A.

Commander.

CHARLES N. SWIFT,

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. Vols.

Recorder.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MAINE

The Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in all honor and affection adds its leaf of memory to the many tributes which his attached companions and grateful countrymen have placed upon the grave of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Brevet Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Order, who died January 17, 1893.

His record as a soldier is honorable and without stain. He responded promptly to the call of his country, served her faithfully and well, and sheathed his sword only when the war was ended, although months before he could have exchanged, without the slightest impeachment of his honor, the military service for the post of civic usefulness to which he had been elected.

The record of his civic services is long and illustrious. . . .

The recital of his illustrious services is eloquent eulogy: soldier, statesman, patriot, companion, and citizen, in every capacity he was faithful and loyal, and merited well of his countrymen, not only for duty rightly done in their behalf, but for the noble example of American manhood he gave to the world. Under the guidance of principle and patriotic devotion, he steadfastly trod the path of duty with firm and assured step, without halting or swerving; and therefore history will hold for him the growing fame which attends the memory of the true and just.

The Loyal Legion reciprocates with full hearts the great love and honor in which he held the Order, and will bear in grateful remembrance the distinguished services which he took pride in rendering it.

The closing words of his address at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Order give the keynote of his character as a statesman and patriot, and deserve to be remembered by his countrymen and companions as the utterance of one whose deeds illustrate his precepts:—

“Let the American people — and especially let all who stood by Lincoln on the perilous edge of battle in support of the rights of human nature — remain steadfastly true to the ideas and the thoughts for which they fought in the great war, and we shall then do all that in us lies to link the destiny of our country to the stars and to entitle her institutions to share in that immortality which, under the allotment of Providence in the affairs of nations, belongs only to eternal justice in the dealings of man with his fellow man.”

SELDEN CONNOR,

Brigadier-General U.S.V.

WM. B. LAMPHAM,

Brevet Major U. S. V.

SAMUEL W. LANE,

Captain U.S.V.

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Board of Officers sorrowfully announces to the Commandery the death, on January 17, 1893, at his home in Fremont, Ohio, of General Rutherford B. Hayes, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and presents tender tribute to his memory.

The whole Order mourns his loss, and its draped banners tell not only of official grief, but testify the tenderness and affection of many a heart.

The death of General Hayes brings vividly before us the devoted service, the virtues and many excellent traits of his character—his sturdy early life, his successful practice at the bar, his foresight of and preparation for the conflict which he felt to be inevitable, his early entry into service as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, his faithful performance of every duty, until with well-merited promotion, he was appointed to the rank of brigadier-general, with brevet of major-general of volunteers, for "gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia."

His fame with us, as a military organization, will not alone rest upon his military record, and while his memory will be honored as that of a gallant soldier, he will be remembered by all who had personal or official intercourse with him for his unselfish devotion to duty, his sweetness of temper and purity of life, his tenderness of heart, and his philanthropic instincts.

As President of the United States he knew full well the dangers of politics and the difficulties of statesmanship, and with record unstained by the contaminations of the one, and dignified by the successes of an Administration which brought to the country a new era of peace and good will, he served the nation without fear, and returned to private life without reproach.

Impartial history will write his name high upon the temple of fame as one who served his country faithfully in a great crisis—to whom the fates decreed self-denying duty—who served his God and loved his fellow men.

To the Loyal Legion General Hayes has been a most devoted officer, and this Commandery might well repeat in tribute to his memory the touching words and tender phrases which he pronounced before it in praise of another — mourning his loss as one who has led us faithfully, guiding to higher, more lofty patriotism — earnest in all labor, wise in all council, pure in motive and in life, an ideal commander, a typical American.

THOMAS SHERWIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.
 ARNOLD A. RAND,
Colonel U.S.V.
Recorder.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, ex-President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 17, 1893. . . .

His record is a part of the history of our country; in whatever position he was placed he did his full duty; he was a gallant soldier, a statesman who considered only the interest of his country, a man of the purest character, upon whose name no blemish rests.

He always took the most active interest in the Loyal Legion, and never missed a meeting of his Commandery or of the Commandery-in-Chief.

The country and our Order cannot well spare such a noble character.

We extend to the Commandery of Ohio our sympathy in the loss of a well-beloved Companion, and with a heart full of sorrow we give our sincere condolence to the bereaved family of our deceased Companion.

W. R. SMEDBERG,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U.S.A.,
Recorder.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

General R. B. Hayes, the Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States, is dead. It is therefore eminently fitting that this Commandery should briefly express its appreciation of the life and character of the distinguished soldier and citizen who reflected honor upon our Order by his official relation to us.

In many respects General Hayes is worthy of the highest admiration and praise. As a lawyer he was not astute to make the worse appear the better reason; as a statesman he was not eloquent to command the applause of listening senates; as a soldier he was not a military genius to plan and win great campaigns and bring the world to his feet; but, as both citizen and soldier, no man has excelled him in the faithful and intelligent discharge of his duty to his country, to his fellow men, and to his Creator.

Before the war General Hayes was a close and careful legal practitioner. When Sumter was fired upon he did not hesitate a moment, but laid aside his briefs and his books and immediately volunteered. During the war he rose from captain to major-general on his merits alone. After the war, in places of the highest public trust, he discharged the functions of office so faithfully that even his enemies said "well done." His entire life showed him to be a truly great man, in that he had great fixed principles around which his whole life revolved.

He had a loyalty to his country, a fixedness of purpose, a broadness of view, and a simplicity of life which lifted him above ordinary men. When commanding his troops in the field it was suggested to him that he better get a furlough and go home to promote his political prospects. He promptly replied that any man who would leave the field under such circumstances for such a purpose ought to be scalped. When selected for the Presidency of this great nation, with a lofty patriotism and a wise and exalted statesmanship, he declared that he would not be a candidate for reelection, and conscientiously kept his word. When as President he was urged by party leaders to take a course which would result in injury to our currency and our credit, he clearly

foresaw the consequent evils and courteously but firmly insisted that the Government should keep its money sound and its plighted faith unsullied.

After filling the highest official place, he retired to his quiet country home to actively devote his ability and experience to the public good wherever the way opened before him, whether it was in mending public highways, or on national boards of charities and reform, or in the administration of immense benevolences.

General Hayes as a professional man was high-minded and honorable. As a soldier he was brave and thoroughly devoted to his country's service. As a public official no man, however distinguished, ever left a cleaner record behind him. As a citizen no one has been more public-spirited or a better example to this place-seeking, gold-hunting age. As a Christian gentleman, as a model husband of a model wife, and as a faithful father, no words of commendation can be overdrawn. When such a life has gone out from among us, we honor ourselves in honoring the man who lived it.

JOSEPH V. QUARLES,
CHARLES H. ROSS,
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND,
CHARLES H. ANSON,
FREDERICK C. WINKLER,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

On the evening of January 17, 1893, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, at his home in Fremont, Ohio, passed from the life which now is to that which awaits us all beyond the grave. As Companions of that Order, and a part of the survivors of those who fought to maintain the integrity of the Union and the authority of its Government during the great civil war, we desire to express our deep sorrow at the loss of our honored and beloved commander, and our apprecia-

tion of his personal bravery as a soldier, and his eminent skill and dauntless courage as a commander of men on fields of battle, where it was only by the exercise of such qualities that victories were won which saved our common country from destruction. He fully possessed all those elements of character, which, if they did not excite wild enthusiasm, certainly did attract and retain the esteem and absolute confidence of those placed under his command. They knew that he not only shared with them all the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life, but that he was as ready as any of them to die, if need be, that the government of a free and united people might live. . . . Though often wounded, as soon as strength was regained he returned to the fields of strife, and only retired when the last armed foe had surrendered to the reëstablished authority of the lawful government. He fought a good fight and was literally "without fear and without reproach."

It is not inappropriate to refer to the distinguished services of our late Commander in the civil branch of the Government. . . . He was called to the discharge of the highest executive duties by his State and the Nation during the formative and reconstructive period after the war, when the passions of men were greatly stirred and momentous issues divided the allegiance of his own party and excited the bitterest hostility of its opponents. It is doubtful if the country yet appreciates what it owes to the fact that its executive authority was then in the hands of a man who thoroughly believed that public office is a trust for the whole people, who was without ambition of reëlection, of great coolness of temper, of high moral convictions, and of dauntless courage in the assertion and maintenance of them; all resting upon a private life so pure and free from blemish that hostile criticism found no place for lodgment.

We cannot express our estimate of the life and character of our late Commander in more just terms than in the language of another Companion, now the President, who has just proclaimed to the people of the United States: "He was a patriotic citizen, a lover of the flag and of our free institutions, an industrious and conscientious civil officer, a soldier of dauntless courage, a

loyal comrade and friend, a sympathetic and faithful neighbor, and the honored head of a happy Christian home."

JOSEPH B. LEAKE,
JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
ISRAEL N. STILES,
JOHN E. SMITH,
WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
GEORGE L. PADDOCK,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee appointed to formulate resolutions expressive of our feelings upon the death of our Commander-in-Chief, respectfully report the following:

Resolved, That we formally express a profound sense of our bereavement in having lost by death our eminent Commander-in-Chief; a soldier, brave on the field of battle and true in the performance of his duty; a citizen of proved and unblemished integrity; a Companion and comrade, wise as a counsellor; and a man, faithful as a friend.

Resolved, That by his death we but the more fully appreciate the many excellences of his character, his varied attainments, the soundness of his judgment, the evidence of his philanthropy, the purity of his motives, and the distinguished ability and success with which he filled many important offices — including that of President of the United States, the highest in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That official copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the Recorder to the family of the deceased and to the headquarters of the Order.

THOMAS WILSON,
HENRY E. ALVORD,
JOSEPH S. FULLERTON,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF OHIO

The splendid leaders, who something more than a quarter of a century ago won for themselves fame and distinction upon the battle-fields of their country, and for their nation an imperishable heritage of renown, are fast passing away.

The soldiers of the Union, under whose banners the greatest armies of the world's history went from conflict to conflict, and from conquest to conquest, and before whose triumphant legions the hosts of rebellion and disunion fell as the grain falls before the reaper, are being summoned, one by one, by the Omnipotent Commander-in-Chief to join the victorious battalions of their faithful comrades, who have passed the final reviewing-stand, and over the great river into the peaceful camps beyond.

What shall we say of this splendid soldier who has just been "mustered out" of earthly service?

What a splendid life-work he has left as an heritage for those who are to come after! How full of good deeds are the years which were allotted him on earth!

His works and charities enrich and ennoble his memory, and he has left behind him a wealth of good deeds more priceless than worldly riches.

Rutherford B. Hayes was one of nature's noblemen. Unassuming, he yet possessed the courage of strong convictions, and was ever ready to defend his opinions and judgment to the last.

That he was a courageous soldier, not one of those who knew him will for a moment doubt.

With an earnest reliance upon a Divine Power he was free from hypocrisy and pretension.

He went to the battle-field like one of the knights of old, apparently without fear, and with an *esprit* that inspired his comrades with his own courage, and won the admiration of every soldier who saw or knew him.

While he seemed to be reckless in the exposure of his own person and forgetful of his own safety, he had the most solicitous care for the soldiers whose lives were entrusted to his keeping,

and he guarded with the greatest devotion those who were subject to his command.

Every battle-field which saw his presence witnessed his devotion. Every contest testified to his intrepid valor, whether leading the splendid regiment with which his name is and will be forever associated, or in wider fields, gathering the renown which his patriotism, courage, and ability won from the willing hearts of his countrymen.

That he was an enthusiast in behalf of the country and the flag he so dearly loved, and a patriot filled with the spirit of loyalty and devotion, no one who remembers his early history in the war can question.

Leaving his home at the first call to arms, he refused the most seductive and tempting offers to return to private life, and remained to see the gigantic rebellion crushed, and the flag of his country everywhere honored and respected.

True in his friendships and lasting in his devotion to his old comrades, he never forgot a friend, nor failed to remember the sacrifices they had made. And those who had served with or under him always found him the same generous, manly, and kind-hearted companion.

His devotion to his old companions in arms was earnest and sincere.

He stood by the dead form of his old commander, Major-General George Crook, and gave testimony, in tears, to his tenderness of heart, and bowed his head in loving admiration of the soldier who had filled all hearts with his gentleness, and the country with his fame and glory.

He followed with uncovered head and reverent love the soldier's bier, no matter whether it contained the great leader or the private soldier; to him they were alike — companions in arms.

The political preferments which came to him at the hands of his countrymen did not spoil him nor destroy his usefulness and sincerity; but from every position to which he was elevated by the suffrages of the people, he came with a self-consciousness of having performed his duty ably, honestly, and faithfully; and after generations will do him the justice to recognize him as one

of the wisest and best of the nation's great leaders in the most trying hours of national reorganization.

His judgment was just, and his aims pure; and he put his hand to every undertaking with the firm resolve to perform his part with an unshaken confidence in the final triumph of honesty and truth.

In private life he was no less distinguished than he was while occupying positions of great public confidence and trust, and his endless charities and self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the more unfortunate of his fellow men, are but further proofs of the greatness of his heart and the finer instincts of his nature.

In his home life he was the kind-hearted and indulgent father, and the most devoted of husbands.

There is not in all the land a more beautiful domestic story than that which tells of the love and tenderness of Rutherford B. Hayes and his noble and devoted wife.

The most touching incident connected with his death was that moment when, informed by his physician that his life was fast going out, he said, with an evident sense of relief in being freed from life and care, and with an abundant hope and faith in the hereafter, "I know that I shall soon be where Lucy is," and then his spirit winged its eternal flight and joined the loved ones on the other shore.

The country has lost one of its great statesmen and one of its most faithful defenders.

His old army comrades have lost a brave commander, an honorable associate, and a wise counsellor.

The Loyal Legion one of its most devoted and beloved Companions.

And as citizens we have, each and all, lost a devoted comrade, a true and faithful friend.

That which remains for us to cherish is the memory of this clean-handed, mild-mannered, clear-minded, noble-hearted patriot, statesman, and philanthropist —

"A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

"Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity, sublime."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.,
ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
MOSES M. GRANGER,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion records its deep sense of loss in the death of the distinguished Commander-in-Chief of the Order, General R. B. Hayes. It is a loss great in itself and saddening in the force with which it brings home to our minds the rapid departure of the men foremost in the late war and foremost in our membership. Each Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion has served until removed by death.

General Hayes's life was distinguished for *service*. He gave devoted service to his family, to his country, to his fellow men, to his God. His patriotism, ability, conscientiousness, and high standard of honor made his service not only of great value in its time, but exalts it as an example to be emulated and a memory to be cherished.

His career need not be recounted here. It is known to the whole country and adds to the glowing illustrations of American manhood and American possibilities.

General Hayes's motto seems to have been "I serve," and in the difficult part of ex-President of this country it led him to seek paths of usefulness to humanity rather than a life of idle dignity.

The Loyal Legion will not only recall with pride General Hayes's chief place in its membership, but it will delight in his many gracious words to and of the Order. The best enunciation of the purpose and character of the Loyal Legion is to be found

in his speeches, and they can always be drawn upon for all-sufficient reasons for the existence of the Order.

W. H. WITHINGTON,
R. A. ALGER,
I. C. SMITH,
O. M. POE,
F. W. SWIFT,
SAMUEL E. PITMAN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

The death of General Rutherford B. Hayes, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and nineteenth President of the United States, has filled all our hearts with sadness, and led all members of our Order to bow their heads in grief and tears.

He was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

His life has been one of sincere devotion to the welfare of his fellow men, and of earnest work in the broadest fields of usefulness, with the greatest self-abnegation and as high achievements as it has been permitted any man to attain, with the exception, possibly, of the first President of the Republic.

In his efforts to promote the welfare of his fellow men, he sought and performed the hardest service, where his personal peril was the greatest, and exposure and hardships were unavoidable. No public honors, none of the allurements of political life, no services that might be rendered the State in secure retreats in time of war, had any such influence as tended in the least to draw him from that higher and more perilous service required by his country, to resist and overthrow armies organized for her destruction. He was carried by the instincts and impulses of his nature away from all civic honors into the military service and to the field of battle at the first dawn of war. He graced and adorned every position and every rank held by him, from major,

in 1861, to that of major-general in 1864, and rendered most gallant, conspicuous, and valuable services on many fields of battle. In leading a charge with his regiment and carrying the enemy's position and holding the same although severely wounded at South Mountain in 1862; in moving a portion of his command in a manner to check the raid of the Rebel General Morgan in Ohio in 1863, and forcing the surrender of a portion of that force; in successfully storming the position of the enemy at Cloyd's Mountain in 1864, at the head of a small force; in conducting the retreat of the defeated assaulting column at Winchester in July, 1864, without disaster; in leading the assault across what was considered an impassable morass upon a Rebel battery, with a small detachment of forty men, and capturing the same at the second battle of Winchester; in his successful pursuit and capture of men and material of General Early's command at Fisher's Hill in September, 1864; and in outmanœuvring and defeating the enemy in his front at Cedar Creek in October, 1864, he not only demonstrated his deep devotion to his country in her hour of peril, and his readiness to sacrifice his own life for the happiness and welfare of others, but also demonstrated the possession of the highest soldierly instincts and qualities, and an unflinching determination to preserve and perpetuate the constitutional government established for us by our fathers.

Immediately upon the defeat of the Rebel armies and the restoration of the authority of the Government, he flew from the field to the forum and took an active and prominent part in the adjustment of all those intricate and difficult public questions evolved by and growing out of the war; in demanding the restoration of the rebellious States by their old territorial lines and organizations to the Union; in standing everywhere and always for the sacred character of the public debt contracted in the conduct of the war, and insisting that it must be paid in money that is legal tender in all nations; in demanding that discharged Federal soldiers in the seceded States, without regard to color, must have at least all the rights, legal and civil, that had been conferred by the proclamation of President Johnson upon the paroled soldiers of the Rebel armies; in working out the re-

sumption of specie payment at the earliest time practicable after the close of the war; in efforts, marked and able, to secure a free ballot and fair count at all elections, and an improved and honest civil service; in recommendations and measures to establish the national credit upon foundations immutable and everlasting; in taking the first steps and adopting the first policies, even to tendering a cabinet position to prominent officers of the Rebel armies and appointing one to that position, to restore fraternal feeling between the loyal and disloyal States and their respective inhabitants, and thereby laboring to secure the quiet and protection of the negro race in the South, and securing to that weak and defenceless race during his Administration a quiet and protection not before enjoyed, after the war; and in the general administration of the office of President, with a purity and patriotism unexcelled, he exhibited the highest qualities of statesmanship and showed himself to be more a tribune of the people than the vigorous, dashing leader of any party.

Considering his services and achievements, military and civil, and his labors since the close of his official career to ameliorate the condition of the criminal and unfortunate classes throughout the land, we must conclude that he stands second to no statesman or philanthropist of any age; and in the sombre and subdued light that surrounds his tomb we discern, more clearly than in the noon-tide splendor of his life, those high moral traits and aims which prompted all his acts, and the zeal and ability devoted to their development and establishment, that vastly surpass those of common men, as well as those of most of the leaders of his time, and in comparison with which the glory of party leaders simply, however bright, pales and fades away; and the election of such a man by the common acclaim of his countrymen to the seat that had been filled by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant, demonstrates as well their clear discernment of his real merit and character as the patriotism and high qualifications of this illustrious soldier and citizen for the exalted position.

Resolved, That in the death of our Commander-in-Chief the Order has lost one of its most illustrious members, distinguished for his military services not less than for his high civic career;

the Nation one of its purest statesmen; the world a devoted philanthropist and one of its wisest men.

Resolved, That this Commandery tender the sympathy and condolence of all our members to all other Commanderies of our Order in this common bereavement, and that each member will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this Commandery tender to the relatives and friends of the deceased our deepest sympathies in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each member of the family of the deceased, and to each Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

ALEX RAMSEY,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
J. W. BISHOP,
EDWIN C. MASON,
C. B. HEFFELFINGER,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF OREGON

Whereas, The life, character and public services of Rutherford B. Hayes typify the highest ideal of American manhood, Christian living, and exalted statesmanship, illustrating the sentiment that to be great and good is to have the homage and admiration of the American people, and dying, leave a name as well as fame worthy the emulation of those who come after; and

Whereas, After he had adorned the highest position in the power of the American people to give, and stood in first place in the hearts of his countrymen, he honored the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in which he with us was a Companion, by accepting and acting as Commander-in-Chief of that organization; thus adding the lustre of his good name prominently to the illustrious record of names whose military service in the time of the nation's greatest peril not only entitles them to membership with the association, but also to the gratitude and esteem of every loyal citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Commandery of the State of Oregon, that in the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the country to which he belonged has lost one of its purest, best, and most illustrious citizens, good citizenship one of its most exemplary members, and this organization a Companion in whom every Companion felt a just pride, and to whose life, character, and services we point as an example for the emulation of the youth of our land, conscious that the name Rutherford B. Hayes will stand enshrined in the hearts of our people and in the history of our times as one of the noblest products of free American institutions.

JOHN W. FRENCH,
JOHN H. WOODWARD,
STEPHEN R. HARRINGTON,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

The members of the Loyal Legion of the Commandery of Missouri, in common with their brethren throughout the United States, have heard with profound sorrow of the death of their Commander-in-Chief, General and ex-President Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Distinguished alike in his military and civil career, he has left to his country, to his comrades, and to posterity a character which all men will delight to honor, and the influence of which will deepen and broaden as time rolls on. His contemporaries and especially his companions in arms can feel a just pride in knowing that the history of our country, already luminous with great lives, will gain additional lustre in bearing upon its pages the record of a citizen whose ambitions and achievements were always conspicuously blended with public and private virtue.

Men upon whom devolve the responsibility of legislation and the administration of public affairs will take courage in the assurance here presented, that the American people love and venerate a statesmanship which pursues the ways of wisdom and

patriotism undismayed by madding strife and untempted by selfish greed. Women from whose maternal purity posterity must draw all that is beneficent and uplifting in the civilization of the future, will gather inspiration from the reverence which a great people has paid to the sweetness of life and the noble dignity that characterized the wife of our departed friend.

No braver soldier than Rutherford B. Hayes ever drew sword in a just cause, and none ever sheathed it more gladly in the hour of triumph. While the fight was on, he was the incarnated energy of war, always in the front of battle, unwearied and undismayed. When it was over, he was foremost to assuage the bitterness of defeat, and to rekindle the fires of fraternal love for a reunited country.

It was a fitting complement to his services as a soldier that the great State of Ohio, rich in illustrious sons, thrice elected him to the highest office within her gift. His administration of public affairs as governor of his State needs no encomium other than the recital of these exceptional and distinguished honors. Succeeding in 1877 to the august office of President of the United States, after a political conflict of unparalleled fierceness and one that was fraught with great public peril, he assumed the duties of Chief Executive under circumstances that were well calculated to daunt a spirit less serene and self-poised. His services as President are a part of the history of our country. The period of his Administration was one of grave political and economical problems in the solution of which there was but little guidance from the lamp of past experience. Whatever opinions may be held as to the political tenets of President Hayes, or as to his wisdom in solving the complex questions of that day, the American people with undivided voice will bear grateful testimony to his purity of life, his integrity of purpose, magnanimity of conduct, and his patriotic zeal in the creation of a new era of national brotherhood, in which the bitterness of the past would be swallowed up, and upon which the new citizenship that was born of the war would be all-embracing and ever-abiding.

Retiring to the walks of private life, his subsequent years were characterized by a dignity of bearing, a genial suavity, and a gentleness of temper that made him a favorite in every circle,

and nowhere more welcome than to the society of his well-beloved comrades of the war.

The Loyal Legion of the United States paid him the highest honor of their Order by a unanimous election as Commander-in-Chief to succeed the lamented Sheridan. His presence, which has so often graced its gatherings, will be seen no more.

His fervid eloquence, which has so often rekindled the old fires, is forever hushed. But his intelligence, so broad, so wise, so strong, and so pure, will remain a living influence to the youth of our land, instructive and inspiring.

Be it Resolved, That this memorial be placed upon the records of the Commandery, and that a duly authenticated copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased with the tender sympathies of the Companions of the Order.

NELSON COLE,

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,

JAMES F. HOW,

of the Army of the Tennessee.

S. H. FORDYCE,

of the Army of the Cumberland.

FRANK R. RICE,

of the Army of the Potomac.

M. S. STUYVESANT,

of the U. S. Navy.

W. H. POWELL,

of the Army of West Virginia.

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

The Commandery of Nebraska, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, has official information of the recent death of its distinguished and beloved Commander-in-Chief, General Rutherford Birchard Hayes; therefore,

Resolved, That we unite with the sorrowing Companions of the entire Order in expressing a grief that is poignant and without consolation.

We do not offer worship at the shrine of greatness, measured by the world's judgment; but we come with lamentations over the loss to our Companionship of a valiant soldier, a pure citizen, and a shining type of American manhood.

A Christian without a creed, a philanthropist without pretension, benevolent without ostentation, and of conspicuous charity to all, his nobility of character was emphasized in valorous deeds of war, in magnanimous deeds of peace, and in that exalted heroism which "suffers and is silent."

Loving and cherishing the memory of his estimable private virtues and his eminent public worth, we bow in reverent and sorrowing submission to this dispensation of the Great Ruler of all destinies — the God of our faith.

To the family, mourning for him whom they loved, and in whom they trusted without measure, we tender in their great bereavement our deep sympathy and earnest condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Commandery, and that an engrossed copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOSEPH W. PADDOCK,
MICHAEL V. SHERIDAN,
THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

Companions in an Order founded upon the rock of country-love, and embodying that exalted patriotism which cherishes the motto that "it is sweet to die for one's country," we have been summoned to consider a central and eternal fact, that God rules in the affairs of man. Our ranks and battalions are broken, and melt away as He chooses to recruit from the earth to multiply and marshal the hosts of eternity. The fleeting existence of man here is lost in the immovable will of God; and the deeds of time must stand ready to yield to the decrees of Omnipotence, which often come through thick darkness in the hands of an unseen

messenger. When least expected the gates of futurity are swung back to let in some one most cherished by his associates, most needed by his kind.

Our Companion, our countryman, our trusted friend and Commander-in-Chief, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, was thus summoned, and before we could feel the coming event he passed through, and the gates were closed behind him.

In common with the Companions of the Loyal Legion in our whole country, we now come together clothed in the sanctity of a great grief, to coin, as best we may in words, a tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our late Companion and Commander. We recognize that the name of Rutherford Birchard Hayes requires no expression of homage, no marble to mark his couch of lasting earthly sleep, to perpetuate its memory. For almost a third of a century, from April 15, 1861, when he put on the royal robes of American citizenship, the uniform of a volunteer soldier, to January 17, 1893, the day of his death, his name was woven into the grand fabric of our nation's history, a continuous thread of gold, not more brilliant as a general in war than attractive as the Governor of his State and the President of his country in peace; and in neither of these does it shine more brightly than in his daily walk as a pure, upright man. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that his fearless gallantry and intrepid coolness in commanding an army upon the field of battle, or his equally unselfish and dispassionate administration of the affairs of his State and Nation as Governor and President, were not more grand in themselves, more valuable for the honor of his country and the emulation of his kind, than the even tenor of his simple, pure, and faithful private life, which was a sublime illustration of possibilities and accomplishments in a government where the citizen is the sovereign, and the subject the ruler of his country.

Could the life and character of Rutherford Birchard Hayes as a private citizen be made the accepted model of men in our cherished country, then would the problem of representative republican government be solved, and the American Union be perpetuated as long as the loom of time continues to weave months and years into centuries.

The simple, unostentatious elements of a true manhood were the source and the substance of his towering grandeur as a soldier and statesman. He never sought to pluck fruit from the tree of political cunning, nor to disguise his acts in the specious robes of deceit. He always moved direct and fearlessly along the path of a well matured judgment and deeply inwrought conviction. Hence he was not popular when the incumbent of civil trusts, but gathered public confidence and favor as soon as he left them to the test of time and the unprejudiced judgment of men; and it is safe to predict that the student of coming generations will turn back the pages of history in vain for a page more brightly illuminated than the one whereon the public administration of Rutherford Birchard Hayes will be recorded.

Those who knew him best will never recall one expression of uncharity, one declaration of envy or passion. He stood at all times the defender of the assailed, turning a deaf ear to the ungenerous criticism of men, as if believing everything false which ought not to be true. This was particularly true of him in his feelings toward those who had borne arms for their country with him. As an illustration of this characteristic, and as a lesson for the careful study of us all, it may be well to recall an incident related by him in an informal talk made to his own commandery some four years ago, and only made public since his death.

General Sheridan, in his history of the world-renowned Shenandoah campaign, relates that when riding through our shattered forces to gather them up and assume command, there arose out of a hollow before him a line consisting entirely of officers of Crook's army and of color-bearers. The army had been stampeded in the morning, but this singular group was not panic-stricken. In Sheridan's own words: "These officers seemed to rise up from the ground, one of whom was Colonel R. B. Hayes, since President of the United States." The reader is left to understand that there were no privates, no army, nothing but officers and color-bearers.

In correcting this error of history General Hayes said: "The fact is that in the hollow, just in the rear, was a line of men, a thousand or twelve hundred probably, and they had thrown up a little barricade and were lying behind it. He came up and saw

these officers and did not see the men, or seems not to have seen them; but I had no idea at the time that he did not see the private soldiers in that line, but he now tells that singular story of a line of officers, a line of color-bearers, and no force."

He made the correction of this error the occasion for drawing a moral at once characteristic of himself and valuable to us all. He said: "I do not, of course, mention this by way of criticism. It only shows that the wisest, best, and bravest men cannot see all that occurs in a battle, and this has led me very often to regret to see the accounts that we sometimes see in print. We hear that such an organization behaved badly, from a person who perhaps knew nothing of the situation of that organization. Soldiers, it seems to me, should be very charitable toward their neighbors. It is so difficult to put ourselves in their places. . . . And so with three-fourths, I don't know but nine-tenths, of the unpleasant controversies that we see in the magazines and papers between soldiers. . . . No one is authorized to say that in some distant part of the field there was bad or inexcusable behavior. There may have been disaster, but if I had been there with my own troops the same disaster would perhaps have occurred. Let us then be charitable to our comrades and companions." Rare indeed is it in the composition of men that the rugged forcefulness of the soldier and the severe methods of the statesman are thus warmed and illuminated by the higher and sweeter impulses of charity and forgiveness. Upon his whole life appears in living letters: "To err is human, to forgive divine."

It is painful to contemplate the oft-repeated tolling of bells, the reappearance of the emblems of mourning which tell of bereavement, and sadder still to dwell upon the constantly recurring vicissitudes in the destinies of our Companions, who are taking their "leave of absence" to rejoin us no more in our councils here. But it is a sweet sorrow, a gentle dispensation of an indulgent Providence, when they go out from us leaving such a priceless legacy of name and fame, as a comfort to the living and an inspiration to the generations to follow, as did our Commander-in-Chief, Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Your committee respectfully recommend that this memorial

be spread upon the records of the Commandery, and that copies thereof be sent to the members of the family of the deceased.

GEO. T. ANTHONY,
HORACE J. SMITH,
ABNER J. ALLEN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

The Commandery of Iowa, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, pays this tribute to the memory of our late distinguished Companion and Commander-in-Chief, Brevet Major-General Rutherford Birchard Hayes, who died January 17, 1893.

The years of his distinguished and useful life were cast in eventful times; times that called for the strongest and sternest qualities of manhood, and told with unerring certainty the true character and qualities of men. Of the pages of all history whereon the success of men are written, none contain a more honorable or brilliant record than those which tell of our lamented Companion.

The echoes from Sumter had hardly died away when the voice of our Commander was heard in the assemblies of the people pleading for the Union. At once he organized a literary club of which he was a member into a military company of which he was made captain. Though not received into the service, this company under his discipline and drill became so proficient that over forty of its number were called to fill commissioned offices in the army, several of them as generals.

June 7, 1861, he was commissioned major Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to the drill and discipline of which he devoted his entire energies, thus fitting it for the distinguished services it rendered under his leadership.

October 24, 1861, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and October 24, 1862, to colonel of his regiment. October 19, 1864, he was promoted to brigadier-general, on the field of Cedar

Creek, by order of General Crook, for gallant services; and on March 18, 1865, was brevetted major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864."

Declining to quit the field to accept civil honors, our Companion remained at the post of duty until June 9, 1865, when, with the Rebellion crushed and the Union saved, he retired from the army to take the seat in Congress to which he had been elected.

Twice a Congressman, thrice Governor of his State, and once President of the United States, was the career in civil life that awaited him. The same patriotic devotion to country and to duty that marked his career as a soldier emphasized his services as a legislator and executive officer. Such honors as were his come to but few men, and few indeed are they who so well deserve them. While we point with pride to the record of our Companion as citizen, soldier, and civil officer, it was as a Companion that he stood with and nearest to us in these later years. He was ardently devoted to our order, ever giving it his active support from the day he stood as a charter member of the Commandery of Ohio until the day he was called from the honorable position of our Commander-in-Chief by death.

With grateful hearts we reciprocate the love and honor in which he held the order.

JOSIAH GIVEN,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.

C. H. GATCH,

Lieut.-Colonel 135th Ohio Infantry.

J. N. PATTON,

Lieutenant 136th Ohio Infantry.

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

In the death of our Commander-in-Chief our order suffers an irreparable loss; for among the distinguished patriots who preceded him in command and to the Beyond, none exhibited greater interest and ardor in the well-being and honorable standing and

career of the Loyal Legion than he; and while we testify in mournful accents to our deep sorrow at his death, we do feel an honorable pride in the history of his career, and in the flag and the civilization that it represents, that made it possible for an obscure orphan boy to rise from the common level of the average citizen to the rank and power of the most influential and powerful potentate on earth.

He was born October 4, 1822, in Delaware, Ohio, and was a descendant from George Hayes, a Scotchman, who came to America and settled in Connecticut in 1682.

His early years were so carefully cared for that in 1842 he graduated with high honors as valedictorian of his class at Kenyon College. The three following years he devoted to the study of law at Harvard Law School. After his admission to the bar in 1845, he opened a law office at Fremont, Ohio, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Cincinnati, in search of a wider and more promising field for his activity.

For eleven years he gave his entire attention to the law, and in 1861 was standing in the very front rank of his chosen profession, when President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend the Government. He immediately tendered his services to the Governor of Ohio, and was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His military career was an active one in the enemy's country. He soon distinguished himself for meritorious service, and rose to the command of a division in the Army of West Virginia. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major-general for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864.

Upon the urgent solicitation of his many friends in Cincinnati, he accepted a seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress as representative of the Second Congressional District, and took his seat December 4, 1865; was reëlected to the Fortieth Congress in 1866, and was elected Governor of the State of Ohio in 1867, to which position he was reëlected in 1869. He was tendered the nomination of his party for reëlection in 1871, but declined the honor.

In 1875, after much urgent solicitation from his party friends, he accepted the nomination for Governor of Ohio, and for the third time was elected to that distinguished and honorable posi-

tion. The following year the Republican National Convention nominated Governor Hayes for the Presidency of the United States. He was elected, and March 4, 1877, was inaugurated at Washington, D. C. His administration of the government was patriotic and without scandal. He did all that in him lay to reunite the North and South under one Constitution and one flag. From the first, like many before and since, he declared he would not accept a second nomination, and like none, either before or since, he was consistent.

At the close of his official career in 1881, he asked the question, "What shall the ex-President do?" Answering the question himself, he said, "Let them do all in their power to promote the welfare of their fellow man." During the twelve years of retirement, from 1881 to 1893, he exemplified his earnest belief in this precept.

He was elected a member of the First Class in the Order by the Illinois Commandery, July 6, 1881; was transferred to and chosen Commander of the Commandery of Ohio, February 1, 1883, in which capacity he served until May 4, 1887, when he declined another election. He became Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States October 21, 1885; was elected Commander-in-Chief October 17, 1888, and by reelection held that distinguished position until the day of his death.

He took the most intense interest in the welfare of the Order, and never missed a meeting of his Commandery or of the Commandery-in-Chief. In 1883 he was elected President of the National Prison Association, in the work of which he took deep interest and accomplished much good. He believed firmly in prison reform and advocated it, though never injudiciously. He took great interest in all educational movements, especially in the South; was a member-at-large of both the Board for the Direction of the Funds for Southern Education and of the Board of Education for Freedmen. In 1886 he presided over a large convention of directors of education in the South, and was the prime factor in movements for the bettering of the school systems there. He took great interest in the manual training schools and all other educational enterprises for the elevation and ad-

vancement of the colored race; and they may well say that in his death they have lost one of their most active and efficient friends.

He was much sought after by educational institutions in the North; he was at the same time a trustee of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio; of the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware; and of the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. The new manual training building at the latter university was named in his honor "Hayes Hall," a fitting monument to his fame.

Descending from the exalted position of President of the United States of America to the walks of private life without ostentation, he devoted his days to doing good. In all efforts for the advancement of the people, in all desirable reforms, he was earnest and active, and his ability made him a leader. In that hardest of all hard stations to fill, that of ex-President, he won the approbation and respect of all, as he had done in the several exalted public positions which had sought him.

The Companions of the Second Class of our order, as well as all other of the virtuous youth of America, can find for imitation and emulation no name more conspicuous in all the public and domestic virtues than that of our deceased Companion, Rutherford Birchard Hayes. A friend has said of him:

"Some say, 'No kind of genius made him great—
 He was a common, plodding sort of man.'
 My answer is: If you can imitate
 That bravery which took him to the van
 Of bloody battle for our Nation's life;
 If you can reach a manhood true as his
 To public trust, to neighbors, home, and wife;
 If you, between dread Scylla and Charybdis,
 Shall ever safely guide through stormy days—
 With many foes on board—our Ship of State;
 Poets to you a monument will raise,
 And on it put the sentence, 'He was great
 In all that Heaven delights to recompense:
 His genius wore the garb of Common Sense.'"

CYRUS W. FISHER,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

It is hard to bow with resignation to the stroke of death that took from us our beloved Commander-in-Chief. Did we not believe that the Great King doeth all things well, the spirit of puny rebellion would fain put out its hand in opposition; but it is better, as we lay him away under the snow, to count the days of the years of our own lives and be reminded that the ripe age of three score and ten that crept upon him is also creeping upon us.

The country has produced but few men whose lives were so beautifully rounded out in all the qualities that go to make up a man. As a boy he was a leader of boys, and the pride of a widowed mother, who believed in him. As a man he went not in the paths of the ungodly, but with an ambition to attain the utmost of his possibilities, he strained every nerve for the accomplishment of that end.

When our country's flag was fired upon by traitors he sprang forward among the first to defend it. With a warm but hasty farewell to wife and children, he gathered together a company of his friends and led them, as their captain, to the nearest camp of patriots, where they became a part of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio V. I. Without drill they were pushed into Virginia, to become victors in the first battles of the war. Promotion began at once; he was first made major, then lieutenant-colonel, then a colonel's eagle served him until 1864, when, while commanding a brigade amidst the horrors of the 19th of October, on the bloody field of Cedar Creek, he was made a brigadier-general. There were brave men there that day, but none more brave than General Hayes.

When the last armed foe had surrendered at Appomattox he returned to again embrace the loved ones at home, but here new fields opened to his view. While leading his brigade in Virginia he was elected to represent his district in Congress. Before his term expired he resigned to accept the office of Governor of his State.

A second and third time did the people of Ohio honor him with their suffrages. We all remember the stirring times of 1876, when

it required the utmost wisdom and forbearance to avoid an event second only in importance to the great rebellion itself. During the whole period there was not the slightest ground for believing that General Hayes sought in the remotest degree to influence the action of the Electoral Commission which declared him elected to the Presidency. Accepting this, the highest position within the gift of the people, he promptly set about putting in force the principles laid down in his letter of acceptance. In thus with Spartan courage obeying his convictions of duty as the official head of a great nation rather than the head of a great political party, he was sometimes under the necessity of disregarding the advice of political friends. Their displeasure did not deter him from going straight ahead with what he believed to be right, although their defection often hampered him in the accomplishment of his purposes. Yet in spite of all, self-government was restored to the South; specie payments were resumed; civil service was rescued from annihilation; and the national debt was refunded at a low rate of interest.

No candid man of whatever party will fail to acknowledge these beneficent and patriotic services during this dangerous period of reconstruction, nor the purity of purpose that graced every act of his public career. Released from the cares of state, he sought repose under the shadows of the oaks at Spiegel Grove, at Fremont, Ohio. At the side of a wife distinguished for her nobility of character, surrounded by children that did honor to such parents, in the midst of books of careful selection, he enjoyed the happiness of a home adorned with love, intelligence, and religion.

Companions, we mourn not with the conventional sorrow usual on these occasions, but as children we suffer the heartache of bereavement. Our nation mourns, but bows submissively to the decrees of Him whose ways are past finding out.

A defender of our flag has been called home. He had no thirst for military fame, but drew his sword to preserve a nation's liberties and to set the bondman free.

Firm in discipline, yet those whom duty required him to punish loved him. On the long and weary march the soldier, fainting under his heavy knapsack, had his burden lifted from his back

and tied to the commander's saddle, or was himself placed thereon.

His scars attest his courage on the field of battle, yet was he never drawn into a reckless exposure of person to win applause, or when such would serve no good purpose. In civil life his outstretched arm was ever leading in works that would promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow man. The prisoner in his cold and lonely cell; the unfortunate, whether from appetite, disease, or unfortunate circumstances; the widow; the orphan; the ignorant, and even the depraved, drew upon his sympathies according to their needs. Every fibre of his great soul was wrapped in a tissue of tenderness.

He was not callous, but keenly sensitive to the arrows of adverse criticism by disappointed place-hunters, but conscious rectitude lifted him above resentment, and that page of his record remains spotless from the fact that he sought the greatest good to the whole people.

In the world and of the world, whatever he was or was not, few men during the last two decades so impressed themselves upon history, upon civilization, and upon the hearts of his contemporaries. His amiability and open-handed courtesy were conspicuous points of his character, but these were never tarnished by obsequiousness or loss of dignity.

Standing on the summit of earthly honors, he drank the applause of his countrymen at every turn of his pathway during the closing years of his life; yet in the quiet of his soul he turned and "with the grasshopper sang his evening song."

His greatness was not the flash of the meteor racing across the sky, but the steady light of living, operating truth.

The immortal Lincoln will forever stand at the top of the roll of statesmen developed by the Rebellion, because of his anointing by Almighty God. Morton won laurels as a leader in the hour of trial. Untimely death shortened their days of usefulness and glory. The lengthened years of Hayes were filled with enthusiastic service in the cause of learning and humanity. He did not write his name on the sand washed by the waves or drifted by the winds, but on the hearts of a people of a great nation; and of his virtues will we speak to our children for their emulation.

We have laid his form by the side of his beloved wife on the wooded shores of Lake Erie, and as we turn away to our homes, let us not think of them as sleeping there under the snow or green sods, but as arm in arm in the bright halls of the "mansions not made with hands," greeting kindred spirits gone before.

"I know that I am going where Lucy is," were sweet and fitting words to close the lips that will be heard no more forever.

WILLIAM C. STARR, *Lieut.-Colonel U. S. V.*

JOHN LEE VARYAN, *Adjutant U. S. V.*

J. S. OSTRANDER, *Brevet Major U. S. A.*

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The shadow of death has again fallen on the chair of the Commander-in-Chief, and for the second time in five years we are called on to mourn the death of an illustrious Companion and the head of the Order of the Loyal Legion.

General Rutherford B. Hayes was one of the marked men of our time, and he illustrated in his career as well perhaps as any other citizen, the spirit and genius of our American life. Born in humble station in the early history of the West, and with only ordinary opportunities for advancement, he achieved by industry, perseverance, and the development of high character, the highest honors in his own country, and assured fame throughout the civilized world.

General, Governor, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, these high places, all of which he successfully filled, measure the extent and fulness of his abilities, and they will surely give him high place in American history.

General Hayes's life was distinguished by the best qualities of human nature; patriotism and philanthropy were exhibited in all his public and private life; and patience, industry, courage, and fortitude were natural traits of his character. Whatever his relative rank may be in history among generals and Presi-

dents, he will be one of the most eminent men of his day for love of country and love of his fellow men.

HENRY C. BOSTWICK,

Major and Surgeon 9th Kansas Cavalry.

B. W. COINER,

L. P. BRADLEY,

Brigadier-General U. S. V.

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT

As Companions of the Loyal Legion, we join the other commanderies of our order in placing upon record our sense of heavy loss in the death of its Commander-in-Chief. As comrades we mourn the departure from earth of one who right worthily wore the army blue, and who held responsible command on battle-fields where many Vermont soldiers faced the foes of the Union. As Vermonters we claim as belonging in good part to us one who was born but three months* after his father left our State for his new home in Ohio, and who was of Vermont parentage for two generations.

His biographers have told us that the ancestral motto on the coat of arms of the Hayes family was the single word "*Recte*," — and rectitude expressed in a single word his rule of life. As a lawyer, he was upright and straightforward. As a politician, he was high-minded and patriotic. As a soldier, he was brave, modest, devoted to duty, — rising by his merit alone from the rank of major to that of brigadier and brevet major-general; and winning enviable laurels by his firmness and capacity as a brigade commander under Sheridan in the battles of Winchester, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. As a Member of Congress, it is recorded of him that he never shirked responsibility, or dodged a vote, or was connected with any measure of which an honorable and loyal man could be ashamed.

* This is an error. Hayes was born October 4, 1822, more than five years after his parents left Vermont.

Thrice elected Governor of the great State of Ohio, the office sought him and not he the office, and he left it with a high reputation for executive ability and for tireless promotion of measures of public beneficence. Called to the Presidency of the United States under more trying circumstances than any Chief Magistrate since Washington, he so bore himself in that high office as to win the respect of good men of all parties, and the hatred of traitors, bigots, and public plunderers.

In private life his political enemies were glad to be known as his friends, and all who had intercourse with him recognized his genuine courtesy, kindness, and manly worth. In every capacity he left an unsullied record, and proved himself, if not one of the world's greatest, one of its truest and best — a genuine Christian gentleman.

General Hayes was devoted to the interests of the Loyal Legion. He was a charter member of the Ohio Commandery; was four times elected its commander, and for nearly five years held the highest office in our order, which he was filling with undiminished honor when he died. In this as elsewhere he was blameless, respected, and beloved.

Let his life be an example and a guide to us in all that is pure and unselfish in motive, honorable in conduct, and well-pleasing to God and man.

GEORGE G. BENEDICT,
E. HENRY POWELL,
F. STEWART STRANAHAN,
LEVI G. KINGSLEY,
FRED E. SMITH,

Committee.

APPENDIX C

TRANSFER OF SPIEGEL GROVE TO THE STATE OF OHIO AND ENDOWMENT OF THE HAYES ME- MORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM AND OF THE HAYES HOMESTEAD.

Early in 1898 the trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was president at the time of his death, learned that the Hayes family, in memory of their parents, were ready to give Spiegel Grove with its invaluable collection of historical papers and books to the society, provided a fund were created the income of which should insure its perpetual preservation and care. Thereupon the society sent out the following "confidential circular":

The Trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, having learned that it might be possible for it to obtain the title to and possession of the property known as "Spiegel Grove," the home of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, conferred with the family concerning this purpose. In the effort to secure this property it is believed the society will meet with hearty endorsement from the numerous friends of President Hayes, who have expressed their desire to see this property preserved as a memorial to one of the noblest and greatest of Ohio's citizens. In this project the society is most deeply interested, not only because its object is the promotion and preservation of all that is of historic value to our State, but more particularly in this instance, because President Hayes was one of the originators of the society, for many years one of its most ardent friends and supporters, and at the time of his death, January 17, 1893, its honored president. The officers of the society finally obtained from the family the proposition published with this circular. This offer of the family is unusual for its liberality and most worthy of commendation for the filial desire it expresses to perpetuate this memorial to loved and honored parents.

This proposition of the family of President Hayes, the trustees of the society would most willingly accept, and the society through its officers is prepared to make every possible endeavor to bring about a consummation of the plan proposed.

It should be clearly understood in this proposition, that the family receive no compensation for the property specified, but deed it to the society upon the condition, viz: That twenty-five thousand dollars be raised and permanently invested as a fund, the income of which will insure the proper care and preservation of this property under the custodianship of the society.

It is proper to state that the Ohio Historical Society was incorporated March 13, 1885, and the Hon. Allen G. Thurman was its first president; it is the official historical society of the State, six of its trustees being appointed by the governor. For years the society has been the custodian of Ft. Ancient, the largest and best preserved and most interesting remains of the Mound Builders now extant. The Historical Society is therefore not only the proper organization to carry out the plan above outlined, but indeed is, perhaps, the only instrumentality through which this praiseworthy purpose may be accomplished.

The place known as Spiegel Grove is of great historical interest, being located in the old Indian Reservation or Free Territory maintained by the Indian tribes at the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky River for a long period prior to the Revolutionary War. Near the centre of the reservation, Ft. Stephenson was built just prior to the War of 1812 and became famous by reason of its gallant defense by Major George Croghan against the combined assaults of the land and naval forces of Great Britain under Procter and Indians under Tecumseh on the 1st and 2nd of August, 1813. The old Harrison Trail, so-called, a military road leading from Ft. Stephenson to Ft. Seneca, and then south, passes through the grove and is preserved as the principal driveway.

Of all the homes of our twenty-four Presidents, covering a period of one hundred and ten years, the only ones that have been preserved are those of Washington, at Mt. Vernon; Jefferson, at Monticello; Madison, at Montpelier; Jackson, at the Hermitage, and Lincoln's modest home in the city of Springfield.

All of these are now in the hands of private societies, although in some instances assistance has been had from their respective States. But in every case mentioned, more or less time has elapsed before the homes were secured and put in a state of preservation, and few or no personal relics or memorials were secured. Spiegel Grove is now in a perfect state of preservation, and all of the valuable historical effects of President Hayes remain there intact. Unquestionably this is the largest and most complete and perhaps most valuable collection of documents, papers, and books, ever left by any of our Presidents. President Hayes was a great reader and a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. He acquired the finest library of American history perhaps owned by any private individual, and during his public life he preserved all papers and memoranda in an orderly and accessible form. All of this material will be at the service of students and scholars if this plan of the society can be carried out. It is certainly a rare opportunity, such as seldom comes to any State or organization. The citizens of Ohio, the friends of President Hayes, and the students of American history cannot afford to do otherwise than endorse and assist in this project of the society and the family of President Hayes.

E. O. RANDALL,
Secretary.

R. BRINKERHOFF,
President.

PROPOSITION OF THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT HAYES

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 2, 1898.

To General R. Brinkerhoff, President Ohio Archæological and Historical Society:

DEAR SIR:—Our father, Rutherford B. Hayes, by the second clause of his will, devised his home, known as Spiegel Grove, in the following language:

“I give and bequeath the home place known as Spiegel Grove, and all the personal property connected therewith, to Birchard A., Webb C., Rutherford P., Fanny, and Scott R. Hayes, to be by them held in common, without sale or division, but in case of

sale or division the same to belong equally to my said children or their heirs."

Ever since our father's death, we have cared for Spiegel Grove and occupied it at least during the summer months as a family homestead. It is difficult to estimate the actual value of the Spiegel Grove property. Suffice it to say that, for purposes for which we do not wish to dispose of it, we have been offered a considerable sum. We have long cherished the idea that we would like in some way to make this place a memorial to our father and mother, and we have been gathering articles of historical interest and storing them at Spiegel Grove or placing them for safe keeping in the Birchard Library at Fremont, which our father founded in memory of his uncle. If Spiegel Grove is to be a memorial as we wish, we desire to have it placed in such control that it will always be properly cared for and be a place in which every one interested in such matters, and especially in this memorial, can take pride. We desire, therefore, to make the following proposition through you to your society:

If the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, or some of its members, will procure a fund of at least twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars to be set aside and managed in such a way that the principal shall not be encroached upon, but the income from it be devoted to preserving and caring for the Spiegel Grove property, our sister and ourselves will undertake to convey to your society, or an organization which we shall agree upon, all of said Spiegel Grove property located within the city limits of Fremont, Ohio, and containing about twenty-five acres, together with the personal relics, curios, paintings, and property now in the home place in Spiegel Grove, excepting therefrom the library Americana. All of the personal property above mentioned to be kept perpetually on the Spiegel Grove premises.

If a suitable fire-proof building should be erected upon the property at some time in the future, we would hope to make such arrangements with your society that it would become possessed of the library Americana, and would add to it the curios and relics now loaned to the Birchard Library, and such other historical relics as we might secure from time to time.

We would desire upon our part that so long as any of us

live, that we could at such times as we saw fit, have the privilege of occupying with our families the house, or a portion of it, now in Spiegel Grove.

We have thought it might be advisable to form a new corporation kindred to or affiliated with your society which should have the immediate charge of Spiegel Grove. The trustees of the new corporation to be named or designated by your society, and we to be upon the board so long as we should care to be.

Very respectfully,

BIRCHARD A. HAYES,
WEBB C. HAYES,
RUTHERFORD P. HAYES,
SCOTT R. HAYES.

Letters approving the proposition follow:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR:—My attention has recently been called to the possibility of the trustees of your society obtaining ownership of the property known as "Spiegel Grove," the home of the late President Hayes.

The offer made by the family is one which will appeal to the public spirit of the citizens of Ohio. So historic an estate, with its wealth of associations and interest, and an exceedingly important collection of books and documents, should be saved to the State of Ohio and placed within the reach of all to whom their use will be of great value and inspiration.

For these reasons it is a pleasure to me to lend my encouragement to this laudable undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read with interest the very liberal offer of the family of the late President Hayes of their father's homestead known as "Spiegel Grove," together with the many historically valuable books, papers, and curios which he gathered

together during his lifetime. The collection is a most valuable one and the control of it by our Ohio Historical Society is certainly very desirable. There are but four or five "homes of the Presidents" preserved at the present time, and I trust there will be no difficulty in raising the endowment fund so that "Spiegel Grove" may be secured by your society.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

GENERAL R. BRINKERHOFF,

PRESIDENT OHIO ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Columbus, Ohio.

The society, however, did not succeed in raising the required endowment, and the entire Spiegel Grove estate, library, and collections, became in 1899 the property of Colonel Webb C. Hayes, by deed from the other heirs for money advanced to the estate. In order to insure the permanent preservation of the portion of the ancient Indian trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River running through the grove, Colonel Hayes in March, 1909, deeded some ten acres of Spiegel Grove to the State of Ohio. A copy of the deed of gift follows:

DEED FOR THE HARRISON TRAIL STATE PARK, A PORTION OF SPIEGEL GROVE — THE FIRST TEN ACRES.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WEBB C. HAYES, unmarried, in consideration of the covenants hereinafter contained and of one dollar (\$1.00) to him paid by the State of Ohio, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby bargain, sell and convey to the said State of Ohio for the use and benefit of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and its successors forever, the real estate in the City of Fremont, County of Sandusky, and State of Ohio, bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the centre lines of Hayes Avenue and Buckland Avenue, thence westerly along the centre line of Hayes Avenue, a distance of four hundred and twenty-three (423) feet, thence south two degrees and thirteen minutes

west ($2^{\circ} 13' W$), and at right angles to Hayes Avenue, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to an iron pin; thence south forty-six degrees and five minutes west ($46^{\circ} 05' W$), a distance of five hundred and twenty-six (526) feet to an iron pin; thence north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes west ($86^{\circ} 15' W$), a distance of three hundred and fifty-five and two-tenths (355.2) feet to an iron pin; thence south twenty-six degrees and forty-two minutes west ($26^{\circ} 42' W$), a distance of two hundred and fifty-two and nine-tenths (252.9) feet to an iron pin; thence south seventy-seven degrees and ten minutes west ($77^{\circ} 10' W$), a distance of three hundred and eighty-five and eight-tenths (385.8) feet to the west corporation line of Fremont; thence southerly along said west corporation line a distance of five hundred and fifty-four (554) feet to its intersection with the centre line of Buckland Avenue, thence northeasterly along said centre line of Buckland Avenue to the place of beginning, containing ten and seventy-seven hundredths (10.77) acres, more or less; together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the said State of Ohio for the use and benefit of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society so long as said premises shall be maintained and used as a state park in which the old French and Indian trail along the Sandusky-Scioto water course from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, later known as the Harrison Military Trail of the War of 1812, shall be preserved in its present location and maintained as a drive, and in which the trees, shrubs, and flowers now growing in said park shall be preserved and cared for, and together with such other trees, shrubs, and flowers as may hereafter be planted in said park shall be properly marked with the scientific and common name so as to be instructive and interesting to visitors.

The grantor reserves the right to transfer the remains of Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy W. Hayes to the knoll in the premises hereby conveyed in Spiegel Grove to be placed in a granite block beneath the monument heretofore designed and erected by Rutherford B. Hayes in Oakwood Cemetery, Fremont.

The said monument, together with such improvements as shall be placed around it, shall be preserved and maintained forever, but no building or structure, save the monument, other than a suitable enclosure from the public roads, or around the monument, shall be erected in said park without the consent in writing of the grantor.

The descendants of Rutherford B. Hayes shall have free access at all times to this monument, and a right of way through said park over the Harrison Trail to the residence in Spiegel Grove.

In the event said premises cease to be used and cared for as a state park, or in the event the above conditions or any of them are not observed or performed, then the premises hereby conveyed shall revert to and vest in the grantor, his heirs or assigns.

The grantor hereby covenanting that the title so conveyed is clear, free and unincumbered, and that he will warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Webb C. Hayes hereunto sets his hand this 30th day of March, A. D. 1909.

Signed and acknowledged in the presence of B. A. Hayes, Paul J. Ragan.

WEBB C. HAYES.

Recorded in Volume 85, pages 416 and 417, Sandusky County Records.

The within deed is approved as being correct in form.

W. H. MILLER,
First Asst. Att'y Gen'l.

DEED FOR SECOND TEN ACRES OF SPIEGEL GROVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WEBB C. HAYES, unmarried, in consideration of the covenants hereinafter contained and of one dollar (\$1) to him paid by the State of Ohio, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby bargain, sell and convey to the said State of Ohio for the use and benefit of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and its successors forever, the following described real estate a portion of Spiegel Grove, and,

SITUATED in the City of Fremont, County of Sandusky, State of Ohio, and known as being part of outlot No. 117 and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning in the centre of Hayes Avenue at the northwest corner of a parcel of land heretofore conveyed by the said grantor to said grantee by deed dated March 30, 1909, and duly recorded in the Records of Deeds of Sandusky County, Ohio; thence southerly along the westerly line of land so conveyed as aforesaid a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence westerly and parallel with the centre line of Hayes Avenue, a distance of eight hundred (800) feet to a point; thence southerly and parallel with the west corporation line of Fremont to a point where the fourth (4th) course or line of the premises heretofore conveyed by the said grantor to said grantee, if extended westerly, would intersect same; thence easterly to the point where the said fourth (4th) course and fifth (5th) course in the former deed above mentioned intersect each other; thence south twenty-six (26) degrees forty-two (42) minutes west, a distance of two hundred and fifty-two and nine-tenths ($252\frac{9}{10}$) feet to an iron pin; thence south seventy-seven (77) degrees ten (10) minutes west a distance of three hundred and eighty-five and eight-tenths ($385\frac{8}{10}$) feet to the west corporation line of Fremont; thence northerly along said west corporation line to the centre line of Hayes Avenue; thence easterly along the said centre line of Hayes Avenue to the place of beginning, containing about ten (10) acres of land more or less, but subject to all legal highways, which with the premises heretofore conveyed comprises about twenty (20) acres of land so conveyed for a state park.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the State of Ohio for the use and benefit of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society so long as said premises together with other premises heretofore conveyed by said grantor to said grantee shall be maintained and used as a state park in which the old French and Indian trail along the Sandusky-Scioto water course from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812, shall be preserved in its present location and maintained as a park drive together with park drives in the above described premises substantially as now located, and in

which the trees, shrubs, and flowers now growing in said park and Spiegel Grove shall be preserved and cared for, and together with such trees, shrubs, and flowers as may hereafter be planted in said park and Spiegel Grove shall be properly marked with the scientific and common names, so as to be instructive and interesting to visitors.

The State of Ohio having authorized the establishment of additional normal schools for the education, instruction, and training of teachers, and Spiegel Grove being of great historical interest and the home of Rutherford B. Hayes, who during his official life did much for the cause of education, devoting the last twelve years of his life to that and kindred philanthropic subjects, and having collected a library of valuable books, papers, and documents, which the grantor desires to make available through the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society to students and others, and it being the desire of said grantor that one of said schools may be located adjacent to Fremont, Ohio, and Spiegel Grove, where those who attend or are connected with such school may have the advantages of said library and museum.

Now, in the event that such school shall be so located, it is agreed between grantor and grantee that the officers, teachers, and students of said school shall have free access to Spiegel Grove and to the library and museum building herein mentioned as if the same were a part of the grounds, library and museum of the school, but under suitable rules and regulations to be prepared by the grantee. The grantor also agrees to cause to be erected a stone stile, or other suitable entrance, for pedestrians so as to afford easy access from said school to Spiegel Grove with its library and museum and through said grove, over the Harrison Trail, to the city of Fremont.

The grantor in a prior conveyance has reserved the right to transfer the remains of Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes to the knoll in the premises heretofore conveyed by him in Spiegel Grove, to be placed in a granite block beneath the monument heretofore designed and erected by Rutherford B. Hayes in Oakwood Cemetery, Fremont, Ohio.

The said grantor also reserves to himself, his heirs and assigns a building site in the premises hereby conveyed, which building

site is to be situated approximately opposite the Jefferson Street entrance, upon which site there shall be erected a suitable fire-proof memorial building for the purpose of preserving and forever keeping in Spiegel Grove all papers, books, and manuscripts left by the late Rutherford B. Hayes, which building shall also be in the form of a reference library and museum, and the construction and decorations of said building shall be in the nature of a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky County, and suitable memorial tablets, busts, and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky County shall be placed in and on said building, and said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by the society or other organization having charge of said building.

The said monument, together with such improvements as shall be placed around same, shall be preserved and maintained forever, but no building or structure save the aforesaid memorial building, the monument and a suitable enclosure from the public roads or around said monument, shall be erected in said Spiegel Grove without the consent in writing of said grantor.

The descendants of Rutherford B. Hayes shall forever have free access at all times to the aforesaid monument and a right of way over the above described premises to the family residence in Spiegel Grove.

In the event said premises cease to be used and cared for as a state park, or in the event the above conditions or any of them are not observed or performed, then the premises hereby conveyed shall revert to and vest in the grantor, his heirs or assigns.

The grantor hereby covenanting that the title so conveyed is clear, free and unincumbered, and that he will warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Webb C. Hayes hereunto sets his hand this 10th day of March, A. D. 1910.

WEBB C. HAYES.

Signed and acknowledged in the presence of Fanny Hayes Smith, B. A. Hayes.

Recorded in Volume 90, pages 593-96, Sandusky County Records.

THIRD OR TRUST DEED BY WEBB C. HAYES, TO INSURE THE EVENTUAL TRANSFER OF SPIEGEL GROVE, AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS PARENTS.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Webb C. Hayes, single, the grantor, in consideration of one dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations to me in hand paid by Webb C. Hayes, Fanny Hayes Smith, and Birchard A. Hayes, Trustees, the Grantees, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby remise, release and forever convey to the grantees, their successors and assigns forever the following described real estate in Spiegel Grove:—

SITUATED in the City of Fremont, County of Sandusky, State of Ohio, and comprising all of that part of outlot No. 117 known as Spiegel Grove, except those parts thereof heretofore conveyed by the said grantor to the State of Ohio for a state park, which excepted parcels are more particularly described in two (2) certain deeds, duly recorded in the Records of Deeds in Sandusky County, Ohio. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed comprise about five (5) acres of land, more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

And for the consideration aforesaid the grantor also conveys to the said grantees, their successors and assigns, all the personal property which formerly belonged to Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes or either of them, located in said Spiegel Grove or elsewhere in the City of Fremont, Ohio.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises with all the appurtenances hereunto belonging unto the said grantees, their successors and assigns forever, subject, however, to the trusts and consideration, hereinafter in this deed expressed.

Ever since the death of Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes, it has been the desire of their children to place Spiegel Grove, which for many years was their home into such hands and under such conditions as would make it a fitting memorial from their children to a beloved father and mother. In partial accomplishment of this desire the said grantor has heretofore conveyed to the State of Ohio portions of the aforesaid Spiegel Grove, which portions so conveyed are to be held by the State of Ohio

for the use and benefit of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society so long as the premises shall be maintained as a state park in which the old French and Indian Trail along the Sandusky water course from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, later known as the "Harrison Military Trail of the War of 1812," shall be preserved in its location and maintained as a park drive together with the park drives in the above described premises substantially as now located, and in which the trees, shrubs, and flowers now growing in said park and Spiegel Grove shall be preserved and cared for, and together with other trees, shrubs, and flowers as may be hereafter planted in said park and Spiegel Grove shall be properly marked with their scientific and common names so as to be instructive and interesting to visitors. In order to completely carry out the intentions of said grantor so that ultimately all of Spiegel Grove may be held and used for the purposes aforesaid, and the residence therein preserved in its original condition as a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century and used for residential purposes only, the said grantor has executed and delivered this conveyance to the aforesaid grantees and it is his intention to so vest title in the aforesaid grantees so as to fully authorize and empower the said grantees, their successors and assigns to convey the aforesaid premises to the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, or to the State of Ohio as trustee for the aforesaid society, but in the conveyance of said premises to the said society or to the State of Ohio as trustee for said society, there shall be inserted in substance the following covenants and conditions:—

First: That the said the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society shall secure the erection upon that part of Spiegel Grove heretofore conveyed to the State of Ohio for a state park a suitable fire-proof building on the site reserved opposite the Jefferson Street entrance for the purpose of preserving and forever keeping in Spiegel Grove all papers, books, and manuscripts left by the said Rutherford B. Hayes, together with such articles and property belonging to the said Rutherford B. Hayes as are now loaned or stored with the Birchard Library Association or elsewhere in Fremont, Ohio, including also such articles and property of the grantor as may have been loaned or stored by the said

grantor with the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio, or the Birchard Library Association of Fremont, Ohio, which building shall be in the form of a branch reference library and museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and the construction and decoration of the said building shall be in the nature of a memorial also to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky County; and suitable memorial tablets, busts, and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky County shall be placed in and on said building, and said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by said society.

Second: Any conveyance of the described premises shall reserve to the said grantor during his lifetime and to his nominee, appointed as hereinafter provided and to the remaining grantees and to their nominees and to the successors of said nominees as hereinafter appointed after said grantor's death the right of occupying the residence now located upon the premises hereinbefore described at such times as he or they see fit to occupy same. Upon the death of Birchard A. Hayes, his son, Webb C. Hayes II, shall have the right of occupancy of said premises in place of said Birchard A. Hayes, and the further right shall be given Webb C. Hayes II to nominate in writing a person to succeed him in such right of occupancy and such right of nomination shall descend to any subsequent occupant of said residence nominated by the said Webb C. Hayes II, or any succeeding nominee, provided, however, that if the said Webb C. Hayes II shall die before the death of the said Birchard A. Hayes, said Birchard A. Hayes shall have the right of nomination and such right shall succeed to future nominees in the same way as if the original nomination had been made by the said Webb C. Hayes II.

Upon the death of Fanny Hayes Smith, her son Dalton, shall have the right of occupancy of said premises in place of the said Fanny Hayes Smith, and the further right shall be given to said Dalton to nominate in writing a person to succeed him in such right of occupancy and such right of nomination shall descend to any subsequent occupant of said residence nominated by the said Dalton or any succeeding nominee, provided, however, that if the

said Dalton shall die before the death of said Fanny Hayes Smith, said Fanny Hayes Smith shall have the right of nomination and such right shall succeed to future nominees in the same way as if the original nomination had been made by the said Dalton.

The said grantee, Webb C. Hayes, shall have the right to nominate in writing a person to succeed him in the occupancy of said residence and such right of nomination shall descend to any subsequent occupant of said residence nominated by the said Webb C. Hayes, or any succeeding nominee. The nominee of said Webb C. Hayes shall have the right of exclusive occupancy of said residence after his death, or occupancy in common with others as may be designated in the instrument appointing such nominee, and if exclusive occupancy is given by said instrument such occupancy shall be prior to that of any other person.

No person except a husband or a wife of the above named grantees shall be nominated or given the right of occupying said residence in the manner aforesaid unless he or she shall be a lineal descendant of the said Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes.

If at any time there shall be no one living selected in the manner aforesaid to occupy said residence, then the trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society shall have the right to select a lineal descendant of said Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes to use and occupy said residence; but said residence shall never be occupied or used for any other than residential purposes only, to the end of preserving it in its original condition as a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century.

The foregoing matter contained in this second paragraph shall not preclude the occupancy of a suitable portion of said residence by a caretaker during the absence of those who by the terms of this paragraph are given the right of occupancy in said home.

If, however, the said Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society shall not consent to receive the conveyance of the above described premises substantially in the terms hereinbefore set forth and shall not provide for the erection of the said fire-proof building within a period of three (3) years, from the date of this instrument, then full right, power and authority are hereby given to the said grantees, their successors and assigns to convey the aforesaid premises to such other society or organization as in

the judgment of said grantees, their successors or assigns, will carry out the object and purpose of making the aforesaid premises a memorial to the said Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes upon substantially the terms and conditions hereinbefore in this instrument expressed.

In the event of the death of any of the above named grantees before the accomplishment of the trust purposes in this deed set forth, then the person who by the terms of this deed would have the right of occupancy of said premises as successor to the one so becoming deceased shall also succeed such deceased one as trustee under the terms of this deed and shall be vested with all rights, powers, and duties which have heretofore been conferred upon the one so becoming deceased. It is the intention of the grantor herein that the persons entitled to the occupancy of said residence and the trustees hereunder shall be the same persons.

Until the conveyance of the above described premises shall have been made by the said grantees, the said grantor reserves to himself and, after his death, reserves to the remaining grantees, the right of occupancy of the above described premises and upon the death of any of said grantees, the right of succession to the occupancy of said premises shall devolve upon the persons and in the manner heretofore indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of March, A. D. 1910.

WEBB C. HAYES.

Signed, acknowledged and delivered in the presence of L. H. Stofer, H. D. Messick.

Recorded in Volume 14, pages 83-6, Sandusky County Records.

FOURTH DEED FOR THE HAYES HOMESTEAD, WITH PERSONAL PROPERTY AND FIVE ACRES, THUS COMPRISING ALL OF SPIEGEL GROVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, Webb C. Hayes and Mary Miller Hayes, his wife, Fanny Hayes Smith and Harry Eaton Smith, her husband, Birchard A. Hayes and Mary Sherman

Hayes, his wife, the grantors herein, for the consideration of one dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations hereinafter mentioned, to us paid by the State of Ohio, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby remise, release and forever convey and quit claim unto the State of Ohio, the following described real estate in Spiegel Grove, to wit:'

Situated in the City of Fremont, County of Sandusky, State of Ohio, and comprising all of that part of outlot No. 117, known as Spiegel Grove, except those parts thereof heretofore conveyed by said Webb C. Hayes to the State of Ohio for a state park, which excepted parcels are more particularly described in two (2) certain deeds, duly recorded in the Records of Deeds in Sandusky County, Ohio. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed comprise about five (5) acres of land, more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

Also for the consideration aforesaid, the said grantors hereby convey to the said State of Ohio all the personal property which formerly belonged to Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes, or either of them, and now located in Spiegel Grove or elsewhere in the City of Fremont, Ohio.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said grantee forever, subject, however, to the trusts and conditions hereinafter in this deed expressed.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1910, Webb C. Hayes conveyed to Webb C. Hayes, Fanny Hayes Smith, and Birchard A. Hayes, as trustees, the above described property with the express stipulation and condition that the same should be conveyed to the State of Ohio when the said the State of Ohio or the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, acting for it, should secure the erection upon that part of Spiegel Grove heretofore conveyed to the said State of Ohio for a state park, of a suitable fire-proof building on the site reserved opposite Jefferson Street entrance, and when the said the State of Ohio should assume and agree to perform the certain and sundry other covenants and conditions fully mentioned and set out in the said deed, and;

WHEREAS, the said State of Ohio did on May 31st, 1911, appro-

priated fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) for the purpose aforesaid, and accepted and confirmed that said grant; and

WHEREAS, the said the State of Ohio has at various times subsequently thereto made further and other appropriations for the purpose of erecting said Hayes Commemorative Library and Museum Building, and for the annual care of Spiegel Grove State Park and Hayes Commemorative Library and Museum Building, and for the purpose of carrying out and fully performing the terms and conditions of the said deed; and,

WHEREAS, the said Hayes Library and Musuem Building is now practically completed and the other terms and conditions precedent to the conveying of said property to the State of Ohio, have by the said State of Ohio been fully performed or provided to be performed;

Now, THEREFORE, the said Webb C. Hayes, Fanny Hayes Smith, and Birchard A. Hayes, as trustees as hereinbefore mentioned, do by these presents hereby GIVE, GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL AND CONVEY unto the said the State of Ohio the above and foregoing described property.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said the State of Ohio, free and clear from all encumbrances whatsoever and subject only to the following conditions, to wit:

That the said premises hereby granted shall be maintained in connection with the premises heretofore granted by the said Webb C. Hayes to the State of Ohio by two certain deeds, one dated March 30th, 1909, and recorded in the Records of Deeds of Sandusky County, Ohio, on April 5th, 1909, in volume 85, page 416, and the other dated March 10th, 1910, and recorded in the Records of Deeds of Sandusky County, Ohio, in volume 90, page 593, as a state park in which the old French and Indian Trail along the Sandusky-Scioto water course from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, later known as the "Harrison Military Trail of the War of 1812," shall be presented in its present location and maintained as a park drive together with the park drives in the above described premises substantially as now located, and in which the trees, shrubs, and flowers now growing in said park and Spiegel Grove, shall be preserved and cared for, and together

with other trees, shrubs, and flowers as may be hereafter planted in said park and Spiegel Grove shall be properly marked with their scientific and common names, so as to be instructive and interesting to visitors.

That the residence so long occupied by Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes, located on the premises described, shall be preserved in its present condition and maintained as a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century, and shall be used for residential purposes only, and the building and contents shall be kept sufficiently insured to secure restoration in case of damage.

This conveyance is made subject to the further conditions and covenants:

First. The said State of Ohio or the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society as the custodian of said premises hereby conveyed, shall secure and place in the said Hayes Commemorative Library and Museum Building all papers, books, and manuscripts left by the said Rutherford B. Hayes, together with such articles and property belonging to the said Rutherford B. Hayes as are now loaned to or stored with the Birchard Library Association or elsewhere in Fremont, Ohio, including also such articles and property of said Webb C. Hayes as may have been loaned or stored by the said Webb C. Hayes with the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio, or the Birchard Library Association of Fremont, Ohio, and said building shall be maintained as a branch reference library and museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society of Ohio, and as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky County, and suitable memorial tablets, busts and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky County shall be placed in and on said building; and said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by the said State of Ohio, or the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

Second. This conveyance is made upon the further condition that there is hereby reserved to the said Webb C. Hayes during his lifetime and to his nominee appointed as hereinafter provided, and to Birchard A. Hayes and Fanny Hayes Smith and to their

nominees and to the successors of said nominees, as hereinafter provided, after the death of the said Webb C. Hayes and of his nominee, the right of occupying the residence now located upon the premises herein conveyed at such times as he or they see fit to occupy the same. Upon the death of Webb C. Hayes and his nominee and upon the death of Birchard A. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes II shall have the right of occupancy of said premises and shall have the further right to nominate in writing a person to succeed him in such right of occupancy, and such right of nomination shall descend to any subsequent occupant of said premises nominated by the said Webb C. Hayes II or any succeeding nominee, provided, however, that if the said Webb C. Hayes II shall die before the death of said Birchard A. Hayes, then the said Birchard A. Hayes shall have the right of nomination and such right shall succeed to future nominees in the same way as if the original nomination had been made by the said Webb C. Hayes II. Upon the death of Fanny Hayes Smith her son Dalton shall have the right of occupancy of said premises in place of the said Fanny Hayes Smith, and the further right shall be given to the said Dalton to nominate in writing the person to succeed him in such right of occupancy, and such right of nomination shall descend to any subsequent occupant of said residence, nominated by the said Dalton, or any succeeding nominee, provided, however, that if the said Dalton shall die before the death of the said Fanny Hayes Smith, said Fanny Hayes Smith shall have the right of nomination and such right shall succeed to future nominees in the same way as if the original nomination had been made by the said Dalton. The said Webb C. Hayes shall have the right to nominate in writing a person to succeed him in the occupancy of said residence and said right of nomination shall descend to any subsequent occupant of said residence nominated by the said Webb C. Hayes, or any succeeding nominee, and the said Webb C. Hayes hereby nominates his wife, Mary Miller Hayes, to succeed him in the occupancy of said residence, reserving to himself, however, the right to select another nominee in the event that he shall survive the said Mary Miller Hayes.

No person except a husband or a wife of the above named grantees shall be nominated or given the right of occupying said

residence in the manner aforesaid, unless he or she shall be a lineal descendant of the said Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes. If at any time there shall be no one living selected in the manner aforesaid to occupy said residence, then the trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society shall have the right to select a lineal descendant of the said Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes to use and occupy said residence; but said residence shall never be occupied or used for any other than residential purposes only, to the end of preserving it in its original condition as a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century.

The foregoing matter contained in this second paragraph shall not preclude the occupancy of a suitable portion of said residence by a caretaker during the absence of those who by the terms of this paragraph are given the right of occupancy in said home.

Signed and acknowledged.

WEBB C. HAYES,
MARY MILLER HAYES,
FANNY HAYES SMITH,
HARRY EATON SMITH,
BIRCHARD A. HAYES,
MARY SHERMAN HAYES.

Recorded in Volume 114, pages 86-9 of the Records of Deeds of Sandusky County, Ohio.

STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

COLUMBUS, May 21, 1920.

DEAR SIR:—In your communication of November 21, 1919, you indicate that your Society is desirous of having recorded a certain deed executed by Col. Webb C. Hayes, March 12, 1910, conveying to certain trustees named therein a part of Spiegel Grove (about 5 acres) together with certain personal belongings of Rutherford B. Hayes, said property to be conveyed by said trustees to the State for the benefit of your Society upon the happening of certain contingencies, and another deed executed by the

said trustees November 27, 1914, conveying said properties to the State of Ohio in pursuance to the provisions of said deed of trust.

A rather extensive investigation has been made of the various transactions in connection with the Spiegel Grove matter and it appears that the Legislature of Ohio in the general appropriation bill passed May 31, 1911, (102 O. L., page 375) and other acts since said date, accepted the provisions of the deed of trust heretofore referred to, as well as two former recorded deeds conveying a part of Spiegel Grove which were approved in form by Attorney General Denman.

The abstract for the entire Spiegel Grove tract having been approved by Attorney General Hogan and he having advised your Society to follow the provisions of said deed of trust (see Opinion of Attorney General No. 446, 1912) and as above stated the Legislature having accepted the provisions of the deed of trust, the only thing required to be done at this time is to deliver said deeds to the Recorder of Sandusky County for record, after which they should be left for record with the Auditor of State.

Of course, the only action that the Attorney General is authorized to take in this matter at this time is to approve the form of the said deed executed to the State November 27, 1914, which approval has been endorsed thereon.

Enclosed herewith you will find the two deeds above referred to and the abstract. Very respectfully,

JOHN G. PRICE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
PRESIDENT OHIO ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Columbus, Ohio.

ENDOWMENT IN TRUST AGREEMENTS

Excerpts from the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum Book Fund Trust Endowment Agreement of \$50,000, "Made and Entered into this 29th day of January, 1916, by and between Webb C. Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio, as first party, The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society of Columbus, Ohio, as second party, and the Citizens Savings and Trust Company,

of Cleveland, Ohio, [now the Union Trust Company] as third party," Witnesseth:

That said first party [Webb C. Hayes] has simultaneously with the execution of this agreement deposited with said third party [the Union Trust Company] the securities and property described in Schedule A hereto attached, and made a part hereof, and which deposit, and the investments and reinvestments thereof, are hereinafter in this agreement denominated the trust estate, and are to be held, treated and disposed of as hereinafter in this agreement set forth.

Said third party [the Union Trust Company] shall have custody and control of the trust estate and shall invest and reinvest the same in the manner following:

(a) It may loan all or any part of said trust estate in loans secured by mortgage upon improved real estate located in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which real estate shall have an appraised value as fixed by the regular appraisers employed by said third party [the Union Trust Company] of not less than double the amount so loaned.

(b) It may invest and reinvest said trust estate in such manner and form, other than in real estate loans, as to it shall seem wise. Provided, however, that no investment other than in real estate loans, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as aforesaid, shall be made by said third party [the Union Trust Company], unless same shall have been submitted to and received the written approval of the finance committee of said second party [the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society], which written approval shall be evidenced by a statement signed by the secretary or such other officer of said second party [the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society] as said second party may designate for that purpose, and provided further, that if first party [Webb C. Hayes] is living, same shall also be submitted to him and receive his written approval.

* * * * *

After the death of said first party [Webb C. Hayes], and after the death of said Mary Miller Hayes, then said net income shall be used for the purpose of adding to the Library Americana now contained in the building located in Spiegel Grove in the City

of Fremont, Ohio, known as the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, and for acquiring for said library and museum books, manuscripts, and other articles of historical value, especially those relating to military events and to Ohio and the Northwest Territory, all to be perpetually kept in said library and museum building.

If for any reason said Hayes Memorial Library and Museum building shall not be properly cared for or kept in repair, then in the sole discretion of said third party [the Union Trust Company] such net income or so much thereof as may be necessary may be used by it for the care, support, and maintenance of said building, but such permissive use of said net income for the care and repair of said building shall not be held or construed as releasing the State of Ohio or any other person or corporation who are now or who may hereafter be charged with the care and maintenance of said building. For any money so expended by the third party [the Union Trust Company] for the care and maintenance of said building, claim shall be made by the third party [the Union Trust Company] against those charged with the care and maintenance of said building and effort made by it to enforce such claim.

* * * * *

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto subscribed their names to triplicates the day and year first above written.

(Signed) WEBB C. HAYES.

THE OHIO STATE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, President.

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
[Now The Union Trust Company]

By G. P. KOELLIKER Secretary.

Excerpts from the Spiegel Grove Trust Fund Real Estate Endowment Agreement made and entered into the 9th day of December, 1916, by and between Webb C. Hayes, first party, and the Trustee for Spiegel Grove, the Citizens Saving and Trust

Company (now the Union Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio), second party:

Paragraph Fifth: After the death of said first party [Webb C. Hayes] and after the death of the said Mary Miller Hayes, the net income derived from the trust fund shall be used and applied by said second party [the Union Trust Company] in the manner following:

(a) If no adequate provision has been made therefor, then from the net income derived from said trust fund said second party [the Union Trust Company] shall use so much as in its judgment is necessary to pay the cost and expenses of the proper care, preservation, maintenance and repair of the residence and other buildings appurtenant thereto, in Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, and the grounds adjacent thereto, [being the same premises as were conveyed by Webb C. Hayes et al. to the State of Ohio, by deed dated November 27, 1914] formerly owned and occupied by Rutherford B. Hayes, to the end that same may be preserved in its present condition as a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century. Such care, preservation, maintenance and repair of said residence and other property shall include among other things the maintenance of fire insurance to the reasonable insurable value of said residence property and contents, the restoration of any part of said residence property, including decorations, furniture, fixtures, rugs, and other furnishings which may become worn out, damaged, or destroyed, the necessary light, fuel, and water to make said residence properly habitable at all times, and such other matters and things as in the judgment of said second party [the Union Trust Company] may be necessary to carry out the terms of this paragraph (a). Said second party [the Union Trust Company] shall have sole charge and direction as to the manner of expending said amounts for the purposes aforesaid, provided that if any dispute arises as to whether or not sufficient is being used for the purposes in this paragraph mentioned, then such dispute shall be submitted for decision to the President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and his decision on same shall be final and binding.

(b) After the care, preservation, maintenance and repair of

the residence property in Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, as set forth in paragraph (a) above, then the surplus income which may remain shall be retained by said second party [the Union Trust Company] and invested and reinvested in the same manner as hereinbefore it has been provided for the investment of the principal of said trust fund until such accumulation of net income shall amount to the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which fund shall be designated as the "Reserve Fund," and if at any time the net income derived from the trust fund created by this agreement, together with the net income derived from said Reserve fund in this paragraph (b) mentioned, shall be insufficient for the proper care, preservation, maintenance and repair of the residence property in Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, as hereinbefore provided in paragraph (a), then full right, power and authority are hereby given said second party [the Union Trust Company] to use all or any part of said Reserve Fund for the accomplishment of these purposes, and in the event that any part of said Reserve Fund shall be so used, then and thereafter any net income remaining after providing for the purposes set forth in paragraph (a) hereof shall be retained by said second party [the Union Trust Company] and added to the principal of said Reserve Fund until said Reserve Fund shall be restored to said sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Any income derived from said Reserve Fund in this paragraph (b) created not needed for the purposes hereinbefore in this paragraph (b) mentioned shall be used in the same manner as hereinafter in paragraph (c) it is provided for the use of the income for the benefit of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum Fund. Subject to the provisions in paragraph (a) of this item fifth, said second party [the Union Trust Company] shall pay the insurance premiums on the residence property in Spiegel Grove, and if such residence property shall wholly or in part be injured or destroyed, said second party [the Union Trust Company] shall restore or rebuild it as nearly as possible in its present form, so as to perpetuate, as hereinbefore planned, "a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century," and the expense of such restoration or rebuilding shall be paid from the insurance

money, and if necessary, such portion or all of the Reserve Fund created by this paragraph (b) as may be required.

(c) Any net income remaining from said trust fund at the end of each calendar year, not required for the purposes set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, shall be added to and become a part of the income derived from a certain trust fund, known as the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum Fund, created by agreement dated January 29, 1916, entered into between Webb C. Hayes, the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and the Citizens Savings and Trust Company [now the Union Trust Company], but when so added such additions shall be used exclusively for the purpose of purchasing books of the same character described in said agreement of January 29, 1916, under the conditions therein mentioned as to the purchase of said books.

* * * * *

(Signed) WEBB C. HAYES,
and

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
[Now the Union Trust Company],
By its Vice President and Treasurer.

EXTENT OF COLONEL WEBB C. HAYES'S BENEFACTION

The tablet in commemoration of the soldiers of Sandusky County who perished in the Nation's service, placed on the front of the Hayes Memorial Building at Spiegel Grove, was unveiled with fitting ceremonies October 4, 1920. The Honorable James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, presided on the occasion. In the course of his remarks, he paid the following tribute to Colonel Hayes's filial generosity:—

"I take it upon myself, as president of this society, to relate publicly and in detail what Colonel Hayes has contributed to this great patriotic monument, aside from the property itself; and these facts are due historically, not only to Colonel Hayes, but to the society and to the people of Ohio.

"Colonel Hayes spent large sums after the legal steps had been

COLONEL HAYES'S GREAT BENEFACTION 297

taken to vest this property in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, in trust for the State of Ohio. The construction of the Hayes Memorial building cost when completed over one hundred thousand dollars towards which the State paid forty-five thousand dollars and also paid ten thousand dollars for the State's share of the paving of the streets on the three sides of the Spiegel Grove State Park. Colonel Hayes at various times, and in numerous ways, in order to complete the building and bring it to the point of perfection which it has attained, expended fifty thousand to that end, and to further add to its usefulness and beauty as a monument, he has provided for an addition to the building that will cost at least thirty-five thousand dollars [fifty thousand dollars] the funds for which are now in the hands of a trustee appointed for that purpose.

"Since Spiegel Grove has been dedicated by Colonel Hayes, he has placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the society and the State of Ohio other lands contiguous to the grove which, when sold, the trustees are to place the proceeds thereof in a trust fund for the use and benefit of this institution. So far lands to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars [sixty thousand dollars] have been disposed of, and that amount is in the hands of a trustee for the use and benefit of Spiegel Grove, as held by this society. The land, exclusive of Spiegel Grove, remaining unsold is worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of which, upon sale, will be held in trust for the use and maintenance of the Spiegel Grove park and residence with any remainder for books for the Hayes Memorial Library.

"On July 1 of last year Colonel Hayes placed one hundred thousand in trust to be used in the maintenance and upbuilding of this patriotic memorial. I am within a conservative estimate when I state that Colonel Hayes has disposed, for the benefit of posterity, in the form of the beautiful and attractive property which you see before you, at least five hundred thousand dollars: two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash and securities for endowment funds, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in real estate and personal property including the library Americana and collections."

APPENDIX D

THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY — SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL TABLET — CELEBRATION OF HAYES CENTENARY

Dedication of Hayes Memorial May 30, 1916

BY LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

Memorials of our great statesmen have been of various forms and sources of creation. Mount Vernon was rescued by a private society which controls its view by the public. "The Hermitage," Jackson's home near Nashville, and Lincoln's modest home in Springfield are in charge of local societies. The Grant, Garfield, and McKinley monuments were erected by appeals to a generous public. The Hayes Memorial is unique. The beautiful grove, with President Hayes's books and collections, was given to the State for the free use of the public. The only conditions were that the historic Sandusky-Scioto Trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, running a half mile through the grove, should be preserved as a park drive; that the trees and shrubs should be marked with their common and scientific names; that the state park and the monument should be kept suitably enclosed; and that a fire-proof building be erected to house the treasures of the home. The homestead is separately endowed by Colonel and Mrs. Hayes for the Hayes family occupant, and so as to preserve the house as a typical American home of its period.

Spiegel Grove, a twenty-five acre grove of native forest trees, was given to the State, for the use of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, together with the library and collections of his father, as a memorial to his parents. In the language of the circular of the Archæological and Historical Society, issued in 1898, five years after the death



THE HAYES MEMORIAL

of its former president, "this offer of the family is unusual for its liberality and most worthy of commendation for the filial desire it expresses to perpetuate the memorial to loved and honored parents."

The years of planning and erecting this building were cheered by filial remembrance and a sure faith in its final accomplishment. Every memorial should in some way be a reflection and interpretation of the facts, beliefs, character, and deeds which made up the life of the person commemorated. The Hayes Memorial possesses in marked degree this beauty of association as well as an absolute beauty. Here, to keep vivid the memory of the President and Mrs. Hayes, are gathered all the objects that devoted family and friends could bring to illuminate the past, not only of their private lives and poignant personalities, but of the epoch, rich in history, in which they lived.

The invitation to the ceremonies attending the formal opening of the Hayes Memorial Building to the public was widely distributed. Special invitations were sent to former State Senator T. A. Dean of Fremont, and former Governor Judson Harmon, who were so active in securing the provision for the erection of the fire-proof building required under the terms of the gift; and to President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, and Senators Pomerene and Harding by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. The following order of exercises was issued:

MORNING PROGRAM

8:00 A. M. The Memorial Building will be thrown open at 8 o'clock A. M., for the exclusive use of the school children and teachers of the Public Schools, headed by the Light Guard Band, and of St. Ann's and St. Joseph's Parochial Schools, headed by the Woodman Band, on their way to the cemeteries to decorate the graves of the soldiers. Firing squad and special committee from the G. A. R. will be conveyed by autos to Spiegel Grove State Park, St. Joseph and Calvary and Oakwood cemeteries. Members of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps to Oakwood by Trolley Car, returning to Spiegel Grove by autos.

- 9:30 A. M. Croghan Lodge and the Uniform Rank and other members of the I. O. O. F. will leave their headquarters, Front and State streets, headed by Woodman Band and march to Spiegel Grove.
- 10:00 A. M. Music by Light Guard Band.
Meeting called to order by John M. Sherman, Esq., and presentation of his Excellency, the Honorable Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio.
Exercises Eugene Rawson Post, G. A. R.
Assembly called to order by Comrade Jas. A. Gillmor, Commander of Eugene Rawson Post, G. A. R.
Address by the Rev. A. C. Shuman, of Tiffin.
Dedication of Eugene Rawson Post Memorial Window in the Hayes Memorial.
- 11:00 A. M. Exercises Croghan Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Assembly called to order by G. L. Roach, Noble Grand.
Prayer by W. D. Pearce, Vice-Grand.
Address by Meade G. Thraves, Esq., Historian Croghan Lodge.
Address by Ivor Hughes, Esq., Past Grand Master.
Benediction by J. E. Courtney, Chaplain.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM, 2 P. M.

Meeting called to order by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

Invocation by the Rev. C. J. Roberts, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Fremont.

Song by the Col. George Croghan Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, and the Fremont Church Choirs, led by Prof. Alfred Arthur, Leader 23rd Regiment Band, accompanied by the Woodman Band.

Welcome by His Honor, George Kinney, Mayor of Fremont.

Address by Charles Richard Williams, of Princeton, N. J., biographer of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Song by the Col. George Croghan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and Fremont Church Choirs, led by Prof. Alfred Arthur, Leader 23rd Ohio Regiment, accompanied by the Woodman Band.

Remarks by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, representing the President of the United States.

Remarks by the Honorable Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio.

Remarks by United States Senator, Atlee Pomerene.

Remarks by United States Senator, Warren G. Harding.

Remarks by the Honorable Arthur W. Overmyer, Congressman from the 13th Ohio District.

Remarks by Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was Commander-in-Chief at the time of his death, represented by Captain Alexis Cope.

Remarks by Hon. James E. Campbell, former Governor of Ohio, Trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

Remarks by Capt. Elias R. Monfort, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, represented by Past Department Commander, Gen. J. Kent Hamilton.

Twenty-third Ohio Regiment Association of which Rutherford B. Hayes was President from its organization after the Antietam Campaign in 1862 until his death, represented by Captain John S. Ellen, President.

Eugene Rawson Post, G. A. R., of which Rutherford B. Hayes became a member May 11, 1881, represented by James A. Gillmor, Commander.

Sandusky County Bar Association of which Rutherford B. Hayes became a member in 1845, at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, represented by Basil Meek, Esq., President.

Croghan Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which Rutherford B. Hayes became a member 17th of September, 1849, at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, represented by Meade G. Thraves, Esq.

Birchard Library Association, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was President from its organization in 1873 until his death, represented by Charles Thompson, President.

Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society, of which Rutherford B. Hayes became a member at its organization, 6th of June, 1874, represented by I. H. Burgoon, President.

Benediction by Rev. E. M. O'Hare, rector of St. Ann's Catholic Church.

At the Hayes residence, the hosts, Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Birchard A. Hayes of Toledo, Mr. and Mrs. Scott R. Hayes of New York, Mrs. Fanny Hayes Smith of Washington, and a nephew, William P. Hayes of Asheville, N. C., received their distinguished guests. First in the day came the children from the public and parochial schools, some two thousand strong, marching in order and each carrying a flag, a moving and inspiring sight.

Not far from the residence, on the beautiful knoll to the south,

stands the monument in the base of which repose the remains of the President and Mrs. Hayes, and this spot was one of the points of pilgrimage throughout the day. After the death of Mrs. Hayes in 1889, President Hayes devoted much thought to the design of a simple monument. This was constructed of Dummerston (Vermont) granite, from the quarries located on the ancestral farm to which his parents, Rutherford Hayes of Brattleboro and Sophia Birchard of Fayetteville, moved upon their marriage in 1812 and which they occupied until their migration to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817 where they lived ever afterward and where the future President was born, October 4, 1822. The monument was erected in Oakwood Cemetery, but in April, 1915, the bodies of the President and Mrs. Hayes and the monument were transferred to Spiegel Grove. Beautiful evergreen trees and shrubs screen the knoll which is further enclosed with a tall iron fence. The gate was opened on Memorial Day, and the Fremont school-children strewed a profusion of beautiful flowers upon the base of the monument. Following an annual custom, a beautiful wreath of white lilies was placed there by representatives of the Twenty-third O. V. V. I., General Hayes's old regiment. Flags intermingled their colors with the floral tributes.

Led by Commander Gillmor and Post Adjutant B. F. Evans, Eugene Rawson Post marched to the Hayes Memorial Building and there dedicated the Eugene Rawson Post window.

Promptly at 10:15 the Toledo and Fremont Cantons, I. O. O. F., and subordinate lodge members and Rebekahs formed in line in Front Street.

Headed by the Woodman Band, escorted by the Maccabees' rifle company, followed by the Patriarchs Militant, uniformed rank of the Odd Fellows, and the banner bearers of Croghan and McPherson local lodges, the subordinate lodges and Rebekah lodges, they proceeded to Spiegel Grove where exercises were carried out by the Odd Fellows in dedication of their memorial window in the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum.

The formal dedication of the Memorial Building by the Archæological and Historical Society took place in the afternoon. The speakers' stand was placed on the lawn in front of the resi-

dence. A large throng of people filled the seats on the lawn and the ample porch. The Rev. Dr. George Frederick Wright, President of the Society, presided, and spoke as follows:—

My Fellow Citizens:

The dedication here today of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, erected in the Spiegel Grove State Park, will serve to perpetuate the memory of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, whose services were preëminently valuable in the Union army during the War for the Union; in Congress, as Representative from his State; in the office of Governor of Ohio (to which he was elected three times); and as the nineteenth President of the United States. An additional interest in this occasion is given by the coincidence that Spiegel Grove, which by dedication becomes the property of the State, to be preserved as a park perpetuating the memory of President Hayes, also in some degree perpetuates the name of William Henry Harrison, the first Ohio President.

Through these grounds may still be traced the trail over which General Harrison led his army in 1813 to the decisive victories on land which preceded and followed that of Perry on Lake Erie; while an impressive gateway to the grove does due honor to this distinguished citizen of the State and to his brave and noble army.

The event which we now celebrate in the completion of this beautiful building and in setting it apart with its invaluable library and its marvellous collection of historical relics, together with the opening of Spiegel Grove as a public park, may well arouse the patriotism of the whole nation. Long before the army of 1813 passed through these grounds, the aboriginal inhabitants of America had been in the habit of threading their way under its majestic trees on the trail leading from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River. Almost in sight of where we now stand, also, is the monument to Major Croghan and his gallant band who, a short time before Perry's victory, defended Fort Stephenson against an overwhelming force of British and Indians, and compelled General Procter to withdraw, thus saving Ohio from invasion.

It is an interesting coincidence that this centre of historic interest was in early life chosen as his residence by Rutherford

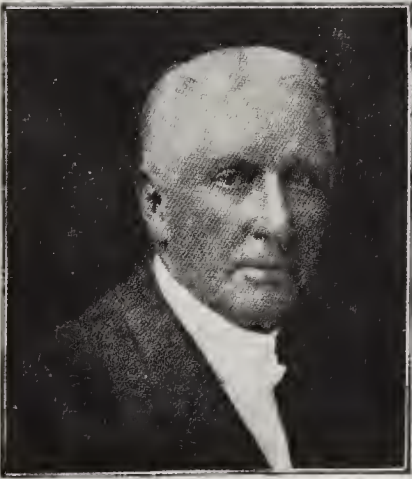
Birchard Hayes, who by his preëminent qualities, both military and civil, rose to the highest position which a citizen of the United States may hope to attain. Of the deeds of this most distinguished citizen of Fremont the orator of the day will speak. It remains for me only to give a brief history of Spiegel Grove and the building which we now dedicate.

When about the middle of the last century Spiegel Grove was chosen for the Hayes family residence, it was completely covered with a primeval forest. A space in the centre, sufficient to let in sunlight and to afford a beautiful and spacious lawn, was cleared, and the future home erected upon it. In later years additions were made until it assumed its present stately proportions. The original grove consists of about twenty-five acres, all within the two square miles of the old Indian Free City, deeded to the United States in 1786 by treaty, and now known as Fremont. Through the generosity, filial devotion, and public spirit of a son, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, who had come into possession of the property, the whole tract was offered to the State as a public park in memory of his parents. His deed simply required its maintenance as a state park and:

“That the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society should secure the erection upon that part of Spiegel Grove heretofore conveyed to the State of Ohio for a state park, a suitable fire-proof building, on the site reserved opposite the Jefferson Street entrance, for the purpose of preserving and forever keeping in Spiegel Grove all papers, books, and manuscripts left by the said Rutherford B. Hayes; . . . which building shall be in the form of a branch reference library and museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society; and the construction and decoration of the said building shall be in the nature of a memorial also to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky County; and suitable memorial tablets, busts, and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky County shall be placed in and on said building, and said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by said society.”

The Legislature of Ohio generously appropriated fifty thousand dollars. Of this, forty thousand was used toward the building

PLAT OF THE SPIEGEL GROVE STATE PARK



THE REV. DR. GEORGE FREDERICK
WRIGHT

President Ohio Archæological
and Historical Society,
Presiding 1909, 1916

and ten thousand dollars for paving the streets surrounding Spiegel Grove. Impressive entrances to the grounds, through gateways bordered with massive walls of granite boulders, were constructed by Colonel Hayes. Two of these gateways are between immense cannon erected on end and inscribed, in the one case, to the memory of the French and British explorers, and the soldiers of the War of 1812 who passed over the Harrison Trail; and, in the other, to the soldiers of Sandusky County who served in the War with Mexico and the War for the Union. The bodies of President and Mrs. Hayes were transferred to the beautiful knoll in the grove, together with the modest monument which President Hayes before his death had erected, in Oakwood Cemetery, of Vermont granite, from the quarries near his father's birthplace. Colonel Hayes has expended in increasing the attractions of the grove and the buildings in it, together with its endowment, about one hundred thousand dollars in cash. This with adjoining real estate and the value of the Hayes Memorial Library represents by fair valuation a quarter of a million dollars, which becomes the property of the State, entrusted to the care of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

As pilgrims come to this sacred spot from far and near they cannot fail to be impressed with the importance of the historical events which are here commemorated, and with the debt which we owe to the heroic men who did so much here both to obtain and to preserve the liberties of our country. With Major Croghan in the nearby Fort Stephenson Park they will, in imagination, await the psychological moment when the order comes to let loose the charge from "Old Betsy" that was to destroy the British forces that were making their final assault. With eager steps they will march with General Harrison and his army, through the southern gateway, along the old Indian trail, as he hastens from his headquarters at Fort Seneca to embark, at the portage of Port Clinton, upon Perry's victorious ships, to be landed in Canada for the triumphant victory of the Thames. Through the western gateway, they will be thrilled by the thought of the heroes that from this county fell in the Mexican War and in the War for the Union, and by the memory of General Mc-

Pherson, the highest in rank and command to fall upon the field of battle in the War for the Union. At the grave of President Hayes and in this memorial building a flood of memories will come as they recall his gallantry on the field of battle, his wise administration of the government of his native State, and of the transcendent service which he rendered in the face of violent opposition and abuse as President of the United States to restore that loyalty and good feeling which we now witness in such full degree between the warring sections of fifty years ago. All these are monuments to remind us of the extreme and unselfish devotion of private interests to the public good which are shown only by soldiers and statesmen of the highest rank. Here may we come in increasing numbers to devote ourselves anew to the service of our country and our common humanity.

President Wright then introduced the Rev. C. J. Roberts, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Fremont, who delivered the invocation.

This was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Colonel George Croghan Chapter, D. A. R., and the Fremont Church Choirs led by Professor Alfred Arthur, leader of the Twenty-third Regiment Band; accompanied by the Woodman Band.

After the music President Wright introduced the Hon. George Kinney, Mayor of Fremont, who welcomed the assembly in these words:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, through and by whose grand achievements and devotion to duty we are able to dedicate this magnificent memorial, this historic mansion, this matchless grove, this place of beauty, to the sacred memory of Rutherford B. Hayes, I bid you welcome.

To all you aged soldiers of the War for the Union who were his allies in war and his comrades in peace, who come here to evidence your love and devotion to your old commander, I bid you welcome.

To all you honorable gentlemen, representatives of this great Nation and State, who honor us by your presence in this dedi-

catory service to the memory of one of the noblest of America's great men, I bid you welcome.

To all other organizations and associations, and especially the Odd Fellows, of which he was an active and devoted member for fifty years—some of you have known him all these years, yet none knew him but to love, and none named him but to praise, —and any and all of you who come to express your love, respect, and admiration for your townsman and your friend, I bid you welcome.

The building we dedicate here today has not been erected as a temporary expedient, but will stand as a monument for all time to the glory of this society, this State, and the distinguished dead. It will serve as a perpetual reminder to your children's children of the many kind acts done, the many kind words spoken by this noble man and still more noble woman, whose ashes lie at rest in this consecrated ground.

It will arouse inspirations and aspirations and create ideals for the young they can never forget. May its influence go with them through life and when aged and gray, may they be truthfully able to say :

“Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes
And fondly broods with miser care;
Time the impression stronger makes
As streams their channels deeper wear.”

We are not unmindful of the jewels placed in our keeping this day. By erecting this memorial building of the everlasting rock, and placing such priceless treasures therein of books and parchments, you have made this a city of refuge for future scholars, a Mecca for future ages, for which we are indeed deeply grateful.

History is always tardy to do justice to the great. It is too soon for his eulogy, too soon for his history; but a future age will render the honor and glory to him which has been unjustly withheld by this.

Possessed of the wisdom of the present and the past, he knew how to become great without ceasing to be virtuous. Fame should be earnest in her joy, and proud of such a son. He fought,

but not for love of strife; he struck but to defend; he never became estranged from any man before he sought to be his friend.

He stood the firm, the wise, the patriot sage; he cherished his neighbor, he loved his country, and revered his God.

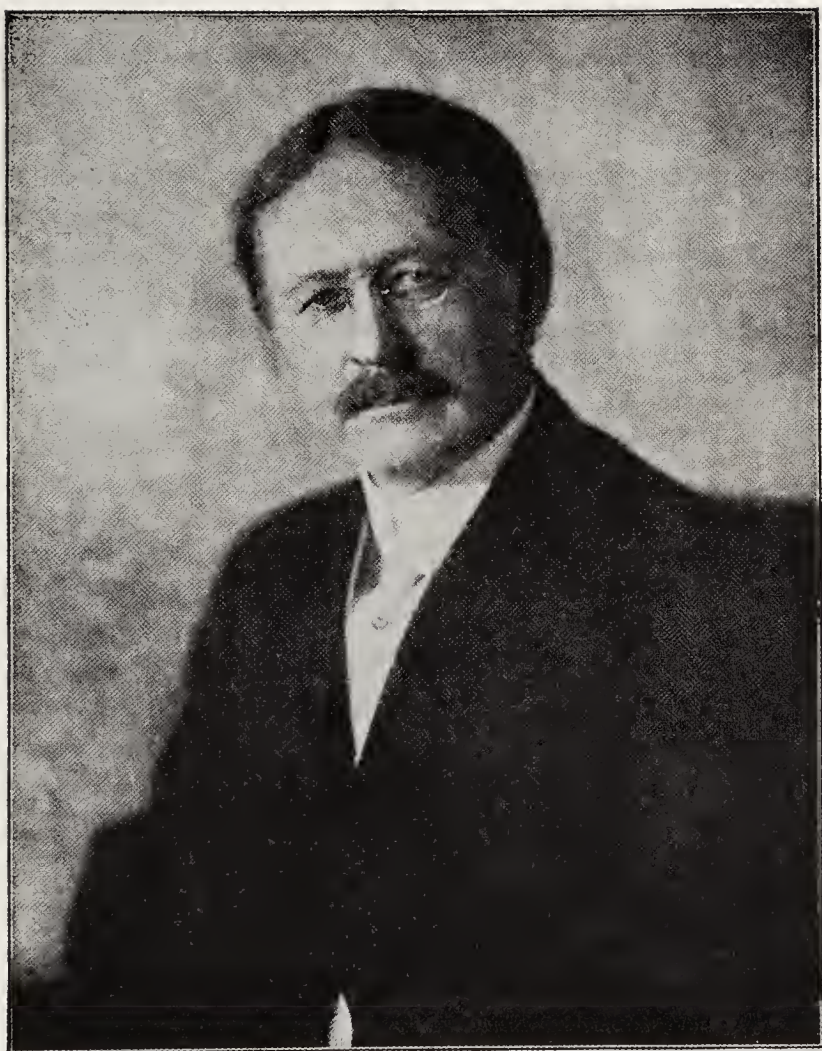
When time shall have come, and come it will, that the historians will have recatalogued the galaxy of America's greatest men, you will find written at the poll, or very near the poll, the fair fame and sacred name of R. B. Hayes.

Once again I bid you all a solemn and cordial welcome, and ask each and every one of you to register here on this consecrated spot a solemn vow to preserve this nation forever and forever to the American — peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, but for America, America forever and forever.

Dr. Charles Richard Williams, of Princeton, biographer of Rutherford B. Hayes, then delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are met today to signalize the formal dedication of the Hayes Memorial Building. There has been no occasion like this in all the history of our beloved country. It is made possible by the gracious coöperation of filial affection and worthy public appreciation, for which I recall no parallel in our annals. By deed of gift, a few years ago, Colonel Webb C. Hayes conveyed to the State, for the benefit of the Archæological and Historical Society, this beautiful historic grove, through which ran the famous Indian trail by which William Henry Harrison marched his forces to Lake Erie, and whose ancient oaks had sheltered savage wigwams and been lighted by the bivouac fires of hardy frontier soldiers of 1812. The gift was on condition that the society should procure the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the permanent preservation of the books and papers and personal belongings of President and Mrs. Hayes. Of course the society, of which Mr. Hayes was long president, and which has done so much to gather, to investigate, and to preserve records and documents and objects of historical and archæological significance, was rejoiced to accept the gift and to undertake the trust. And the State, through legislature and governor — both, as it happened, Democratic at the time — was not slow to mani-



DR. CHARLES RICHARD WILLIAMS
Author of the "Life" and Editor of the "Diary and Letters"

fest its appreciation of the gift and to do its share to make the gift secure, rightly esteeming its patriotic purpose and its large and permanent worth. To Senator T. A. Dean, of Fremont, for his effective presentation of the cause before the legislature, we should not fail, on this day of rejoicing, to give special credit and praise. He saw clearly, he spoke persuasively — for the honor of Ohio's greatest President, for the dignity and glory of the State.

So, as I said a moment ago, in dedicating this beautiful structure of Ohio stone and enduring bronze, built to commemorate the life and public services of Ohio's preëminent citizen, we are celebrating today the finished result of the gracious coöperation of filial affection and worthy public appreciation. Through the long future, this fair grove, with its immemorial trees and trees of sentimental appeal, rich in its associations with

“old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago,”

embowering the spacious mansion, still redolent of the unclouded domestic felicity of which it was the centre, and surcharged with memories of gracious and abounding hospitality, of numberless patriotic gatherings in which great and famous men had part, of peaceful communing of its master with good books and devoted friends, of self-sacrificing benevolent activities, will remain, undesecrated by vandal industry, uncontaminated by commercial exploitation. Under the protecting ægis of the society and the State, Spiegel Grove — haunt and habitation of good spirits — will abide in perpetuity, a grateful source of pleasure and recreation to this community; a shrine for patriotic visitors from afar, who shall have formed true judgment of the noble part in our history enacted, through long and strenuous years, by the man whose home this was. Here men of remote generations shall see the very surroundings, the very house with its familiar furnishings and objects of use and ornament, in which abode, with his gracious and beloved consort, the President, whose wisdom of administration brought the Civil War epoch of our national life to a just and happy conclusion. And in this memorial building they shall see the books he used and loved, the manuscripts that

record his thoughts, and articles innumerable of utility or taste which give some hint of his varied interests and of his manifold activities.

Here, too, in close association, they shall behold intimate memorials of that rare and beautiful woman whose influence and inspiration were felt in all that he thought and did; whose character and life are a perpetual honor and example of American womanhood. Hither students of American history will resort for study and investigation, and here they shall find treasures of private and personal information to reward their search, and to clarify their conclusions touching the measures and the men of a momentous period.

There is special propriety in conducting this service on this particular day. It is the day set apart for recalling the deeds and honoring the memory of the men who served and saved the country when civil war threatened its destruction. Among those men, conspicuous for his gallantry and for his devotion to the country's cause, was the man whose high worth this building recognizes and commemorates. Well acquainted as most of us here are with the facts of his life, we shall do well for a little while to ponder his career and to seek from his example to draw some inspiration to lofty thought and civic virtue. Of course, no extended survey of his many-sided life is possible, even if it were desirable, on an occasion like this. It is sufficient for my purpose to touch upon his distinctive qualities and achievements, and to note the principles that governed his thought and conduct.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. He was of pure New England parentage, of English and Scotch descent. His American ancestors were sturdy pioneers; honest, wholesome, industrious, God-fearing folk, doing faithfully their duty to family and state; and when the War for Independence came, leaping whole-heartedly to the support of the American cause. The best part of his heritage from his clean-living New England forebears was a sound physical constitution, a clear and active mind, a tradition of conscientious rectitude of conduct, and a scrupulous sense of duty. What better endowment could one desire for a lad, provided he have the environment and opportunity to develop his powers, and provided he have the will

to make the most of himself? And all this young Hayes had. There was nothing in the least precocious or out of the usual in his boyhood and youth. He was fond of sports; he was fond of the open-air life and adventures with rod and gun which normal lads of the country enjoy. But with all this he was conscientiously industrious in his pursuit of knowledge; and in his college years, boy as he still was, he began to be conscious of his latent abilities and to seek by rigid self-examination and appraisal of defects to follow the Socratic injunction, "Know thyself." This self-scrutiny, this weighing of his own powers in comparison with others, did not result in egotism or self-conceit; it only made him see more clearly his own limitations and spurred him to greater effort for intellectual growth and attainment. And with this, too, his character was strengthening into self-mastery and self-reliance, and he was coming to distinct, clear-minded conclusions on fundamental questions of life and conduct; on what were the just aims of ambition; on what constituted true success in human endeavor.

"As far back as memory can carry me," he wrote at nineteen, just entering his senior year at Kenyon, "the desire of fame was uppermost in my thoughts, but I never desired other than honorable distinction. The reputation which I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without merit and lost without regret. Give me the popularity which runs after, not that which is sought for. Let me triumph as a man or not at all. Defeat without disgrace can be borne, but laurels which are not deserved sit like a crown of thorns on the head of their possessor. It is, indeed, far better to deserve honors without having them, than to have them without deserving them."

In these brief sentences of youthful meditation and aspiration we have not only a noble confession of faith, a noble resolution of soul integrity, but also a luminous prophecy of the attitude toward public honors and distinctions that during his long life should characterize their author. For never, throughout his career, did Mr. Hayes seek any public office, or ask for any promotion, or endeavor to gain any distinction or honor in any one of the many social or philanthropic organizations of which he was a member. Offices, honors, promotions, distinctions sought

him out and were pressed upon him. Often they were accepted with extreme reluctance, but once accepted, the duties they involved were performed with conscientious assiduity. Surely, if ever a man did, he had the realization of his boyhood's wish. He won "honorable distinction." He enjoyed "the popularity which runs after, not that which is sought for." He, indeed, attained "triumph as a man."

In all the years of his law practice, whatever the demands of his professional engagements or the encroachments on his time and energy of social life and of his increasing participation in political effort and civic enterprises, he adhered steadfastly to his projects for self-discipline and self-culture, and sought ever to enlarge the sphere of his knowledge. He was always reading good books; not only books that should amplify his range of information concerning history and jurisprudence and the principles of liberty and government, but the great books of pure literature which should quicken his imagination, elevate his thought, fortify and ennoble his character, and give his spirit fuller and clearer vision. Here is the rule of reading that he laid down for himself in this period; and who could frame a better?

"In general literature, read Burke, Shakespeare, and the standard authors constantly, and always have on hand some book of worth not before perused. Avoid occasional reading of a light character. Read always as if I were to repeat it the day afterward."

So, unconsciously, he was schooling his mind and character for the larger duties, the vast responsibilities, which, beyond his wildest dreams of ambition, the future had in store for him.

Being what he was, there could be no doubt how he would feel and what he would do when Rebellion raised its angry crest against our Federal Union. In his diary, intended for no eye but his own, he wrote with calm deliberation: "I would prefer to go into the war if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it." There spoke the pure soul of the man. Looking before and after, discerning the country's need and peril, laying aside all personal regard, listening only to the voice of patriotic duty, without hesitation or doubt or fear of consequences, he formed his high re-

solve, he chose with unfaltering purpose "on whose party he should stand." And into the war he went, and for four years gave heart and soul to its bloody business, doing with all his mind and might every task assigned him, heedless of personal peril and too busy with the work in hand to give a thought to questions of rank or promotion. He was glad to shed his blood that the good cause might prosper. Friends in Cincinnati might nominate him for Congress, if they thought his name would strengthen the Union ticket, while the tide of war was at flood in the Shenandoah Valley. But when they asked him to seek a furlough and come home to make speeches, that was quite another thing. Instantly, with something like indignation at the thought, he wrote: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." Let the election go as it might; his duty was with the colors on "the perilous edge of battle."

It was a crisis in the Republican situation in Ohio in 1875 that forced Mr. Hayes from retirement, much against his will, and gave him the unprecedented honor of a third nomination for governor. He had served with credit in Congress during the stormy early days of reconstruction. He had been governor two terms—abundant in achievements of permanent value to the commonwealth. Then, refusing to be elected senator by disloyalty to John Sherman, he had retired to Spiegel Grove, intending never again to take a leading part in political life. In 1873 the Democrats had elected William Allen governor by an insignificant plurality. In 1874 they had swept the State in the congressional elections. In 1875 the Republicans, almost despairing of their chances, were yet determined to spare no effort to regain the State. All eyes turned with one accord toward Mr. Hayes, who in his previous campaigns had defeated Ohio's ablest Democratic champions, Allen G. Thurman and George H. Pendleton; and, despite his persistent refusal to be a candidate before the nominating convention, the convention would hear of no other man. Under the circumstances, he had perforce to yield his personal preference and accept the nomination.

The dominating issue of the campaign was sound money versus Greenbackism—the latter making strong and insinuating appeal to the unthinking masses, suffering from the severe depression which followed the financial crash of 1873. The contest in Ohio was watched with close and anxious attention by the entire nation. Mr. Hayes fought the good fight for sound money, up and down the State, with a vigor and convincing power which compelled victory. This brilliant success made him at once a national figure; and it was this great achievement more than anything else which caused his party to recognize his fitness for the Presidency, and which in 1876 procured for him the nomination.

I can only allude to the troublous and tumultuous times which followed the election. Through all those bitter months of angry controversy and threatening partisan recrimination, Mr. Hayes preserved unruffled poise and dignity, desirous only that right and justice should prevail, whatever his own fate might be. When the long and rancorous dispute was ended and his title to the Presidency was declared indefeasible, he entered the White House with one sole purpose—to serve the interests of the whole country to the limit of his ability and his opportunity. In his inaugural address he gave voice to the principle which should control his conduct in a sentence which at once became a maxim of political wisdom: "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

The judgment of posterity, I believe, will pronounce Mr. Hayes's Administration one of the cleanest, sanest, most efficient administrations in our history. No breath of scandal ever sullied its fair fame. In all its relations, domestic and foreign, honesty, efficiency, and sound decisions, coupled with dignity and courtesy, prevailed. And Mr. Hayes has to his enduring credit three achievements of vast and far-reaching consequence. First: He settled for all time the dangerous and perplexing Southern question on a sound and rational basis. Whatever the past sins of the Southern States, the National Government, Mr. Hayes saw, could not go on treating those States differently from other States. That seems too obvious to mention now. It was epoch-making in 1877. Second: Mr. Hayes, always a defender of sound money, restored specie payments. He did this, to be sure, under a law

passed before he became President, but he had to accomplish his purpose in defiance of a hostile Congress and in the face both of wide-spread disbelief in its feasibility and doubt of its wisdom, which only high courage and steadfast determination could have surmounted. The national credit was established on a firmer basis than ever and returning prosperity smiled beneficently upon the land. And, third, he made the first sincere and serious effort to bring about genuine civil service reform. He did not do all he had hoped to do in this respect. But in the face of incredible obloquy and opposition he took the first courageous step which made possible and soon compelled the adoption of his principles.

In all these great accomplishments he had the active and persistent hostility of powerful influences in his own party. But he was undismayed, serene in the conviction that he was right, and he won in spite of all opposition. The event, he felt confident, would approve the wisdom of his policies and bring the doubters and antagonists to confusion. And his judgment was altogether sound. As I have said elsewhere: "When Mr. Hayes entered upon his term the country was still depressed and suffering from the effects of the severe financial panic of 1873; and his party was discredited, riven by internal dissensions, and on the verge of collapse. When he left the White House, bounding prosperity made glad the hearts of the people, and his party was once more triumphant, confident, aggressive. The wonder is that with a hostile Congress, and with his own party disunited in its support of all the great policies to which he was committed by his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address, and which he determinedly pursued—the wonder is that he could accomplish as much as he did. His Administration proved and illustrated his own wise maxim that 'he serves his party best who serves his country best.' In the face of the protests, the denunciation, and the malignant enmity of men who had long been leaders of his party, he serenely maintained his course, firmly convinced in his own mind that the policies he was enforcing, instead of wrecking his party, as his detractors angrily prophesied, would bring new strength and new courage to the Republican cause. And the result proved that he was far wiser than his critics."

Mr. Hayes returned gladly to Spiegel Grove when his term as President expired, but not to a life of dignified leisure only. During the twelve years that still remained to him, he devoted all his thought and energy, freely and without reward, to the furtherance of worthy benevolent causes — to the interests of the old soldiers, to education in the South and in the universities of Ohio, to the advocacy of manual training in the public schools, to the amelioration of the condition of the freedmen, and to the great cause of prison reform. In all these fields of effort he was a leader and not a follower; always an advocate of policies a little in advance of current popular opinion; just as when Governor and President he urged in his messages upon Legislature and Congress measures of reform and proposals for new legislation which only after his time men gained wisdom to appreciate and to adopt. Detractors and malignant critics might scoff and sneer and seek to belittle his achievements or to deride his proposals, but their silly clamor never provoked him to explanation or defense; never disturbed his equanimity; never embittered his thought. He was willing to let his actions justify themselves, willing to trust the calm judgment of the future to approve the wisdom and the righteousness of his conduct.

The controlling principle of his life was simplicity itself. It was, under all conditions and in all circumstances, to do what he believed to be right. The motto of the Scotch family of Hayes from which he traced his descent, was the single Latin word *Recte*. That is the adverb form of the word that means straight or right. In all his conduct, public and private, Mr. Hayes exemplified that motto. He was "straight" in thought and action; he moved in right lines; his dealings were void of indirection or equivocation.

Mr. Hayes believed intensely but intelligently in America, in its polity, in its future, in its exalted mission under Divine favor, for the world — for humanity. His was not a blind, unreasoning patriotism. His convictions were based on wide knowledge of history, on prolonged pondering of governmental systems, on thorough understanding of the common people — their modes of thought, their beliefs, their aspirations. He knew

"In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors"

of our Ship of State; and he believed sincerely that

"Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Was hanging breathless on her fate."

And yet he was fully conscious of the faults and defects and dangers of our system, of the constant vigilance necessary to preserve "the jewel of liberty in the house of freedom," of the perils arising from the prodigious concentration of wealth in a few hands and from the clash of contending interests and jealousies of class, of the new duties that new occasions were continually teaching. But he never lost faith in the Republic, never doubted the essential soundness of the people, never despaired that right causes would in the end prevail, if men that saw the right worked on steadily, hopefully, patiently.

In his young manhood, in a letter to his betrothed, he gave striking expression of his fine spirit of optimism, which increasing years and experience could never quench nor qualify: "When I see the immeasurable changes which a century or two have produced," he wrote, "it gives me heart to throw my little efforts in favor of the good projects of the age, however slow their apparent progress. Nothing great is accomplished in a day, but gradually the strong hours conquer all obstacles." Take heart, take heart, O ye of little faith—even ye who through the lurid clouds of the mad and frightful war now devastating Europe seem to hear infernal angels croaking the doom of civilization. For, be assured, "Our sins cannot push the Lord's right hand from under"; be assured that, in God's good time, "gradually the strong hours shall conquer all obstacles."

One quality further of Mr. Hayes I must note and emphasize, and that was his love for Fremont, his appreciation of the respect and confidence of her people that he enjoyed, his pride in her growth and prosperity, his interest in all that contributed to her welfare. Here only was his real home, and whenever he was absent from it he longed for the day of his return. He was deeply touched by the public reception given him here by friends

and neighbors of all parties after his nomination for the Presidency. As his term was nearing its close, he looked forward, with eager anticipation, "to the freedom, independence, and safety of the obscure and happy home in the pleasant grove at Fremont." When, at Cleveland, the sudden attack which was to prove fatal came upon him and he was urged to delay his journey home, he declared: "I would rather die at Spiegel Grove than to live anywhere else." His regard for Fremont was not confined to mere sentiment. No project for its betterment but had his sympathy, his counsel, his assistance. It is due to his activity and to his generosity that the city has its public parks and its library. And whatever fame or fortune Fremont may attain, to the country and the world at large it will always be chiefly notable because it was here that Rutherford B. Hayes had his home.

It will be a perpetual benediction to the people of State and Nation that Ohio has erected and will maintain this beautiful building to commemorate the fame and achievements of her great citizen. The future, in my judgment, will increase his fame, will come to a clearer and fuller understanding, and so to a just appreciation of the greatness and value of his achievements. His character and worth shine more resplendent with every fresh contemplation of his career. I can only repeat, by way of peroration, what I have already said elsewhere, and what my added reflection reaffirms and enforces:

"He may not have possessed transcendent intellectual gifts, nor the brilliancy and imaginative power displayed by great orators, but he had, in equipoise and under complete control, all the solid qualities of character and mind which fit a man to win the confidence of his fellows and mark him for their chosen leader. These were a clear and penetrating intelligence, impregnable to the assaults of sophistry; a judgment, cautious and deliberate in action, but when once formed not to be shaken from its conviction; a will that did not waver; sincerity and honesty of mind and act; absolute veracity and candor in speech and conduct; faithfulness in discharging every obligation imposed on him or assumed by him; constant and unquestioning obedience to the commands of duty; a conscience void of offense; a patriotism that rose above party, that was founded on intense faith in

the American constitution and an abiding belief in the high mission, under Providence, of America in the world, and that was ready to give his life for his country's welfare; an understanding of the common people—the great masses of his fellow countrymen—and full sympathy with their needs and aspirations; unselfish interest in all wise endeavors for the public good. And with all this he was

“Rich in having common-sense
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity, sublime.”

Surely, we shall be dull indeed of apprehension if we catch no inspiration from his ardor for humanity; if we feel no impulse to emulate the virtues which made his service to the world so great. I, at least, think of him always as of

“One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake.”

After a song, the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, representing the President of the United States, was presented and spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

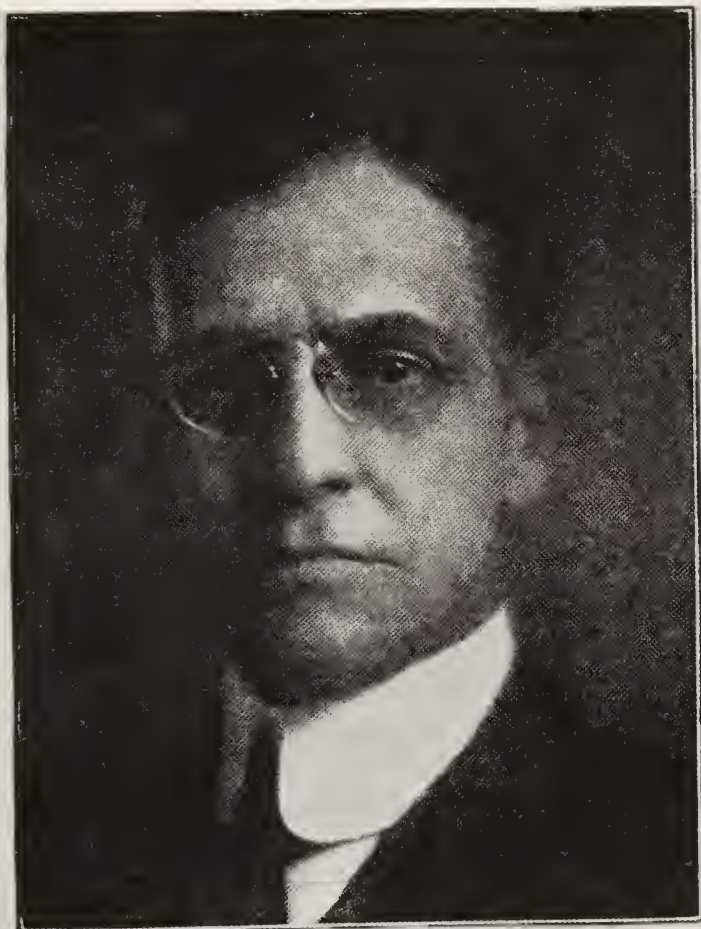
Before leaving Washington last night, I was charged by the President of the United States to convey to you his greetings, and to say that it is a matter of sincere regret to him that he is not able to be here on this significant occasion. He would have paid a tribute, not only to the great office in which President Hayes preceded him, but as he is a scholar himself he would have borne a scholar's testimony to the eminent service rendered in that office by Rutherford B. Hayes.

We have been richly favored here today in the address just closed. Dr. Williams, whose biography of President Hayes is and always will be a standard work dealing with that subject, has detailed for us the life of this President from the days of his childhood through the testing years of the Civil War, and into that serene and mellow age of retirement in which the people of

Fremont best knew the ex-President. Little, therefore, remains to be added to the tribute which Dr. Williams has paid, but I can perhaps be permitted to recall two incidents in my own life which associated his personality and political fortunes with my own thinking.

The first of these was in 1876, when I was between four and five years old, living in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and though of very tender age, still an extremely ardent political partisan. It was the day of party flag-poles, and the custom throughout the countryside and in all the villages was that the rival parties should erect great poles, and on the top of them place their party emblem. In the public square of my native village, there were erected two such poles, one for Tilden, surmounted by a broom, and one for Hayes, surmounted by a glistening globe. As I was a very earnest Democrat, and was quite sure in all the philosophy of my four years of life that that party represented the truest traditions of the Republic, I naturally was very zealous for the pole surmounted by the broom, and I discovered that when I walked on one side of the square the Democratic pole seemed the taller, while when I walked on the other side of the square, the one below the globe seemed the higher. I, therefore, contracted at that early age the habit of walking around the northwest side of the square whenever my journeys took me through that place, and to this day when I visit Martinsburg, and want to cross the square, I follow the same practice, although the poles have long since been taken down and the broom and the globe disappeared from every memory but mine.

Later, in 1890, I was a student at Johns Hopkins University when Mr. Hayes, then ex-President, came there to make an address before the historical seminary of which I was a member. More recent political activities of other men had obscured all my recollections of the period from 1876 to 1880, and I went to hear Mr. Hayes with little else in my mind except the childish recollection of the rivalry of the party poles, but after his address, I asked myself: Who is this simple and scholarly gentleman, so wise and patriotic and generous? How does it come that I do not know more of his service to his country? And I immediately read his biography, and consulted those American his-



NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War during the World War. Representing President Wilson
at the Dedication of the Hayes Memorial, May 30, 1916

tories which covered the period of his service as a soldier and as a statesman, only to discover that from his earliest youth he had adopted and lived up to high standards of honor and patriotism, that the idea of service to his country was always the dominant idea, that he constantly put behind him advantage and self-seeking and sought only the place of danger or responsibility, trusting always that if he did his best for his country, his own fortunes could well be permitted to take care of themselves. The struggles of the period before the War between the States and during that terrible conflict developed high capacities, and yet this Ohio soldier emerged from the crowd, became a marked man and conspicuous public servant, rose from the soldier's camp to the governor's chair and then to the Presidency, the greatest office in our great Republic, and then, after he had fully performed all that could be asked of a citizen, he retired, unspoiled, simple as he was brave, continuing out of office, as a sage philosopher and adviser to his country, the patriotic services he had performed while a trusted and responsible executive. He engaged in no acrimonious disputes. He assaulted none of his successors nor their policies, he remembered no personal animosities, and cherished no envy of those who were still in the active stages of their lives. But, in the midst of a family life, sweet and pure, surrounded by a family which could not help becoming serviceable to its country, reared in such an atmosphere, he continued to be scholarly and patriotic, and when he died he left a life, unspoiled and untainted, a reputation too large for this beautiful city of Fremont, as large and wide as the nation which he served.

The important thing, however, for us who are here today is the example for our own lives which lies in this life which is under review and discussion. Our words can add little to the historic place which he has achieved in our country's annals; but whether or not his life will achieve the highest good of which it is capable depends upon whether you and I, and others who may be now the citizens of the United States, who bear its burdens and its responsibilities, whose quality determines the quality of our present day institutions, imitate his virtue and follow his example.

The times have greatly changed since the Presidency of Mr. Hayes. Great as our country then seemed, it is now incomparably greater; its territory has been increased, its population has grown enormously; its influence as a world power is now like the influence of Great Britain, in that it follows the rising sun around the globe. In the meantime, the industrial processes by which the life of the community is sustained are made more intricate. We have emerged from a rural civilization into a machine age. Our commerce and our industry are much more intense. The congestion of our population in great cities and manufacturing places presents new problems. The challenge of this day is as great as the challenge of his day, and the need for patriots and wise men is as great now as when President Hayes made his contribution of service to our country. The question we must ask, therefore, is, are we doing as he did? Are we offering ourselves for America as he offered himself? Are we addressing ourselves to the solution of the problems of our day as he buckled on his sword or took up the statesman's pen for the solution of the problems which his day presented? I shall not make any answer to these questions. Each of us knows by searching his own mind how far he is worthy to be in any such comparison. Each of us knows whether he spends the larger part of his life fretting about little things, or whether he really passes them by and gives his mind to the large issues of welfare and happiness for his country and his fellow countrymen. Each of us knows whether he is more interested by the hurried daily chronicle of small events which the newspapers present or by serious study of history and politics, in order to equip himself really to be a servant of the Republic.

But, I can, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, at least be grateful with you that this splendid memorial has been erected here in Fremont, and that this grove is hereafter to be consecrated ground, that the memory of the great service of President Hayes and that this beautiful life will be perpetuated here, so that for all time to come as the youth of this city see this place they will have impressed upon their imagination and their memory the life of the man who from youth to advanced years really served his fellow men; and such a memory will undoubtedly be an inspiration to them to take a high view of the calling of citizenship and

to prepare themselves by study and thought to render such service as is within their capacity and opportunity.

United States Senator Pomerene spoke as follows:

I am glad to have the opportunity to come to the beautiful city of Fremont to pay a tribute of love and respect to the memory of President and Mrs. Hayes. They had such fine ideals, they were truly Christian in every thought and action. The world is the better for their having lived. President Hayes was a good lawyer, a brave soldier, a faithful Congressman, an efficient Governor, and a distinguished and capable President, but, he was more, he was a good man. Mrs. Hayes was a Christian wife and mother. Both were devoted to their friends and especially to those here in Fremont who knew them so long and well.

I want to congratulate the people of Fremont that they have in their midst Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, who have done so much to preserve the works and memories of their father and mother.

This home with its fond memories will be an object lesson to the boys and girls of this county and this State. They will have before them as an object lesson the lives of a man and woman, than whom, this State has produced none better or purer.

As I look over the history of President Hayes, I feel that of all his qualities, and there were many of them, his predominating characteristic was his intense love for things American; and as I think of Mrs. Hayes, I could hold her before the world as the ideal wife and mother.

Fremont is a beautiful city of beautiful homes. No finer people are found than reside within her limits, and they have honored themselves by the opportunity they have taken to preserve Spiegel Grove.

And I would be doing violence to my feelings if I did not add a word of appreciation for Senator Dean, who gave his able and enthusiastic support to the legislation necessary to secure Spiegel Grove for the public.

The following letters came from President Wilson, who had hoped to be present; but who was unable to leave Washington because of the exigencies of the World War.

SEA GIRT, NEW JERSEY, September 21, 1912.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES:—It is with genuine regret that I find that the National Campaign Committee has made engagements for me on October 4, which renders it impossible for me to accept the extremely interesting invitation so cordially conveyed by your letter of September 17.

The whole character of the occasion attracts me very deeply. I should like to be present to pay my respects to the memory of your admirable father. In the circumstances, I can only thank you very warmly for having thought of me and express my sincere regret that the engagements of the campaign render it impossible for me to come.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

MR. WEBB C. HAYES,
Spiegel Grove,
Fremont, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1915.

MY DEAR SENATOR:—I am sincerely obliged to you for your reminder about the invitation so kindly conveyed to me by yourself, Representative Overmyer, and Colonel Hayes. As I explained at the time you were kind enough to call, it does not seem possible for me to determine the matter now, but you may be sure that I will keep it in mind, though I would be very much obliged if I might be reminded of it a little later.

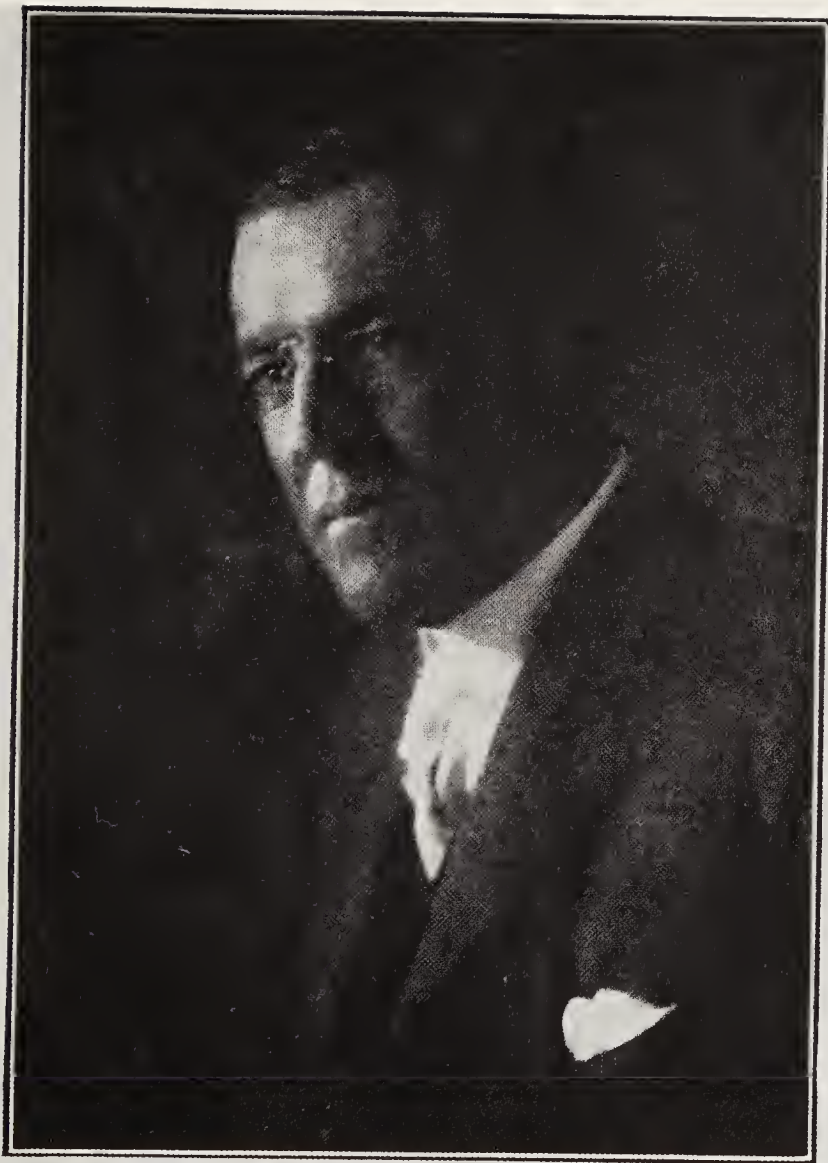
Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,
UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES:—It is with genuine disappointment and regret that I find it will be impossible for me to be away from Washington on the thirtieth of May, the day you have appropriately chosen for the dedicatory exercises of the Hayes Memorial Library; but I find that disappointments of this sort are coming thick and fast now, because it is so absolutely necessary



WOODROW WILSON

Born in Virginia December 28, 1856; Elected from New Jersey, Twenty-seventh President, 1913-1921. Died February 3, 1924;
Buried at Washington, D. C.

for me to stick close to my duties here in these times of uncertainty.

I know that you will understand and honor the scruple which makes this decision necessary. May I not express my hope for the very best sort of success for the interesting exercises to which you are looking forward!

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

MR. WEBB C. HAYES,
Spiegel Grove,
Fremont, Ohio.

SHADOW LAWN, November 6, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES: — It was gracious of you to send me the little book containing the account of the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum at Spiegel Grove in May last. I shall value it as the record of a very interesting ceremony and of a very well-deserved tribute to your honored father. I wish I might have been present in person to express my interest and appreciation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

MR. WEBB C. HAYES,
Spiegel Grove,
Fremont, Ohio.

The following telegram from Senator Warren G. Harding was received; and also the following letters from the Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; the Hon. A. D. White, who was appointed Minister to Germany by President Hayes; the Hon. John W. Foster, who served as Minister to Mexico during the Hayes Administration, in those troublous times with Diaz in Mexico, to which the strained relations with Huerta found by President Wilson in 1913 form an almost exact parallel; and the Hon. Nathan Goff, the only surviving member of the Hayes Administration, in which for a few months he served as Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1916.

COLONEL WEBB C. HAYES,
Fremont, Ohio.

Let me emphasize my genuine regret that I am not to add my tribute to the memory of President Hayes at Tuesday's dedication of the Memorial. The combined gentleness and dignity and courage and strength made manifest in the splendid career of President Hayes builded a loving memorial in the hearts of his countrymen, which I trust the Spiegel Grove Memorial fittingly typifies. It is good to dedicate the Memorial on this day of reverent tribute to the Union defenders, so many of whom he brilliantly led. It is also good to consecrate ourselves anew to the preservation of the great heritage he and they bequeathed to us.

W. G. HARDING.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES:—I received the formal invitation from the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society to attend the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum in Spiegel Grove, on Decoration Day, May 30. Mrs. Lansing and I both deeply regret our inability to attend the dedication; and if we had found it possible to do so, we would have been especially gratified to be your guests on that occasion.

With our appreciation and thanks for your attractive invitation, and our regret that we are unable to avail ourselves of it, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

WEBB C. HAYES, ESQ.,
Fremont, Ohio.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., May 20, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES:—Referring to your letter of May 18, it is a matter of real sorrow with me that I have felt obliged to decline the kind invitation to the opening of the Hayes Memorial and Museum. I can think of nothing which I would be more glad to attend in the way of a celebration of any sort than this tribute to your honored father, and that feeling is increased by

the fact that a few weeks ago I read his biography and was greatly impressed by it. My opinion regarding him was already very high, for I have regarded him ever since I came to know him as one of the best and most able men I have ever met, one of the best prepared for the highest public duties and who was faithful in the highest degree in his discharge of them. This feeling was strengthened at various times when I heard him deliver addresses at Lake Mohonk, Cleveland, and elsewhere, and when I read his biography, I became convinced that no nobler and better fitted man had ever held the Presidency.

There is one saying of his that ought to be inscribed in letters of gold: The last entry made in his diary before leaving for the war, dated May 15, 1861: "Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war, if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were also his, that this was a just and necessary war, and that it demanded the whole power of the country. *That I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it.*"

But, also, I am nearing my eighty-fourth birthday and am more and more obliged to be careful, and on the date you name I have already an engagement with a doctor which has with difficulty been put off once. I should indeed feel it a duty to be present were the circumstances otherwise and were my health stronger, for among all men whom I have met, President Hayes was one of those who most impressed me by the evident sincerity and nobility of his character and by all the qualities which made him a great and true man. A recent reading of his biography has also greatly impressed me as showing the development of the characteristics which led so directly to the high place which he deservedly holds in the annals of our country. I feel that as time goes on his fellow citizens of all parties will recognize more and more his great qualities and that these will emerge from the cloud of calumny which beset him in such wise that his name and fame will be ever more and more honored by the American people. I hope that some day not distant it will be possible for me to make a pilgrimage of duty to this well-deserved tribute to your father, and thank you in person for your kind invitation.

With all good wishes that the commemoration to which you invite me shall be worthy of the man to whom it is given, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

WEBB C. HAYES, ESQ.,
Spiegel Grove,
Fremont, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 22, 1916.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th and the card, inviting me to attend the dedication of the Memorial Library and Museum in your father's old home on May 30.

I should be greatly pleased to unite with his many friends and admirers in honoring your father's memory in the permanent form indicated; but of late my health has not been good and I am not able to travel without serious inconvenience and I could not make the journey without considerable risk.

I have always regarded your father as one of our most useful public men, of clean life and unblemished personality, and have always been proud of having served under him in an Administration which was an honor to our country. It is with sincere regret that I will not be able to render this further mark of my respect and friendship by attending the memorial services on the 30th instant.

Very truly,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

P. S. — I am sending a photograph as requested. I greatly enjoyed reading Williams's excellent biography of your father.

WEBB C. HAYES, ESQ.,
Fremont, Ohio.

CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA, June 1, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. HAYES:—I have been quite unwell lately which will account for my failure to write you in reply to your kind favor of the 18th ult. As I did not receive your invitation to be with you at Spiegel Grove on the 30th ult., until after that day was in the past, you will readily understand why you did not

hear from me, and also why I was not with you on the occasion that would have afforded me great pleasure to have been a participant in.

I very much regret this and trust that you will understand my seeming indifference, which I beg to assure you was not intended.

With kindest regards, Most truly yours,

NATHAN GOFF.

Congressman A. W. Overmyer, of the Thirteenth Ohio District, who came from Washington expressly to take part in the dedicatory exercises, then delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Citizens:

Fortunate indeed are all of us who have been permitted to witness this ceremony today. The occasion, the place, the day, the assemblage, all have been appropriate.

The occasion is appropriate, for we meet to dedicate this splendid memorial, erected by the great commonwealth of Ohio, to one of its most illustrious sons. The place is appropriate for here are the hallowed scenes amid which Hayes spent so much of his mature life as was not devoted to the public service of his country.

The day is appropriate for on this Memorial Day there is no more fitting service that could have been performed than to meet here and recount the deeds and review the life work of one of America's bravest soldiers and one of her most loyal defenders, a soldier who had the courage to fight and the ability to lead others in fighting.

The assemblage is appropriate and such as eminently befits the occasion, for the President is represented here by a member of his cabinet, an Ohio man; the Senate and House of Representatives are represented here, and representatives of the civil and military authority of the State, the county, and the city; and the people, to whom he ever turned a listening ear, the people are here, in masses such as seldom before assembled within the shadows of Spiegel Grove. They are here to bring their own heartfelt testimony to the occasion; they are here representing all shades of religious and political belief, all ages and condi-

tions of life. All are here as Americans and come to this historic and sacred spot to fraternize with each other in a fresh act of homage to the memory of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Many who are here in this audience knew President Hayes and his devoted wife while they were living; knew them as neighbors, as friends, as members of the same church. To such this must be a wonderful day.

I shall always cherish the memory that, as a young boy, I heard President Hayes deliver an address at a Croghan Day celebration from the old band-stand in the county park before the court-house. I can see him now as I saw him then, a noble-looking man with a kindly face, snow-white beard and hair, but with the vigor of young manhood in his heart.

I do not know what phase of the life of Rutherford B. Hayes appeals to the people the most; but after having read the splendid biography of President Hayes written by the orator of the day, Doctor Williams, I will say without hesitation that the impression I shall hereafter always carry of him will not be his military service, valiant and glorious as that was, nor his services as Governor and President, valuable and statesmanlike as they were, but it will be of Rutherford B. Hayes as a man, a superb, unselfish, warm and Christian-hearted man whose pure heart went out in sympathy to all mankind and was wholly incapable of a selfish or unworthy thought.

As a husband, as a father, as a citizen and neighbor and friend, Rutherford B. Hayes has left to future generations his richest heritage. Never seeking public honors, he had them thrust upon him; yearning, as he continually did for the peace and comfort of a quiet home life, he was called again and again to perform high public service, to assume the highest positions of responsibility and trust. This is the stamp of true greatness. Washington had the same modesty and so did Lincoln; and in the love of his fellow man, in patriotism, in purity of heart and unselfishness, Hayes was as great as either of them. .

I feel honored in having been permitted to be present at these ceremonies. Through the ages this beautiful memorial will stand as the testimonial of a grateful people to the life and services of a truly beloved man. To this building and the beautiful grove

surrounding it will come generations of American citizens, our children, grandchildren, and their descendants, and draw inspiration to a life of unselfishness and honor as they become more and more familiar with the life and character of Rutherford Birchard Hayes — that crowned and glorious life.

Captain Alexis Cope, representing the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and also an associate of General Hayes on the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, spoke as follows:

President Wright, Members of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was only yesterday that I received a telegram from Colonel Webb C. Hayes informing me that I would be expected to speak for the Loyal Legion on this occasion; so what I shall say has come to me in the few moments of reflection I have had since then, and shall be brief. Indeed the eloquent and scholarly address we have just heard from the lips of his distinguished biographer, Mr. Williams, has left his followers on the program little to say. All the high and shining points of President Hayes's great career have been touched by a master hand. I congratulate him on his noble address. I also congratulate him on his biography of President Hayes, in which he has given to the world in simple and most attractive style the true story of his life and public services.

I share the regret that every one present must feel that General Young, who was to speak for the Loyal Legion, is not here. If he were present, he could speak for it more fittingly than I can, for he is its present commander-in-chief, and besides being a good soldier, is an eloquent speaker.

President Hayes was a charter member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, was elected its first commander, and was reelected four times in succession, serving from 1883 to 1887 inclusive. I recall with gratification and pride that when I presented myself as a candidate for membership in the order, it was President Hayes who administered the obligation. He was commander-in-chief of the national commandery at the time of his death.

The fundamental principles of this organization are:

"FIRST: A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, exalting Him, under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the flag vindicated, and the blessings of liberty secured, established, and enlarged.

"SECOND: True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for, and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions."

Its objects are:

"To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companions in arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as Companions of the Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union, and independence."

President Hayes was loyal to these principles and labored faithfully for these objects. When he died, a committee of the Ohio Commandery, of which William McKinley was chairman, said of him: "The country has lost one of its great statesmen and one of its most noble defenders. His old army comrades have lost a brave commander, an honorable associate, and a wise counsellor; the Loyal Legion one of its most devoted and beloved Companions."

When President Hayes first became Governor of Ohio in 1868, he found that in 1862, Congress had passed an act making large grants of land, or land-scrip, to the several States for the endowment and maintenance of a college in each State for the primary purpose of teaching the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts and military tactics without exclud-

ing other branches of a liberal education. The Legislature had accepted the grant to Ohio of six hundred and thirty thousand acres of land-scrip, and it had been improvidently sold at a lamentable sacrifice, realizing only about three hundred and forty thousand dollars. Owing to local jealousies and the opposition of the numerous existing colleges, nothing had been done towards creating and locating a college to be endowed by the grant. A strong sentiment favored the division of the fund among several existing colleges, but Governor Hayes gave his voice in favor of one college, centrally located, which should receive the entire grant, and he aided in clearing the way for such an institution.

The necessary legislation was provided by the act of March 20, 1870, during his second administration as governor, and under this act the institution now known as the Ohio State University was organized and located. He appointed its first board of trustees, which held its first meeting in his office and was wisely guided by him in its deliberations. He favored its location at Columbus, and largely through his influence it acquired the large tract of valuable land which is now its spacious campus. In 1887, after having been governor and President, on the request of the university authorities, he accepted a place on its board of trustees.

At that time the institution had made slow progress. It had encountered violent opposition from the other colleges of the State, and from the agricultural classes, and such opposition still to a large extent prevailed. The Legislature had refused to make adequate appropriations for its support, and for needed buildings, and it had an enrollment of only about three hundred students. President Hayes at once took an active part in quieting the opposition to the institution. He was by nature a harmonizer, and largely through his influence the agricultural classes were won to its support and the opposition of the other colleges to a large extent removed. He attended regularly the meetings of the trustees, appeared before committees of the Legislature in advocacy of needed appropriations for buildings and equipment, and for an annual state levy sufficient for its maintenance and to meet its growing needs. These were all pro-

vided during his nearly six years of service as trustee, and largely through his influence. He saw the enrollment rise from three hundred to over eight hundred students, and was assured that its future was secure. Could he have lived to this day he would have seen an enrollment of nearly five thousand students, and a graduating class of nine hundred students which next week will receive their degrees; and the university which he labored to establish and so wisely and faithfully served taking rank among the foremost educational institutions of the land.

President Hayes was an advocate of industrial education and it was mainly through his influence that a department of manual training was instituted at the university. On the invitation of the Legislature he made an address on this subject to the two houses in joint session, which was so convincing that funds were provided for a building for manual training at the university which bears the name "Hayes Hall." He saw this building completed and properly equipped and was eagerly seeking for a proper person to take charge of the work, when he was stricken with the illness which resulted in his death. He attended meetings of the board of trustees, of which he was then president, January 11 and 12, 1893, and in the afternoon of the 12th left for Cleveland to see a gentleman who had been recommended as a suitable person to take charge of the department which was to begin its work in Hayes Hall. It was while returning to his home from this, his last public service, that he was fatally stricken.

It was during his service as trustee of the University that I first came to really know President Hayes. I had often met him in his political campaigns, and during most of the period from November, 1876 to March 2, 1877, as occupant of a minor office in the capitol at Columbus, I had seen him almost daily. I had marked with increasing admiration and respect his remarkable self-poise during the great and bitter conflict over his election as President. I was one of the great crowd which followed him to the railroad station on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as President, — or to congratulate his competitor, if the Electoral Commission should decide in his favor, —

and I heard the wonderfully eloquent and impressive speech he made from the end of the train before it moved out.

But as secretary of the board of trustees of the university I was thrown into closer relations with him, and he soon honored me with his friendship and confidence. He grew constantly in my estimation. There were no defects in his character, no weakness, no loss of that noble dignity, which "gives the world assurance of a man." At the same time he was gentle, simple in manner, approachable and kindly to every one. One of his associates on the university board described him as "unassuming in manners, polite, studious, scholarly, accomplished, and made all who knew him his friends."

"His was no mountain peak of mind,
Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars,—
A sea-mark now, now lost in vapors blind;
Broad prairie rather, genial, level-lined,
Fruitful, and friendly for all humankind,
But also nigh to heaven and loved of loftiest stars."

Mr. President Wright and you, honorable trustees of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, for the Loyal Legion, and for the Ohio State University, (for which I have assumed to speak), I congratulate you and our friend Colonel Webb Hayes on the consummation of your labors, whereby this beautiful Spiegel Grove and the stately mansion where President Hayes lived and died, have been dedicated to the public, and have become the property of the State. I also congratulate you on the completion of the noble museum in which are stored the relics of our beloved President. I also congratulate Colonel Hayes on his generous endowment, which assures that the whole shall be properly cared for forever.

It needs no prophetic vision to foresee that year after year the people of Ohio and of the Nation will come in increasing numbers, as to a shrine, to pay their tribute of reverence and affection for "the simple great one gone" and his beloved wife, who sleep side by side under yonder monument. From this shrine will constantly go forth an inspiring influence which will help towards preserving our faith in our free institutions and our

love for our dear country, which makes such a career as that of President Hayes possible.

Former Governor James E. Campbell spoke as follows :

My Fellow Citizens :

It is with great pleasure that I render my tribute to this beautiful Memorial and to the great character whose memory it so fittingly preserves. I shall speak to-day briefly of Rutherford B. Hayes as Governor of Ohio. His administration was one full of glory and beneficence to the State. His faithful service left monuments to his statesmanship that will live as long as Ohio. They were deeds, not of military nor of political glory, but for the elevation of humanity. It was through his influence as governor that the Geological Survey was revived and placed in the substantial position it now holds as one of the most useful branches of the State's service.

To him can be credited the establishment of the Soldiers' Home.

He enlarged the field of the State Board of Charities. This was a subject always dear to his heart, and after his term of office was ended he served many years as a member of that body.

Governor Hayes always had the welfare of the State's unfortunate in view, and it was through his suggestion and influence that increased provisions were made for the insane; that the graded system was introduced into the penitentiary, and that many other prison reforms were instituted.

Among the most important acts of this humanitarian statesman was the founding of the Reform School for Girls at Delaware.

To him more than any one man in Ohio can be credited the promotion and success of the Agricultural and Mechanical College now the Ohio State University. He appointed the first board of trustees of this institution and in its initial stages he gave to it his wisest and best services. All his life, after he ceased to be governor, he watched with solicitous interest the welfare of the university and no public duty was assumed with more enthusiasm than his entrance into the board of trustees.

He was always a student of history and a natural collector,

as the treasures of this Memorial Building will show. It was this instinct which prompted him to urge the purchase by the State of the valuable St. Clair Papers; it was through his influence that they were preserved in the State Library and subsequently published.

In these few words I have referred to General Hayes's record as Governor because others have given you his full-length portrait as a national figure. But the people of his native State have received from his life the heritage of service that comes close home to them. They can see the results of his life upon their lives daily. He has indelibly impressed upon the history of Ohio some of the most important acts and institutions of her existence. These imprints were deeds of humanity and are helping every day to uplift the humble and to comfort the unfortunate.

Basil Meek, representing the Sandusky County Bar association and chairman of the local committee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, offered the following tribute:

Rutherford B. Hayes was, from 1845 to 1849, an active member of what has been known as the Pioneer Bar of Sandusky County, so called because existing prior to the adoption of the Ohio State Constitution of 1851, and was associated in practice with the earlier men of that galaxy of able lawyers of this bar, among whom may be mentioned Dickinson, Otis, Bartlett, Greene, Watson, Pettibone, Everett, Haynes, Buckland, Glick, and Finefrock. This bar was composed of men prominent, not only in the legal profession, but also in public official stations filled by the members thereof. From its members were nine State legislators, five members of Congress, six judges of courts, two governors, one of Ohio, and the other of Kansas, two generals in the Union Army, and a President of the United States.

Rutherford B. Hayes, after a thorough course at Kenyon College, from which he graduated with honor, commenced the study of law with Thomas Sparrow of Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards entered Harvard Law School and in 1845 completed the law course there, and having been admitted to the bar at Marietta, March 10, 1845, commenced the practice of law in

Lower Sandusky (Fremont), where in April, 1846, he formed a law partnership with Ralph P. Buckland, which continued until 1849, when Mr. Hayes located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where by his marked ability, he soon attracted attention, as a lawyer taking rank among the prominent members of the profession there, among whom were such men as Salmon P. Chase, Caleb B. Smith, Alphonso Taft, Bellamy Storer, George H. Pendleton, and George E. Pugh.

He was city solicitor, an important legal position in a city like Cincinnati, from December, 1858, to April, 1861. The salary was three thousand five hundred dollars per year.

He was ambitious to excel in the profession, as we learn from himself for, in 1859 while in active practice in Cincinnati, in his diary, which he habitually kept, he writes: "Let me awake to my old ambition to excel as a lawyer—as an advocate." And later he writes: "Without any extraordinary success, I have nevertheless found what I have sought, a respectable place," thus modestly assuming that he had reached his desired goal.

It was this ambition, which prompted his location in Cincinnati,—which city necessarily offered a wider arena for activity and experience in the practice, and consequent enlargement of his powers, than did Lower Sandusky in that day.

In the midst of his growing and successful practice in Cincinnati, the War for the Union broke out. He immediately responded to his country's call and joined the army for the Union, which necessarily caused an abandonment of his practice; and subsequent events in his public career made the abandonment permanent; and, though not having resumed the practice, since giving it up to enter the service of his country as a soldier, followed by his public official duties, as Congressman, Governor and President, he was, nevertheless ever a lover of the theory of the law in which he was profoundly versed, and would meet with our bar association after his final return to Fremont and occasionally would be seen in the court-room, when court would be in session, thereby manifesting a lingering fondness for the scene of his early forensic contests in the courts of Sandusky County; and when his early friend, college mate, and army com-

rade, Stanley Matthews, died at Cincinnati, in 1889, at his request a meeting of this bar was called to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased, who in 1845, was on the recommendation of Mr. Hayes as chairman of the examining committee on Mr. Matthews's application for admission, admitted to the Sandusky County bar, and who had always been regarded by this bar as an honorary member.

It is an interesting fact that after the lapse of a third of a century from the admission to the bar of Mr. Matthews on the recommendation of Mr. Hayes, it was the pleasure of the latter, as President of the United States to nominate the former to the Senate of the United States for confirmation as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Harvard Law School had among its faculty, while Mr. Hayes was a student there, those eminent professors, Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf, whose names as authors of legal text-books are household words among lawyers. Their high ideals of the dignity of the legal profession and the principles which should govern lawyers in its practice, as expressed by them to their students, evidently appealed to him and found in his own characteristic high sense of justice and right moral action a ready response, for, in his diary referred to, he makes frequent entries, quoting from their words—among which is the following from Greenleaf: "A lawyer is engaged in the highest of all human pursuits—the application of the soundest reason and purest morality to the ordinary affairs of life. He should have a clear head and a true heart." Mr. Hayes possessed both of these essential qualifications, a clear head and a true heart, in high degree; and adhering in practice to the ideals held by his distinguished professors and believed in by himself, he won the admiration and high esteem of his brethren of the bar both of the county of Sandusky and city of Cincinnati and indeed of the legal profession throughout the State and Nation.

The Rev. E. M. O'Hare, rector of St. Ann's church, closed the dedicatory exercises with prayer.

UNVEILING OF THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL TABLET ON THE HAYES MEMORIAL BUILDING AT SPIEGEL GROVE.

The ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-1881, was celebrated with ceremonies of unusual interest on October 4, 1920, at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio. The day was cloudless and the people came by thousands. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society with its president, former Governor James E. Campbell, presiding. It had been the original intention to lay the corner-stone of a Library and Museum addition to the Memorial Building, of like architecture and with capacity for two hundred and fifty thousand volumes for which Colonel Hayes gave fifty thousand dollars.

The exercises were ushered in by a parade at one o'clock in which the veterans of the World War and the War with Spain marched with flags fluttering in the warm October sunlight, followed by the Grand Army veterans in automobiles, the three divisions headed by the United States Navy Recruiting Band and the Light Guard and Woodmen's Bands of Fremont. The procession was reviewed by the distinguished guests as it marched past the still unfinished Soldiers' Memorial Sun-parlor of the Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County, and over the uncompleted Soldiers' Memorial Parkway. The impressive procession then entered the Spiegel Grove State Park and formed in front of the Hayes Memorial Library, on the northern face of which was unveiled the artistic bronze Memorial Tablet presented by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., in memory of his eighty comrades of Sandusky County who died in the service of their country in the War with Spain, in the insurrection in the Philippines, in China, on the Mexican border, and in the World War. While the Navy Recruiting Band played the Star-Spangled Banner, Grand Marshal A. E. Slessman, chairman of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway Committee, presented Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, who was dressed in her costume of the Y. M. C. A. in which she had served in France as hostess and librarian at the Amer-

ican Soldiers' Leave Areas at Aix-les-Bains and Nice. Mrs. Hayes gracefully uncovered the beautiful bronze tablet and turned it over to Commander W. H. Johnston of Edgar Thurston Post, American Legion, and Commander Harry Price of Emerson Command, Spanish War Veterans. After a careful inspection of the tablet by Governor Campbell, Senator and Mrs. Harding, and the members of the Hayes family who were on the platform, the soldiers of the World War formed a lane extending from the Memorial Building through to the speakers' stand under the McKinley Oaks of 1897; and through this lane walked Senator Harding with Mrs. Hayes, preceded by President Campbell of the Archæological and Historical Society, attended by former Congressman Overmyer, and followed by Colonel Hayes and Mrs. Harding and other guests.

Music was provided by the U. S. Navy Recruiting Band of the central division, and by the combined bands of the Fremont Light Guard and Woodmen of the World. Mr. B. H. Swift, Chairman of the Sandusky County War Work Committee, called the meeting to order and presented Chaplain Ferguson of the Ohio Soldiers' Home who delivered the invocation. In presenting the members of the Board of County Commissioners of Sandusky County and its efficient county engineer to welcome the assembly, Mr. Swift said:

Sandusky County soldiers are indebted to the patriotic members of the present and former Boards of County Commissioners, and to one of her patriotic soldiers, Colonel Hayes, who conceived and executed the plan, including the erection of the bronze memorial tablet and Soldiers' Memorial Sun-parlor, for the beautiful Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County. Sandusky County's plan of honoring her soldiers who died in the service is soon to be realized in the form of this Soldiers' Memorial Parkway, of about one hundred feet in width with two paved drives fourteen feet in width along the border, between which are planted, at a distance of thirty-five feet apart, two rows of buckeye trees, the insignia of the Thirty-seventh or Buckeye Division, to which are affixed white enamel tree-labels, with four lines giving the name, organization, place and date of death. It is hoped that the Memorial Parkway plan of honoring

the dead at the county-seat of each county in the State of Ohio and in the country, may be adopted generally; and that the remains of the honored dead who fell in battle on the fields of France may be permitted to remain in the beautiful American park cemeteries where they now lie and where they will be visited for countless ages by their countrymen.

The Hon. James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, was then presented as the president of the day. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens:

The patriotic people of Sandusky County, remembering and revering their heroic dead, have called us to join them in unveiling a tablet that shall preserve forever, in enduring bronze, the names of those gallant sons of the county who, in the war with Spain and in that unparalleled cataclysm known as the World War, gave their lives to their country, to mankind, and to humanity. The War with Spain was a small war while the World War was the worst known to men; but the memory of him who died in the one is as precious and glorious as that of him who died in the other. They were all heroes whom the people of Sandusky County delight alike to honor.

These men carried our flag upon foreign soil; in the first instance, for the purpose of freeing two oppressed races from semi-barbaric rule; in the second instance, to destroy a military autocracy which threatened to extirpate democracy and to make all nations its abject slaves or dependents. From both of these wars the Star-Spangled Banner emerged with added and imperishable lustre. Especially is this true of the last war for there, to quote these appropriate lines, —

“Serene and beautiful it waved,
The flag our fathers knew,
In the sunny air of France it laved
And gained a brighter hue.
Oh, may it e’er the emblem be
Of all that makes this country free;
And may we cherish liberty
And to the flag be true.”

To the eminent orators who are your honored guests, who are much more capable of doing justice to these patriot dead than I, and who are here for that purpose, I leave such further eulogy as they may deem appropriate. I consider this a suitable opportunity, however, on behalf of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, under whose auspices these ceremonies are held, to state formally the development and consummation of the project (born in the mind of Colonel Webb C. Hayes) of making Spiegel Grove one of the most important monuments to history and patriotism in the State of Ohio. It is the duty of this society, and one to which it has faithfully adhered, to collect and disseminate information as to the history of this State as well as to collect, preserve, and classify evidence of its occupation by pre-historic races.

No part of the work of this society has been more important or more valuable to the historical collections of the State than the acquisition of Spiegel Grove with the precious personal property connected therewith. Its history carries one back to a time long prior to the Revolutionary War, for it is located in the old Indian Reservation or Free Territory, maintained at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River, which was a point of interest long before the white man entered Ohio. Israel Putnam was here in 1764 and during the War of the Revolution over two thousand whites, captured by the Indians, passed through the Sandusky Valley, stopping at the Lower Falls, now Fremont, from whence they were transported by shipping to Detroit or on to Montreal. Zeisberger and Heckewelder, the Moravians, were prisoners here, and also Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. In 1772 the British sent troops from Detroit as far as Lower Sandusky, *en route* to repel the Crawford expedition, but they arrived too late, owing to the capture and burning of Crawford on the Sandusky Plains. During the War of 1812, through these very grounds the old Harrison Trail—a military road which led from Fort Stephenson to Fort Seneca—passed and is preserved intact as its principal driveway.

Added to this historic interest is the fact that it typifies an American home of the latter part of the nineteenth century—a home fraught with historic memories of Rutherford B. Hayes,

the nineteenth President of the United States, and his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes. Of all the homes of our Presidents, covering a period of one hundred and thirty years, there have been preserved only those of Washington at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello, Madison at Montpelier, Jackson at The Hermitage, and Lincoln's modest home in the city of Springfield. But in all these instances, more or less time had elapsed before the homes were acquired and put in a state of preservation; and but few or no personal relics or memorials were secured. The families of the Presidents had in most cases parted with the property, and their historic associations were generally dissipated. It is gratifying to know that Spiegel Grove met no such impairment. When received by the State it was in a perfect state of preservation, and all of the valuable historic effects of President Hayes were there intact. Few Presidents of the United States have left so large and so complete a collection of documents, papers, and books. To these should be added all the honorable mementoes and historical objects that were intimately associated with President Hayes during his career as a soldier in the Civil War, as well as that of his Administration as President; and many personal belongings of his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, during her exalted life in the White House. President Hayes was a great reader and a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. His library of Americana was not excelled, in his time, by that of any other private individual in the nation. He had the instinct of a collector and preserved all papers and memoranda, both of his public and private life, in an orderly and accessible form. His letters and his diaries covering a continuous period of sixty years, written in his own hand, are in this collection and are now being prepared and compiled for publication by this society. They will be a valuable contribution to American history. With the exception of Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt, no President of the United States has left such a collection of individual memoranda, literary remains, and personal mementoes as did President Hayes.

Spiegel Grove, with its contents, upon the death of President Hayes in 1893, was bequeathed to his children. Afterwards the entire Spiegel Grove property, with its library and collections,

became the property of Colonel Hayes by deed in 1899 from the other heirs in the settlement of the estate. Through the generous filial devotion and the patriotic spirit of Colonel Hayes, this whole tract was offered, without cost, to the State as a public park in memory of both of his parents, by deeds dated March 30, 1909, and March 10, 1910. The conditions upon which Colonel Hayes donated this property to the State of Ohio simply require its maintenance as a state park, with the further condition that:

"The Ohio Archæological and Historical Society should secure the erection upon that part of Spiegel Grove heretofore conveyed to the State of Ohio for a state park, a suitable fire-proof building on the site reserved opposite the Jefferson Street entrance, for the purpose of preserving and forever keeping in Spiegel Grove all papers, books, and manuscripts left by the said Rutherford B. Hayes, . . . which building shall be in the form of a branch reference library and museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and the construction and decoration of the said building shall be in the nature of a memorial also to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky County; and suitable memorial tablets, busts, and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky County shall be placed in and on said building, and said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by said society."

Thus there was given to the nation and to the State a heritage of which both can well be proud, and I take this occasion on behalf of the society which I represent, and on behalf of the State which is represented by the society, to express the fullest appreciation and deepest sense of obligation. These expressions also extend to the noble and generous wife of Colonel Hayes who has joined him in making this spot one of historic beauty as well as a patriotic monument.

In all the years since Colonel Hayes executed his first deed to this property, the public has been left in ignorance of the magnitude of his contributions; of his self-sacrifice, and of his generous patriotism. He has arrived at the age (and so have I) at which the truth can be told without suspicion of flattery or adulation, and at which it can be received without undue inflation. Therefore I take it upon myself, as president of this so-

ciety, to relate publicly and in detail what Colonel Hayes has contributed to this great patriotic monument, aside from the property itself; and these facts are due historically, not only to Colonel Hayes, but to the society and to the people of Ohio.

Colonel Hayes spent large sums after the legal steps had been taken to vest this property in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, in trust for the State of Ohio. The construction of the Hayes Memorial Building cost when completed over one hundred thousand dollars, toward which the State paid forty-five thousand dollars and also paid ten thousand dollars for the State's share of the paving of the streets on the three sides of the Spiegel Grove State Park. Colonel Hayes at various times, and in numerous ways, in order to complete the building and bring it to the point of perfection which it has attained, expended fifty thousand dollars to that end; and to further add to its usefulness and beauty as a monument, he has provided for an addition to the building that will cost at least fifty thousand dollars, the funds for which are now in the hands of a trustee appointed for that purpose.

Since Spiegel Grove has been dedicated by Colonel Hayes, he has placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the society and the State of Ohio other lands contiguous to the grove which, when sold, the trustees are to place the proceeds thereof in a trust fund for the use and benefit of this institution. So far lands to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars have been disposed of, and that amount is in the hands of a trustee for the use and benefit of Spiegel Grove, as held by this society. The land, exclusive of Spiegel Grove, remaining unsold is worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of which, upon sale, will be held in trust for the use and maintenance of the Spiegel Grove park and residence with any remainder for books for the Hayes Memorial Library.

On July first of last year Colonel Hayes placed one hundred thousand dollars in trust to be used in the maintenance and up-building of this patriotic memorial. I am within a conservative estimate when I state that Colonel Hayes has disposed, for the benefit of posterity, in the form of the beautiful and attractive

property which you see before you, at least five hundred thousand dollars; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash and securities for endowment funds, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in real estate and personal property including the library Americana and collections.

Greater and more far-reaching than the vast funds which he has so consecrated to others and to the memory of those loved by him, is his magnificent spirit of unselfishness, of tender devotion to the memory of his father and mother, and of his desire to leave to future generations historic evidence of the past. Here the people of Ohio forever will come to view the evidences of a period of American history that will be to them a continuing lesson and an inspiring heritage. A visit to this place will stimulate the study of Ohio history; of her Indian tribes; of the wars between the British and French and their Indian allies; followed by our War for Independence, when this was a British post; and of her people's heroic defense of our country in the War of 1812. They will see here many historical mementoes of one who laid down civil honor to go forth to fight for the Union. They will see a collection of souvenirs of every President from Washington to Wilson; manuscripts of great historic importance and literature rarely found in Ohio libraries. They will view a monument evidencing the unselfish devotion of private interests to public good; and viewing this monument they will be inspired to devote themselves anew to the service of our country and to common humanity.

At the conclusion of his address there were many cheers for Colonel Hayes. Governor Campbell called upon him for a speech but the colonel merely rose to his feet from his chair several rows back of the presiding officer, bowed to the audience and sat down. This caused renewed cheers and finally Colonel Hayes walked forward to the front of the stand. When the crowd had quieted expecting remarks, he bowed and returned to his seat.

"Just as modest as he is good," said Chairman Campbell and the crowd again applauded.

The Reverend Father F. S. Legowski, overseas chaplain in the

Thirty-second Division A. E. F., in the absence of Colonel F. W. Galbraith, national commander of the American Legion, gave an extemporaneous address that was well received.

Brigadier-General W. V. McMaken, president of the Thirty-seventh Division Association, expressed the thanks of his comrades of the War with Spain and of the World War to Colonel and Mrs. Hayes for the splendid recognition of the heroic dead who died while serving valiantly for their country.

Captain Grant S. Taylor, chief of staff of the commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, spoke for his fellow soldiers.

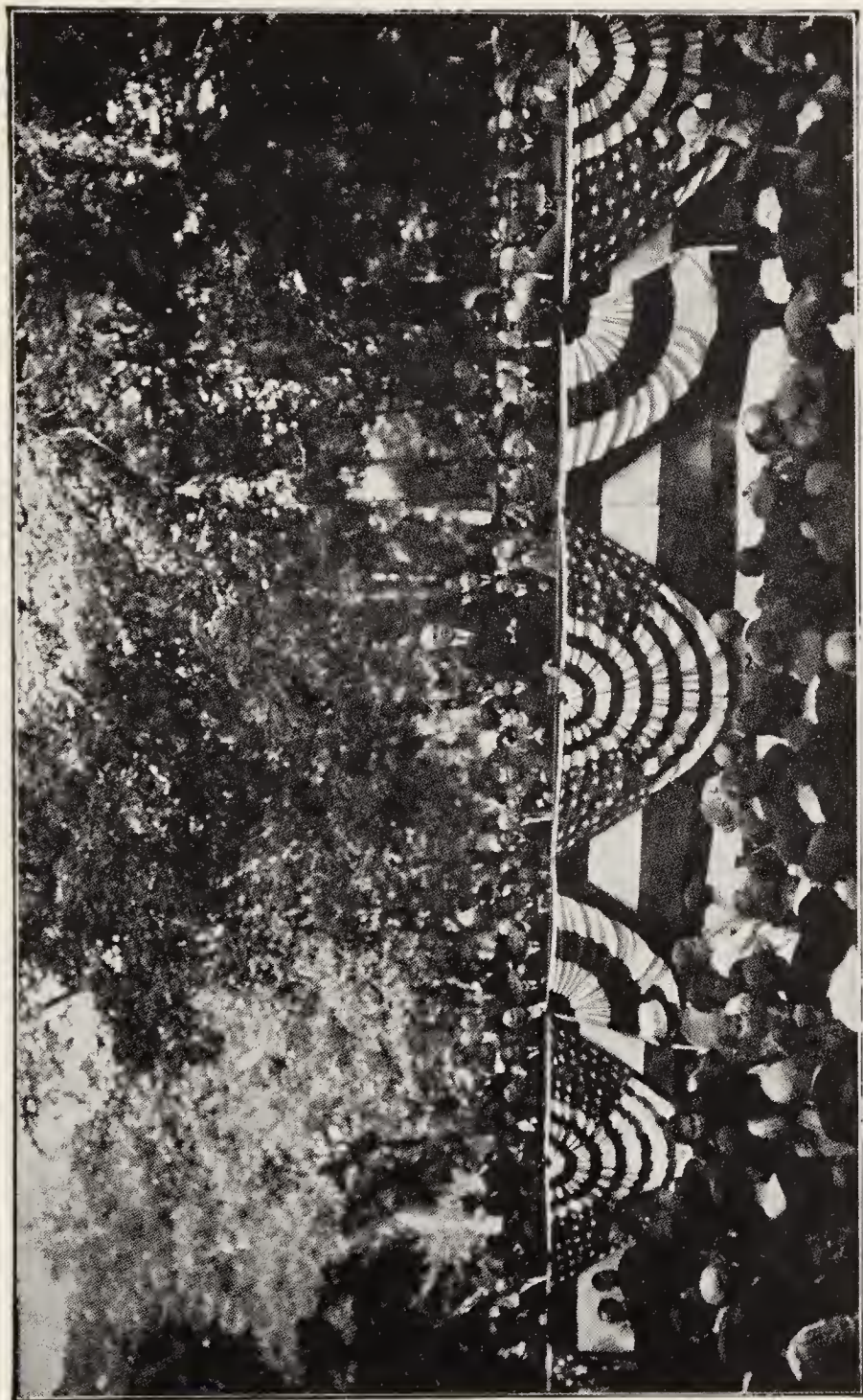
Commander S. B. Rathbun, of Eugene Rawson Post, responded for the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a very effective way, by calling on all members of the Grand Army of the Republic to rise and salute. The president of the society, Governor Campbell, and the president emeritus of the society, the Rev. Dr. Wright, elicited increased applause by rising and saluting with their comrades of the G. A. R. The Hon. James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, and a trustee of the society found himself unable to be present and Governor Campbell, as presiding officer, then presented the Hon. Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio and a life member of the society.

The speaker, before beginning his prepared address, said that he was glad he had kept his word with Colonel Hayes and had come to Fremont. He had promised to do this before his nomination for the Presidency. He regarded that promise in the nature of a contract. "I believe in always keeping my contract," said he, "and I kept my contract when I came to Fremont today." Much trouble in the world and many calamities including some of our serious wars, he declared, came through the failure of men and states and nations to keep their contract.

Senator Harding then spoke as follows:

My Countrymen:

It is a fine thing to gather at the shrines of American patriotism. It is fine that we have such shrines. Without them we would have little soul and less love of country. It is good



WARREN G. HARDING

Delivering the Address at the Unveiling of the Tablet on the Hayes Memorial, October 4, 1920

to pause and note the sacrifices through which we came to nationality and then to eminence in the world. It is reassuring to dwell afresh in the atmosphere of colonial heroism, and to be reminded anew that the spirit which triumphed in the early making of the Republic is with us, after all the years of developing fulfillment to guarantee its perpetuity. It stirs our hearts to recall how hundreds fought in Colonial days; it rivets our faith anew to know how millions fought and more millions were ready and still more millions available when our nationality and world civilization were threatened in the great World War.

It is an exceptional shrine at which we are gathered today. A century and a half ago Israel Putnam came here in command of the Connecticut battalion, and with other colonial troops from New York and New Jersey in the British expedition of 1764, under Bradstreet, and revealed to the northwest territory the mettle of the men of New England. It was here at old Fort Stephenson that Major George Croghan defended the new republic against the British and the Indians and won the only land victory within the limits of the United States in the War of 1812.

Two companies from this county served with Croghan again in the War with Mexico. From this hallowed spot came the brave and gallant Major-General James B. McPherson, the officer highest in rank and command killed during the War for the Union.

From Sandusky County came the first American killed in the war for humanity's sake in all the world — Seaman George B. Meek. Aye, and from Sandusky County there went the full quota of American defenders in the World War. Seventy of them made the supreme sacrifice, and in their memory, in the main, we are met in grateful, loving tribute today.

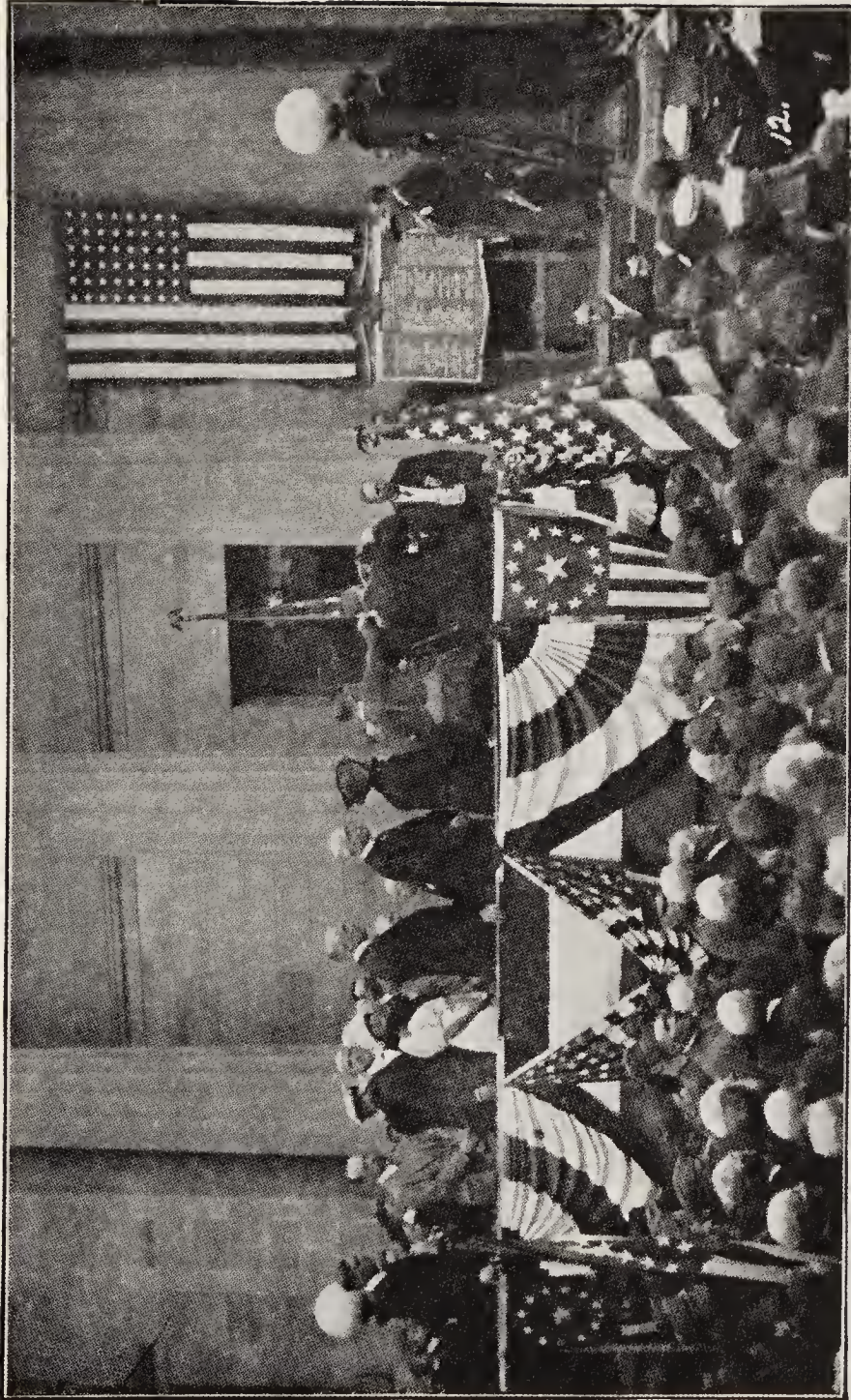
Still another glory illuminates this exceptional American shrine. From this spot came citizen, soldier, patriot, and President, Rutherford B. Hayes. He served eminently in war and patriotically in peace. I like to recall the helpful, reassuring Administration of this fine, firm, unpretentious American, whose official service to America was both healing and heroic, and left a sense of satisfying security as a heritage to America.

Today we are at the shrine of American manhood, to reavow that love of country which fills every American breast and holds sacrifice a ready offering to our common country. Youth holds the safety of the Republic its especial obligation. It is no figure of speech, signifying comradeship, to refer to 'the boys' of our armies. The soldiers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War for the Union, the Spanish-American War, and the great World War, were almost identical in type, typical specimens of the flower of American young manhood. Regal in their confidence, robust in their strength, and regnant in their hopes, American youths have more than responded to the nation's need; American youths have rushed to the country's salvation.

When the Baroness Riedesel wrote of the surrender of the British under Burgoyne at Saratoga, of which she was a witness, she remarked the "handsome lads of the age of about seventeen"; and we know ourselves now that but for these lads the War of the American Revolution could not have been won.

The same type of striplings wrought the American victory under Croghan, and carried the flag in triumph to the City of Mexico and unfurled it from the heights of Chapultepec. I saw them go forth for the war to liberate Cuba, and I know the story of youth's defense of union and nationality in the Civil War. There were nearly nine hundred thousand boys in the Northern armies alone, boys of the age of McKinley and Foraker. A half million youths fought for the Confederate cause, from Bull Run to Appomattox. At Gettysburg, where the high tide of the Rebellion ebbed from its crimsoned flood, the average age of the veteran armies of that famed battle was but twenty years. McKinley enlisted at seventeen, Foraker was a captain before he was twenty-one, and Miles commanded the Second Army Corps before he was twenty-six.

Only a few days ago twenty thousand of the American Legion marched in splendid lines at Cleveland, and there was the same youth, the same undaunted spirit, the same virile young American manhood which has characterized American soldiery in all our wars and written again and again our admonition to have faith in the Republic.



MARY MILLER HAYES UNVEILING TABLET ON THE HAYES MEMORIAL BUILDING WITH SENATOR AND MRS. HARDING,
PRESIDENT CAMPBELL AND MR. AND MRS. SCOTT R. HAYES

Early after our entry into the World War, a young American of eighteen called at my office in Washington to ask my assistance in getting a passport to France. I was surprised and I asked, "Why not fight under our own flag?" He said he wanted to be an aviator and he was too young for acceptance in the naval air service. "Then why not the army?" I asked. "Five thousand awaiting enrollment now, and I can't wait." Then I learned that he had visited the French Embassy, had seen the military attaché, passed an informal examination, and was assured of acceptance if he could only reach France. I liked his ardor and enthusiasm, but I knew him to be an only son; I knew he had come to me from the college, and I thought I ought to have his parents' approval. So I said, "What will your mother say?" In a flash he produced a telegram from her. It read: "I do hope Senator Harding can help you to France. God bless you. I am glad to have you go." And he went, and ultimately I hope he found his place under the Stars and Stripes. I am sure he did his part, wherever he fought, just as did all the sons of the Republic from North and South, from East and West, from factory, office, and farm. I do not say we won the World War, but we helped to win it, and our American forces wrought new glories for the Republic from the Marne to the Argonne, and gave to America new reverence and new admiration throughout the world. Our boys were the worthy sons of worthy sires, worthy defenders of a worthy republic. They never turned back. Alas! they, too rarely halted, because they could not tolerate the patient methods of the more seasoned veterans.

Retreat is honorable, often necessary, but the youth from America could not understand it, or they could not harmonize it with their purpose. It is said our missing dead in the World War is relatively the smallest in the records of warfare. The explanation is that no American battle line moved rearward over our glorious dead.

I have heard the stories of heroism and achievement which stir our emotions and magnify our pride, but I have yet to meet a hero who was conscious of his heroism, or realized that he was engaged in an act to rivet the gaze of all the world. It is not difficult to understand, after all. The men of the army and navy

were committed to a duty, and the performance of that duty was a simple matter of course. They were upon the supreme stage of world heroism, but were simply performing the duties of national defenders, unmindful of plaudits or wondering gaze. Knowledge of duty well done, of devotion bravely proven, of service fittingly rendered — these were their inspiration then; but we utter today and memorialize for all time the honors they won for themselves, their kind, their land, their people.

I voice today a tribute to the steadfastness, the resolution, the undaunted courage, the irresistible determination of the American expeditionary forces. They wrought less in brilliancy, but more in glory. They were less trained, but profited more from Europe's costly experience. They were delayed in reaching the battle front, but they speeded in meeting the enemy. They made few trenches, but they took many. They had few objectives, but they reached the one big one, and did their full part to save world civilization. They came home with as little parade as they went. America never saw the spectacle of their might and majesty, but America has sensed the bigness of our expeditionary army and those in camp ready for call, and somehow there is a feeling of renewed security throughout the Republic.

This is not alone for what you have done under arms. It is because of what America knows you will do in peace. You World War veterans are the new leaven in the patriotic citizenship of the Republic, the mightiest influence in American life for half a century to come. It was your Republic before, but there is a new intimacy now.

"Let us do more even than is symbolized in memorial tablets and monuments. Let us pay our sorrowing tribute to the dead, our grateful tribute to the living, and be resolved all of us, to meet our duties as they met theirs, undeterred and unafraid, and hand to our sons and daughters the legacy of liberty and the temple of security, our own United States of America."

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. George Frederick Wright, president emeritus of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS AT SPIEGEL GROVE

Spiegel Grove has been the scene of many celebrations. The first of record was the Fourth of July celebration of 1852, which was of great interest to this community both as marking the national holiday and as celebrating the return of the old gun, Betsy Croghan, to the scene of her great victory of nearly forty years before. Betsy Croghan, the iron six-pound gun, is of French manufacture and is supposed to have been captured from the French by the British in one of the battles of the Old French War of 1756-1763. It is not definitely known when the cannon was brought to the Lower Falls of the Sandusky to help defend the old Indian factor's house in the centre of the two-mile square reservation first ceded to the United States by the Indians in the treaty of 1785. In 1812 the old factor's house was enlarged and stockaded so as to include almost double the original space, with six blockhouses instead of four. It was then named "Fort Stephenson," after Colonel Stephenson the officer in charge. Its sole means of defense was Old Betsy and the one hundred and sixty soldiers under Major Croghan, of whose victory in defending the fort General Sherman said:

"The defense of Fort Stephenson by Croghan and his gallant little band was the necessary precursor to Perry's victory on the lake, and of General Harrison's triumphant victory at the Battle of the Thames. These assured to our immediate ancestors the mastery of the Great West, and from that day to this the West has been the bulwark of this nation."

Old Betsy was taken with General Harrison's army down to the site of Old Fort Sandoski of 1745 and transported across the lake into Canada, where she is supposed to have taken part in General Harrison's victorious Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

For a score or more of years, she was lost sight of, but having been presented by Congress to grace the scene of her victory, which in military parlance was known as the Battle of Sandusky, she was, after identification, shipped from the arsenal at Pittsburgh, and the last stage of her journey being on the water, she was landed at Sandusky City, which had recently taken

that name for at the time of the battle in 1813 it was known only as Ogontz Point and later Portland.

The authorities of Sandusky City promptly seized the old cannon and buried her in the sand until such time as it might be safe to proclaim the old gun as the victor in the defense of Fort Sandusky "near this spot." This was prevented by the vigilant and patriotic mayor of Fremont, which also had recently felt the necessity of changing its name from Lower Sandusky owing to the multiplicity of towns named Sandusky; for with the assumption of that name by the old town of Portland, there were five towns bearing the name on the less than one hundred miles of Sandusky River, viz.: Sandusky City at its mouth, Lower Sandusky, Upper Sandusky, Little Sandusky, Big Sandusky.

In 1840 mail was sent by water from Cleveland to the recently rechristened town of Sandusky City where the mail was held to suit the convenience of the citizens of that town but much to the annoyance of the citizens and merchants of the old historic Indian towns of Lower Sandusky and Upper Sandusky, until finally the citizens of Lower Sandusky petitioned the court to change the name so that they might promptly thereafter receive their mail. Among other names proposed those of the gallant Major George Croghan, then properly pronounced as though spelled Kraun, and the military explorer, Colonel John C. Frémont, were most prominently mentioned. The petition was referred to Rutherford B. Hayes, as a commissioner to report to the court on the desirability of a change. Mr. Hayes, on his last appearance as a member of the Sandusky County bar prior to his removal to Cincinnati in 1849, reported in favor of adopting the name of Frémont, who in addition to his successful explorations in opening a pathway through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, had recently enlisted the enthusiastic interest of the Democratic citizens of Lower Sandusky by eloping with the favorite daughter, Jessie, of the great Democratic Senator Thomas H. Benton and marrying her in spite of pronounced parental objections. There was but one protest against the change of name — by a local poet whose final verse was: "Change the people not the name of my old home Sandusky."



COL. WEBB C. HAYES, M. H.

Regional Commissioner A. E. F. in France and North Africa, who was decorated at Fez, Morocco, August 15, 1918, by General Lyautey, French Resident General, as representative of the Sultan of Morocco. In 1914, before America entered the war, he served as a dispatch bearer between the American Ambassadors in Paris, London, Berlin and Brussels. In 1917, after the Italian debacle on the Piave, he served with General Garibaldi's command, with British and French brigades. Colonel Hayes also served in the war with Spain, through the campaigns of Santiago de Cuba, where he was wounded and had his horse killed, and through the campaign in Porto Rico, being recommended for brevets in each campaign; the Philippine Insurrection where he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry at Vigan, P. I., December 4, 1899, by order of President Roosevelt; and served on the staff of Major-General Chaffee, commanding the China Relief Expedition of 1900.

Mayor Bartlett, of Fremont, on learning through private detectives of the spot where Old Betsy had been buried, organized an expedition and marched to the shore of the lake, disinterred Old Betsy, and amid jeering cries at the discomfited citizens of Sandusky City, escorted her in honor to the site of Fort Stephenson where she has since remained an object of great interest to all visitors.

Hence the Fourth of July celebration of 1852 largely partook of a glorification over the final return of Old Betsy to the fort which she had made famous as the scene of the one American land victory on American soil in the War of 1812.

The selection of Spiegel Grove as the scene of many famous gatherings addressed by statesmen, soldiers, and sailors, began when its owner, Rutherford B. Hayes was President of the United States. The first of these celebrations was on September 14, 1877, in honor of the famous Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, the regiment noted for its gallant record in war, and famous for the number of its members who afterward distinguished themselves in public life. Major-Generals William S. Rosecrans and E. P. Scammon, both graduates of West Point, and Rutherford B. Hayes and James M. Comly were its four colonels; Associate Justice Stanley Matthews and Russell Hastings were lieutenant-colonels, and its surgeon major, Joseph T. Webb, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; William McKinley, captain and brevet-major; while Robert P. Kennedy and William S. Lyon became lieutenant-governors of Ohio.

The members of the regiment dined at a long table under what were then christened and have since been known as the "Reunion Oaks," enormous white oaks, "General Sheridan," "General Rosecrans," "General Scammon," "General Comly," and "Associate Justice Stanley Matthews." Other oak trees were christened after Chief Justice Waite and General George Crook, the famous Indian fighter, who were also present at the reunion.

During the annual visits of President Hayes to Spiegel Grove, he was accompanied by many distinguished men who were likewise honored by having trees named after them. The most beautiful and stately elm was named after General Sherman who was a

frequent visitor, and a beautiful red maple was named after President Garfield.

On the occasion of the funeral of President Hayes, in January, 1893, Grover Cleveland, a strong personal friend, after their joint service on the Peabody Education Fund and other public philanthropies, at that time the only ex-President, as well as the President elect of the United States, made the long journey in the middle of winter to pay his last measure of respect to one whom he personally esteemed, saying: "He would have come to my funeral had the situation been reversed." As he entered the Hayes Presidential carriage which with its horses was still preserved the keen air of midwinter and the crowds of men in uniform caused the horses to plunge forward and for a moment it was feared that President Cleveland would be thrown to the ground. He recovered himself promptly by the aid of a mammoth shell-bark hickory against which he leaned; and since that time the tree has been known as the Grover Cleveland Hickory of 1893 in honor of the great Democrat.

September 1, 1897, the survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment were guests at a reunion in Spiegel Grove. President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, Senator Hanna of Ohio, and others prominent in public life, spoke from beneath a group of white oaks around which a stand had been erected, while Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the party were seated on the porch of the Hayes residence. The group of white oaks was promptly named the McKinley Oaks of 1897.

In 1904, another reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment was held, owing to inclement weather, on the eighty-foot porch of the Hayes residence. The guest of the regiment and chief speaker was Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., the captain of the battleship *Oregon*, which made the famous run from San Francisco Bay through the Straits of Magellen. Dodging the Spanish fleet in the West Indies, she safely joined the American fleet at Key West, and without a moment's delay proceeded with the fleet to bottle up Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. When the Spaniards attempted to escape, on the third day of July, 1898, the battleship *Oregon* opened fire on each Spanish ship as it emerged from the harbor "and left



MARY MILLER HAYES (MRS. WEBB C. HAYES), Y. M. C. A. LIBRARIAN AND HOSTESS AT THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS' LEAVE AREAS AT AIX-LES-BAINS AND NICE, FRANCE, DURING THE WORLD WAR, WITH HER NEPHEW, SERGEANT DALTON HAYES, CO. D, 165TH INFANTRY, 42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION, A. E. F., WHO WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED IN THE ARGONNE, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

Photo taken at the Y. M. C. A. American Soldiers' Leave Area, Nice, France, December, 1918.

not one of them until after it had hoisted signals of surrender or been driven ashore." The Admiral Clark White Oak was christened during the exercises.

In 1908, in the early days of the Presidential campaign, Judge William H. Taft was a guest of Colonel Hayes, and on being advised of the custom of naming trees after Presidents, distinguished soldiers, and sailors, and having been invited to select his tree, promptly chose one of the largest white oaks in the grove, immediately in front of the residence, and with the remark, "That is about my size," placed his hand on it and christened it the William H. Taft Oak of 1908.

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES AT SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, OHIO

BY LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

"Of which I was a great part," is the classic motto which for almost twenty centuries hero after hero has proudly taken to himself. President Hayes would have passed it by. Perhaps no other phrase exists, however, which so effectively describes the pervasion of his personality through all the commemorative events and the scene in which they were staged, at Fremont, Ohio, October 4, 1922, the centenary of his birth.

Spiegel Grove, the home to which he was devotedly attached, and which he had known intimately from boyhood, was never fairer than on that serene autumnal day, basking under the bluest of blue skies. Every one of those great trees his hands had touched; each fair vista had delighted him; the clearings in the dense forest, letting in the sunlight, had been planned and executed by him; on many of the finest trees he had bestowed the names of his comrades; spot after spot he had enriched with gathered lore; the homestead which he had reshaped to his family life, the rooms he had lived and worked in and in which he had been the generous, delightful host; the porches and paths

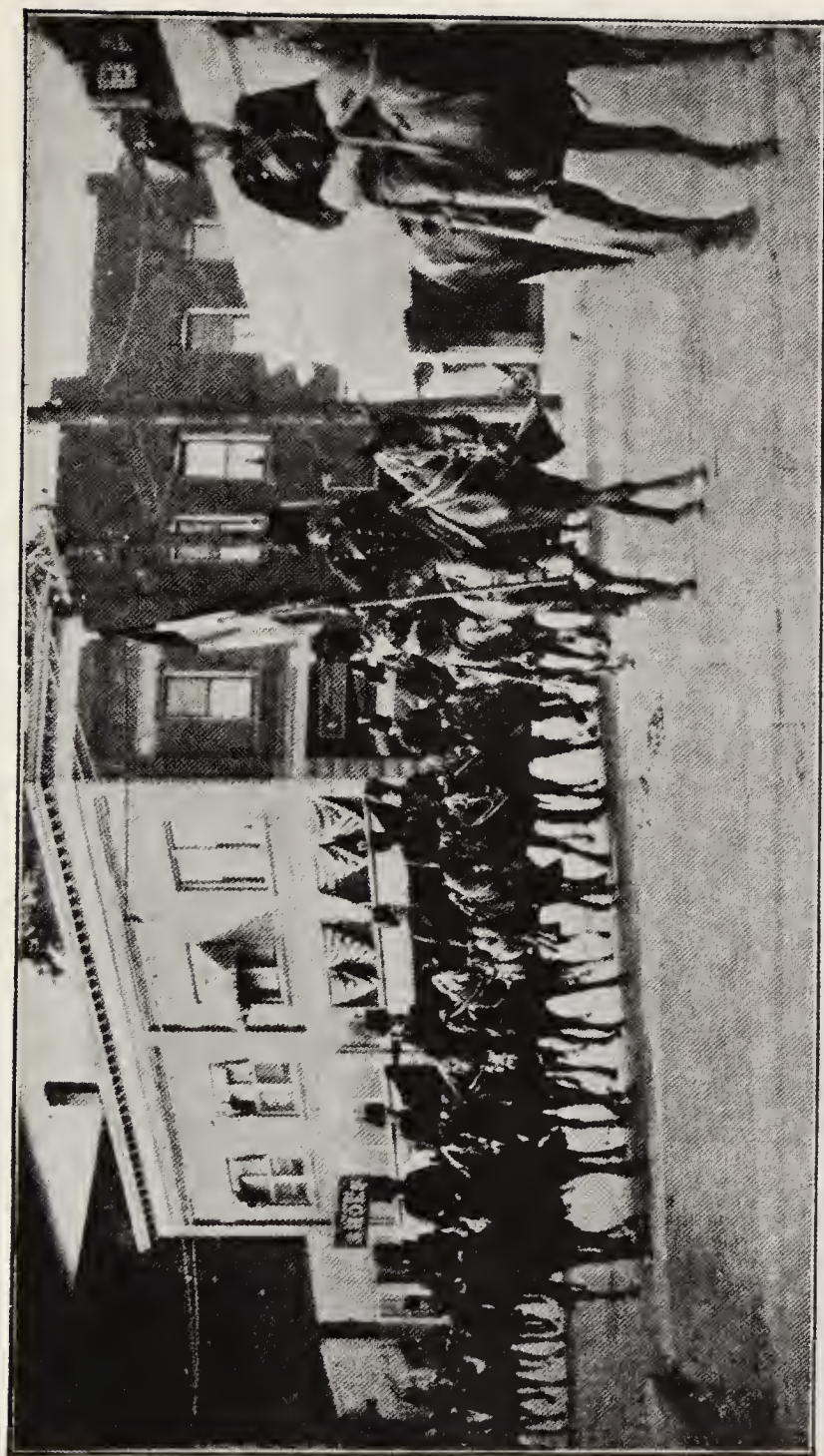
he had trod; the national colors under which he had fought and bled and served; the secluded knoll where his mortal remains lie beside those of his beloved wife; the numberless books he had gathered and studied; the reunion again of all his children whose first hero he ever was; the presence of aged survivors of his old regiment, and of his successors in the State and Federal government; the city to whose welfare he had given himself and his fame so generously and which forever becomes his heir in the enjoyment of Spiegel Grove:—marching feet, martial music, happy faces, distinguished guests, ringing tributes of love and honor and praise—of all this he is still the greatest part.

In the spring of 1845, Rutherford Birchard Hayes began the practice of law in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. He had been admitted to the bar of Ohio at Marietta, March 10, following his graduation in February of that year from the Dane Law School of Harvard University, on the completion of his two years' course at that institution. His father had died some three months before his birth, which occurred on the 4th of October, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio; but his maternal uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had himself been adopted into the family at twelve years of age, on the death of his parents, at once assumed the direction and control of his sister's little family and continued to the end of his life as the fond uncle, guardian, and benefactor.

Young Hayes first visited his uncle at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) in 1834, and on entering the Norwalk Academy, in 1836, walked the intervening twenty-five miles to spend his Sundays with his uncle at Lower Sandusky.

This place was to him notable for its hunting and fishing on Brady's Island, at the lower falls of the Sandusky, historically noted by Washington during the Revolutionary War.

From the Norwalk Academy, he entered in 1837 Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Connecticut, a preparatory school for Yale, whither his mother had taken him in connection with a famous trip to the New England relatives. Owing to Yale's great distance from home, however, he was sent later to Kenyon College, founded by the famous Bishop Philander Chase, which in the short space of almost its first decade had as students Salmon P.



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Captain Ralph Perkins Commanding, in Hayes Centenary Parade, October 4, 1922

Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice; David Davis, and Stanley Matthews, associate justices of the Supreme Court, Davis appointed by Lincoln and Matthews appointed by Hayes, his college-mate and fellow officer in the Twenty-third Ohio; Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War; and Henry Winter Davis, a distinguished Representative in Congress.

Hayes entered in 1838 and graduated valedictorian in the class of 1842. On leaving college he read law for a year in the office of Sparrow & Matthews of Columbus, before entering the Harvard Law School.

An active Whig partisan, even before he was a qualified voter, he enthusiastically supported General Harrison in 1840, and while a law student at Cambridge, Henry Clay. It has been related that on the occasion of a great Clay rally in Boston, noticing the absence of any banner indicating the support of Ohio men of Henry Clay, Hayes obtained a rudely prepared placard bearing the inscription OHIO, and with his uncle joined in the procession which before the end of the parade had increased from two to some thirty odd Ohio Clay men, who were the recipients of enthusiastic applause.

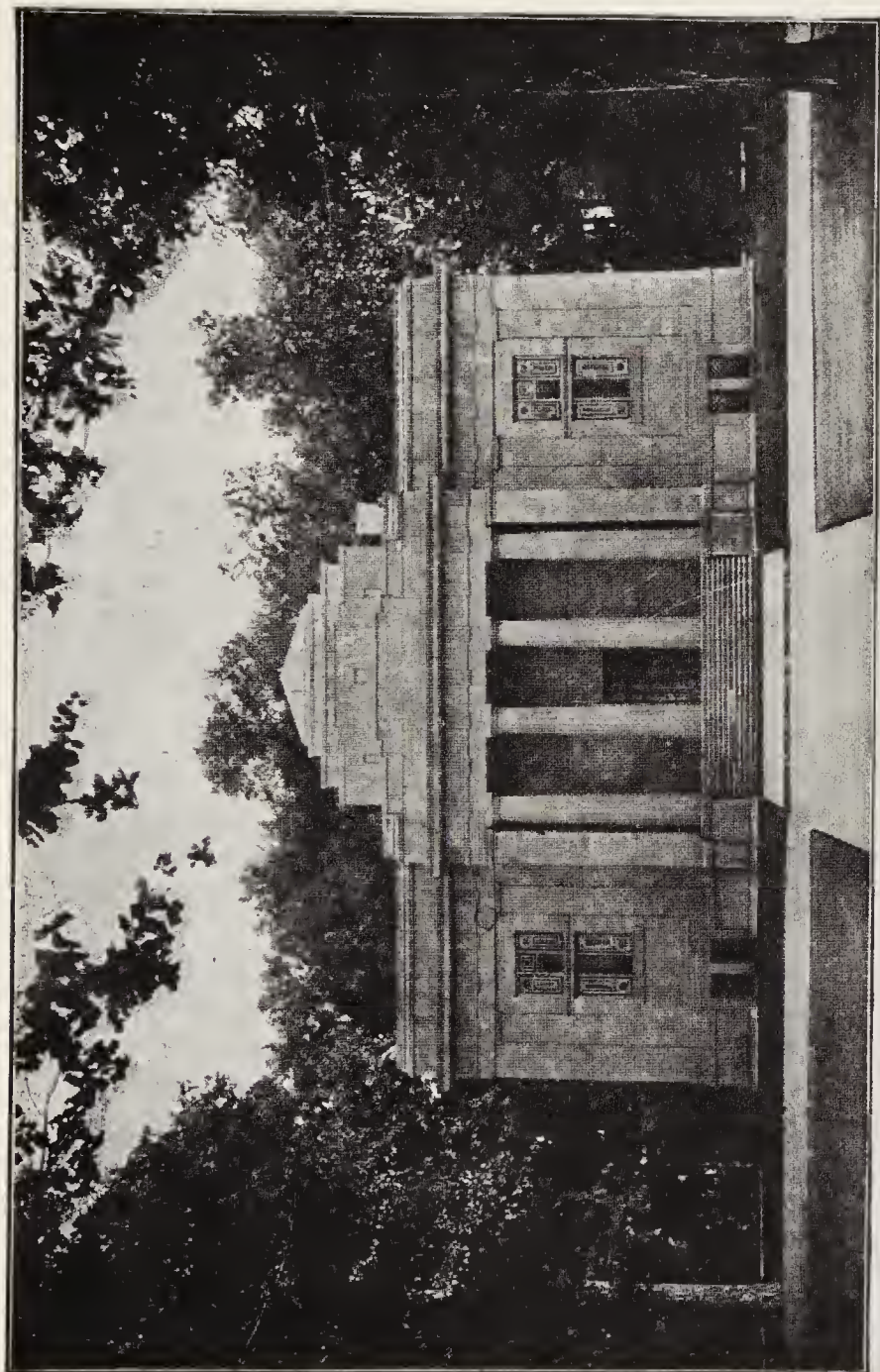
Soon after opening his law office in Lower Sandusky, in 1845, Hayes formed a legal partnership with Ralph P. Buckland, for whom he maintained a warm lifelong regard, the intimacy being strengthened by their joint service in the army during the War for the Union and in the House of Representatives. So in the plans made in contemplation of receiving the White House gates for the Memorial Gateways of the Spiegel Grove State Park, a Buckland Gateway was built. This, like the Cleveland Gateway, is narrow — each to be fitted with one-half of one of the large double gates.

The place now known as Spiegel Grove was purchased by Sardis Birchard in 1845 for the future home of his nephew and ward, but the construction of the house was not begun until fourteen years later, anticipating the return of Hayes from Cincinnati to take up his permanent home in it. The return was delayed because of the war and then because of Hayes's service in Congress (to which he was twice elected) and his two terms as gov-

ernor. So it was not until 1873 that he made his home in Spiegel Grove;—where, on the knoll, the mortal remains of his wife and himself are enclosed in the granite block, quarried from the farm in Dummerston, Vermont, whence his father migrated to Ohio in 1817.

Hayes was a loyal Whig who opposed the Mexican War for the extension of slavery. Nevertheless, after conferring with numerous friends, it was arranged that he should go into the army with the company from Lower Sandusky, and be appointed its second-lieutenant, provided that certain distinguished physicians of Cincinnati thought his physical condition satisfactory, for he had broken down in health. He accordingly secured a substitute, none other than the Hon. Benjamin Inman, later a representative in the legislature, to accompany him to Cincinnati, where his hopes for military service were blasted by the decision of the physicians, and he was ordered to the extreme north, while the late Lewis Leppelman was commissioned in his place as second-lieutenant of the company from Lower Sandusky. On recovering his health he made a trip to Texas, and on his return arranged to remove to Cincinnati to continue the practice of his profession.

His last appearance at the local bar of Lower Sandusky was as a commissioner appointed by the court to report on a petition requesting the change of name of the village of Lower Sandusky. This was because of the many towns called Sandusky, within the less than one hundred miles of the river from its source to Lake Erie, where the old fishing village, known during the War of 1812 as Ogontz Place, and later as Portland, had on account of the association of the name Portland on Lake Erie with cholera ravages of those days, dropped that name for "Sandusky City." The U. S. mails, carried by sailing craft on Lake Erie, were landed at Sandusky City, with the result that the forwarding of the mail of the four older Sanduskies, further up the Sandusky River, had to wait the convenience of the postmaster at Sandusky City. Mr. Hayes reported to the court that there was but one remonstrance against changing the name from Lower Sandusky which was in the form of a poem by the noted character, Thomas L. Hawkins. Mr. Hayes further reported in favor of the adoption of the name of Fremont in honor of the explorer who had



THE HAYES MEMORIAL
North Front

further endeared himself to this democratic community by eloping with the beautiful Jessie Benton, daughter of the influential Senator Thomas H. Benton. The name Fremont was confined by the court on this last appearance of Hayes before his departure for Cincinnati in 1849.

Hayes was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati, in 1857, by the City Council to fill a vacancy, was reelected by popular vote in 1859, but was swept down in the Democratic tidal wave in Cincinnati in April, 1861, following the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln and the threatened war to preserve the Union which would naturally cut off all the Southern trade from Cincinnati. His last entry in his Diary before entering the Union army was as follows:

"May 15, 1861. — Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war, if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were his also, viz.: that this was a just and necessary war and that it demanded the whole power of the country; that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

Both Judge Matthews and himself, who were active supporters of Salmon P. Chase, were tendered colonelcies through the latter's influence in Washington, but each declined, preferring to go in a subordinate capacity under a trained West Point officer until they could learn the rudiments of military life. Finally on the 6th of June, 1861, they were appointed by Governor William Dennison of Ohio, Judge Matthews as lieutenant-colonel, and Hayes as major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was the first regiment recruited in Ohio "for three years or the war."

It was also the first regiment in Ohio in which the field officers had not been elected, after log-rolling, by the members of the regiment, but were appointed directly by the Governor of Ohio. Colonel Wm. S. Rosecrans, a distinguished graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, was appointed colonel of the regiment, but his services were within a week demanded as a general officer, and again Matthews and Hayes declined the promo-

tions tendered them to fill the vacancies, and secured the appointment of another capable graduate of the Military Academy in the person of Colonel E. P. Scammon.

Hayes's first service was in western Virginia, but in August 1862, as a member of General Jacob D. Cox's division, he joined the Army of the Potomac, covering the retreat of General Pope's army after the second battle of Bull Run, and as a part of the Army of the Potomac when General McClellan was restored to its command, and marched against Lee's army in Maryland in the Antietam campaign. He was severely wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862. Here his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, joined him and served in the field hospital established after the battle of Antietam, the bloodiest one-day battle of the war. He was in all the battles of Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Opequon, in which he greatly distinguished himself and was promoted to brigadier-general on the field, under Sheridan and Crook, the latter having cut off his own brigadier-general shoulder-straps and presented them to General Hayes. He resigned and was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, after his service of exactly four years in which he had been six times wounded in battle and had four horses killed under him. In August, 1864, he was nominated for Congress from the second Cincinnati district, and on being urged to return home on furlough and enter the campaign, having in mind the number of officers who had left the army to electioneer for Congress in 1862 and 1864, he indignantly replied: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing."

He had just begun his second term in Congress when he was nominated for governor and resigned to make the canvass. He served two terms as Governor of Ohio, and on his retirement in 1872 was solicited again to make the race for Congress in order to strengthen the Republican ticket under General Grant's candidacy for reelection as President, but the entire

Republican ticket in Cincinnati was defeated owing to the defection to Greeley. He returned to Fremont in the spring of 1873 and took up his residence in Spiegel Grove, which he retained until his death January 17, 1893, although absent during his third term as Governor and his four years as President. He made yearly visits to his home and held there in September, 1877, the reunion of his old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, the second of the large gatherings of prominent civilians and soldiers of the United States held in Spiegel Grove. Other gatherings were held there annually during his term of office as President and several times in the years that followed until the date of his death.

President Hayes's return to Spiegel Grove, after the inauguration of his successor, was delayed for twenty-four hours by a head-on collision of his special train in which several passengers were killed and members of his personal escort, the First Cleveland Troop, now Troop A of Ohio, which had escorted him from the White House to the Capitol for the inaugural ceremonies of James A. Garfield, and then as his escort home to Ohio, were severely injured. Twelve years later, after the death of President Hayes, Troop A, Captain Jacob B. Perkins commanding, served also in the provisional brigade of the Ohio National Guard, at his funeral, under orders of Governor McKinley, as the escort of ex-President and now again President elect, Grover Cleveland.

An interesting coincidence is that this Troop A, now under Captain Ralph Perkins, a son of the former commander, with many of the members of his command, also sons or grandsons of former members of the Troop, again served, thirty years later, at the head of the parade at the centenary celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, and appeared such duplicates of their fathers or grandfathers that the old illustration of 1893 is used in this article.

On his arrival at his old home, from the porch of the residence which had been doubled in size for his return, he made a short speech in which he outlined his views of what a President should do after his retirement. He said:

"What is to become of the man, what is he to do—who having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic, retires at the end of his official term to private life? It seems to me the reply is near at hand and sufficient. Let him like every other good American citizen be willing and prompt to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare and the happiness of his family, his town, his State, and his country. With this disposition, he will have work enough to do and that sort of work that yields more individual contentment and gratification than belonged to the more conspicuous employment of the life from which he has retired."

So he resumed active control of the Birchard Library which he and his uncle, Sardis Birchard, had jointly founded. He revived his membership in Croghan Lodge I. O. O. F. to which he belonged when he left Fremont in 1849; joined the Eugene Rawson Post of the G. A. R.; organized the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society and became its first secretary; became a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of which his wife and family were members; interested himself in the introduction of the manual training department of the public schools of the State; actively participated as trustee of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and began his very active connection as one of the trustees and later as president of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University at Columbus.

During his first term as Governor of Ohio, in 1868, he had, in order to prevent the dissipation of funds among the many institutions demanding its division, invested the receipts from the sale of the land grants in the magnificent estate on North High Street, Columbus, on which are located the Ohio State University and the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, of which latter he was president at the time of his death.

He became also the president of the Ohio Board of State Charities from which he widened his interests, and remained to the end of his life president of the National Prison Reform Association; was president of the Slater Educational Fund; and a member of the Peabody Educational Fund. At the board meet-

ings of these funds began the warm friendship between Grover Cleveland and himself, which culminated in the attendance of Mr. Cleveland at his funeral. His greatest pleasure, however, was in attendance at the reunions of his regiment, the Twenty-third O. V. V. I., and the Grand Army gatherings at Detroit and Columbus and his last in the city of Washington, where he marched afoot in the long procession down Pennsylvania Avenue to the reviewing stand, with his Grand Army post, side by side with its commander. This was in October, 1892, when he was seventy years of age and but three months before his death. During that reunion, he presided at the dedication of the rough granite monument of Major-General George Crook, the greatest hunter and Indian fighter in the U. S. Army, with its bronze bas-relief representing the capture of Geronimo in the Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico in 1883. General Crook was his immediate commander during the war, and his predecessor as president of the Society of the Army of West Virginia. At the dedication of the monument, Major William McKinley delivered the principal oration.

Last and most enjoyable of all was his membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of which he was the commander-in-chief at the time of his death, in direct succession to Hancock and Sheridan, each of whom continued as commander-in-chief from election till death. He had joined the Illinois commandery soon after his retirement as President, and later was transferred to become a charter member of the Ohio Commandery at Cincinnati of which he was elected the first commander. He was reelected several times as commander and until his declination, on his election as senior vice-commander-in-chief with Major-General Winfield S. Hancock as commander-in-chief; and was succeeded as commander of the Ohio commandery by General William Tecumseh Sherman. On the death of Major-General Hancock, General Hayes insisted on withdrawing in favor, as commander-in-chief, of General Philip H. Sheridan, our greatest battle general; but upon Sheridan's death General Hayes was unanimously elected commander-

in-chief of the Loyal Legion, which position he held at the time of his death.

Of the fifteen Presidents of the United States who served in the wars of our country, none other than General Hayes was wounded in battle with the exception of James Monroe, when a lieutenant at the battle of Trenton, in 1777. General Hayes was wounded six times during his four years of service.

At the reunions at Spiegel Grove, President Hayes instituted the practice which has since been carried on by his son, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, of naming trees in the grove after distinguished visitors. The largest tree in the grove, an enormous white oak, was originally christened "Old Betsy," in honor of the old six-pounder used by Croghan in the defense of Fort Stephenson, and later presented by Congress to be placed on the site of the old fort which was then usually called Sandusky. This gun had been stored in the arsenal at Allegheny, but had been recognized by certain marks and shipped by water till landed at the town on the lake called Sandusky City, where it was promptly buried in the sand, in the hope that at some future day the honors and glories gained in the defense of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky (which name had been changed to Fremont in 1849) could be claimed by this newer town. A noted character, Thomas L. Hawkins, had recognized the gun, and the then mayor of Fremont, Brice J. Bartlett, organized an expedition of men and teams which marched over to the lake shore where "Old Betsy" was disinterred and brought home in triumph to Fort Stephenson. On the fourth of July following, 1852, a mammoth jollification was held in Spiegel Grove under the large oak directly in front of the future Hayes residence. This was called the "Old Betsy" Tree until rechristened the Warren G. Harding Oak at a later celebration on the 4th of October, 1920, when a bronze tablet erected by Colonel Webb C. Hayes in memory of his comrades of Sandusky County in the War with Spain and in the World War was unveiled by his wife, Mary Miller Hayes. The dedicatory exercises included an address by Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

At the celebrations in Spiegel Grove during the lifetime of President Hayes, many trees were named after distinguished visitors and christened by the laying on of hands. At the first reunion of his regiment, in 1877, trees named in honor of General Philip H. Sheridan, the battle general of the War for the Union; the great strategist Major-General William S. Rosecrans, the first colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio; Brigadier-General E. P. Scammon, the second colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, of which General Hayes was the third colonel; and General James M. Comly, the fourth colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio; and Associate Justice Stanley Matthews, first lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, were all duly christened at the banquet given under the famous oaks, which have since been called the Reunion Oaks. Oak trees were also named in honor of Major-General George Crook, the famous hunter and Indian fighter of the U. S. Army; and of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, a resident of Ohio; and subsequently trees were named in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman and of President James A. Garfield. At the funeral of President Hayes, who died on the 17th of January, 1893, the most distinguished visitors were ex-President Grover Cleveland, now again President elect, who made the long journey in the midst of winter from Lakewood to Spiegel Grove to signify his friendship and high regard for President Hayes; and Governor William McKinley of Ohio, who four years later was inaugurated President of the United States, the second member of the famous Twenty-third Ohio to hold the exalted office of President of the United States. When the Presidential carriage used in Washington during the Hayes and short Garfield Administrations and in which all the Presidents of the United States from Grant to McKinley had ridden, as well as all the leading generals of the Union army and other distinguished persons, was driven up to the porch to receive President Cleveland, the horses, startled at the blare of trumpets and the waving plums and brilliant capes of the soldiers, plunged forward, almost running into a large hickory tree against which President Cleveland placed his hand to save himself from falling; whereupon it was intimated to him that there was great propriety in naming this

rugged shagbark hickory, the tree emblem of Democracy, in honor of the great Democrat.

Four years later the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment again held its reunion in Spiegel Grove, at which time President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, and Senator Hanna of Ohio were the leading guests in attendance at the reunion, preceded as it was by the wedding of Miss Fanny, the only daughter of President Hayes. A large circular platform had been erected around a group of five or six oak trees which were very appropriately named the McKinley Oaks of 1897.

At another reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment, held on the porch of Spiegel Grove in 1906, Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., a frequent visitor of Colonel Webb C. Hayes since their joint service in the military and naval campaigns of Santiago de Cuba in 1898, during the War with Spain, made one of his inimitable addresses, after which he chose for his tree a beautiful oak southeast of the house; as later did also Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, on whose staff Colonel Hayes served in Cuba and the Philippines, in the latter campaign winning the much coveted Congressional Medal of Honor.

Subsequently the William H. Taft Oak was named on the occasion of Mr. Taft's visit to Spiegel Grove in 1908. In company with Judge Taft was Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General of the Army during the War with Spain, for whom also an oak was named.

A large, fine black oak was named in honor of Newton D. Baker, the distinguished American Secretary of War, during the entire period of the World War, who represented President Wilson at the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Building, May 30, 1916. Later, oaks were named in honor of two comrades of Colonel Hayes, in the wars with Spain, the Philippines, and China, as well as in the World War: Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, of Ohio, the most successful American officer through the World War; and Major-General Robert L. Howze, appointed in 1925 to command the Fifth Corps area, with headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

Spiegel Grove was deeded to the State of Ohio for a state

park in three deeds in 1909 and 1910, by Colonel Hayes, as a memorial to his parents, with the single proviso that it should be maintained as a state park in which the old Sandusky-Scioto Trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, connecting the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi, later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812, should be preserved and maintained as a park drive for the half mile from its northern entrance at the Croghan Gateway to its southern entrance at the Harrison Gateway; and that the trees in the grove should be marked with their common and scientific names, to make them instructive and interesting to visitors. Subsequently the residence and all the personal effects, library, Americana, historical papers and collections of both Rutherford B. Hayes and his son, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, were tendered to the State conditional only on the library and collections being preserved in a fire-proof building north of the residence. The State of Ohio and Colonel Hayes jointly erected and equipped what is known as the Hayes Memorial at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars. A few years later came the dedication of the library and museum annex, more than doubling the size of the museum, and with a stackroom library capacity sufficient to hold a quarter of a million volumes, which Colonel Hayes erected to complete his memorial to his father and mother. In this beautiful addition the plans call for the practical duplication of the library room of Dr. Charles Richard Williams, the author of the "Life" of President Hayes and the editor of the "Sixty Years of Diaries and Letters." It will be known as the Charles Richard Williams Library and Reading-room, and Dr. Williams has announced his intention of presenting to it his own magnificent library. Curiously enough, Dr. Williams's library at Princeton was the room occupied and used by President Wilson from the time of his resignation as president of Princeton University, during his term as Governor of New Jersey and until his inauguration as President of the United States; while the house itself was erected on land formerly owned by President Grover Cleveland after his retirement to Princeton.

At the dedication of the Library Annex, Dr. Williams made

the address on behalf of the Society, prior to which one of the fine white oaks nearest to his library and reading-room was named in his honor; as were also oaks in honor of ex-Governor James E. Campbell, the President of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society; and of Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, a native Buckeye, who had served with Colonel Hayes in Cuba, the Philippines, China, and in the World War. General Dickman, the foremost American soldier in the World War, took overseas the Third American Division of Regulars, which he commanded at Chateau Thierry, and until promoted to the command of the Fourth American Corps, the First American Corps and the Third American Army, which latter he led to the Rhine as the Army of Occupation in Germany. Major-General Dickman was especially deputed to represent President Warren G. Harding at the centenary celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes.

The parade formed at Fort Stephenson under Grand Marshal John R. McQuigg, with his chief of staff, Colonel M. C. Cox, and aides, representing the military organizations, and his personal escort, Troop A of Ohio, now Troop A 107th Cavalry. The troop were splendid in their Hussar uniforms and bearskin busbies, which they had not worn since their attendance as the personal escort of President-elect Taft, on March 4, 1909. Since that time they had appeared only in the olive-drab service uniform of the army, notably at the great flood in Fremont in 1913, when dismounted, they served the city so efficiently, using the basement of the First Presbyterian church for sleeping quarters; followed by their service on the Mexican border in 1916-17, and with America's participation in the World War of 1917 as a regiment of artillery in France and Belgium.

The parade marched from Fort Stephenson east past the city hall to Arch Street, thence to State, headed by two automobiles bearing Mayor Wm. H. Schwartz, Service Director E. H. Russell, and President of Council J. Bell Smith, in one; and County Commissioners Clarke, Ritzman, and Rogers, with Surveyor Wismer, in the other; two motorcycle policemen and a platoon of Boy Scouts of America leading the line of march.

Colonel Frank Halstead commanded the first division, com-

posed of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry and the Toledo Battery of the Ohio National Guard, all fully equipped and armed for active field service. They formed on Arch street south of Fort Stephenson.

The second division consisting of the United Spanish War Veterans of Ohio and the Department of Ohio American Legion, with Commander Albert D. Alcorn of the Spanish War Veterans in command, formed on Croghan Street west of Fort Stephenson; while the third division, under Commander G. M. Saltzgaber, of the Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic, with G. A. R. Post in automobiles, formed on High Street north of Fort Stephenson.

The fourth division of floats, accompanied by members of the local fraternal organizations under command of Marshal Frank Ging, formed on State Street right resting on Arch. The Eleventh U. S. Infantry Band marched at the head of the military, or first division; the Light Guard Band of Fremont at the head of the Spanish War and World War Veterans, or the Second Division; the Modern Woodmen's Band in their spotless white uniforms headed the third, or Grand Army division; and the youthful High School Band, in their purple and white capes, marched at the head of the large delegation of Elks who portrayed on a mammoth float a scene of Betsy Ross making the first American flag.

The line of march was profusely decorated, State Street, Front Street, Birchard and Buckland Avenues to the Croghan Gateway of the Spiegel Grove State Park, where over one hundred Campfire Girls and Girl Scouts joined the procession and marched with it over the old Sandusky-Scioto Trail, under the great trees of the grove, past the little lakes and the knoll where, standing guard over the granite monument in which are encased the remains of their beloved Commander and his wife, stood the few survivors of the gallant old Twenty-third O. V. V. I., the regiment of Hayes and McKinley. The veterans had lovingly draped their regimental flag over the monument. The parade continued along the brow of the hill to where the Trail descends through the Harrison Gateway to the old French and Indian

spring, where it halted. Meanwhile the Campfire Girls and Girl Scouts, passing through the Cleveland Gateway to the McKinley Memorial Parkway, stationed themselves, each at a buckeye tree memorializing the Sandusky County heroes who gave their lives in the service of their country in the War with Spain and in the World War. At a trumpet signal, blown from the top of the Overseas Soldiers' Memorial Sunroom of the Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County, each girl knelt and draped a memorial tree while taps was sounded on the trumpet. Immediately thereafter General McQuigg, at the head of the procession, started up the Memorial Parkway to its intersection with the McKinley Memorial Parkway, where the reviewing stand was erected.

Here were gathered Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., of Ohio, the most successful American general in the World War, and the special representative at the Centenary of President Warren G. Harding; Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, a native of Cleveland, who commanded overseas the famous Twenty-sixth or Yankee Division, through the World War; former Governor James E. Campbell, president of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, who wore the uniform of a comrade of the G. A. R.; members of the Hayes family, and trustees and officers of the society.

After passing in review, the procession turned sharply to the right, countermarched on passing the Cleveland Gateway, thence north through the Parkway to Hayes Avenue, east past the Memorial Gateway to the heroes of the War with Spain and the World War, and was dismissed.

Battery A of Toledo, after passing the reviewing stand, galloped into position and fired the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Marshal Ging's floats division, as well as the Grand Army division in automobiles, on arriving at the Croghan Gateway into Spiegel Grove, continued out Hayes Avenue to the northern entrance of the Parkway and thence south to the reviewing stand where they witnessed the passing of the military and soldier division before themselves passing in review before the

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL PARKWAY 373

Grand Stand; thence past the Cleveland Gateway into the McKinley Memorial Parkway, and past the Memorial Gateway, where they too were dismissed.

The dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway took place as the procession passed through the parkway and the Memorial Gates were dedicated at the conclusion of the parade.

The Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, conceived by Colonel Hayes and tendered to the county in a cablegram from France on the day following the signing of the armistice, was laid out in the form of a cross through property presented by him to the Society. This parkway, constructed jointly by the Society and the Commissioners of Sandusky County, consists of a strip one hundred feet wide in which two rows of buckeye trees (the insignia of the Thirty-seventh or Ohio Division) have been planted. To each tree is attached a memorial containing the name, organization, place and date of death of the soldiers of Sandusky County who gave their lives in the World War.

The transept of the cross is the McKinley Memorial Parkway, extending from the McKinley Circle to the Cleveland Gateway into Spiegel Grove State Park, on which the memorial trees in honor of the dead of the campaigns of the War with Spain, during President McKinley's Administration, have been planted.

Croghan Gateway was the first of the five memorial gateways leading into Spiegel Grove to be dedicated, and this was done amid a beautiful and inspiring ceremonial. Grouped at the entrance were fully a hundred Campfire Girls, white-clad, each bearing a flag. These fell in line with the Boy Scouts who headed the procession and then took position on the Hayes Avenue side of the entrance. Lined up on this same side was the magnificent Black Horse Cavalry, Troop A, all but three overseas soldiers in the World War. Horse and man stood like one, veritably moulded together, and this wonderful exhibition won the admiration of all the spectators. Meanwhile, the officers of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, on horseback, took position on the mound directly in front of the entrance, while Colonel Frank Halstead, U. S. Infantry, drew aside the flags covering the tablet in honor of his

fellow officer of the regular army, Major George Croghan, U. S. Infantry. The grand marshal of the parade, Brigadier-General John R. McQuigg, O. N. G., late of the Thirty-seventh Division Seventeenth A. E. F., surrounded by his staff, drew aside the flags which draped the pink Westerly granite tablet in honor of the old Sandusky-Scioto Trail, later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812.

The tablet on the Cleveland Gateway was unveiled by former Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

The gateways into the Spiegel Grove State Park are six in number, two for pedestrians only, and each of the gate posts has either an historic or a memorial tablet. The War Department, a decade ago, when it learned of the proposed memorial gateways in honor of Major-General William Henry Harrison of the War of 1812 and Major-General James B. McPherson of the War for the Union, gladly presented four huge, 10-inch Rodman cannon, topped by fifteen-inch balls, to stand as gateposts. President Harding, on learning of the intention to add split-boulder gateways with memorial tablets, in honor of the soldiers of Sandusky County who served in the other wars of our country, and of the desire to secure historic iron gates for each of the entrances, tendered the five double gates on West Executive Avenue, adjoining the White House, which being a menace to public safety, were to be removed.

The parade was over a little before noon. Immediately thereafter the speakers and distinguished guests, to the number of over one hundred, were entertained at luncheon in the residence at Spiegel Grove. At the same time on the first floor of the Library Annex the officers of the Eleventh Infantry and Toledo Battery, and the band of the Eleventh Infantry, together with all the survivors of the famous old Twenty-third O. V. I., and their families, were specially served by the daughter, daughters-in-law, and granddaughter-in-law of their old commander and his wife, General and Mrs. Hayes. Here, too, luncheon was served to Troop A, which had been the personal escort of President Hayes at Washington, on his return to Ohio, and at his funeral. Colo-

nel Webb C. Hayes had been a member, active or veteran, of this Troop for over forty-one years. Colonel Halstead of the Eleventh Infantry, Captain Perkins of Troop A, Major-General Edwards, and Grand Marshal McQuigg, made addresses between the songs, at the impromptu meeting of which Colonel Hayes was the master of ceremonies.

Promptly at 1:30 P. M., after a patriotic number by the Eleventh Infantry Band, ex-Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, called the assembly to order, and the Rev. Dr. William F. Peirce, President of Kenyon College, in academic robe, delivered the invocation.

President Campbell then introduced the Hon. William H. Schwartz, Mayor of Fremont, who on account of the length of the program welcomed the guests in the first eight words of his prepared address, which was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman: You are welcome!

Members of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society through whose efforts we are honored today by this celebration commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, Fremont bids you welcome.

To all you honorable gentlemen, representatives of this great Nation and State, who honor us by your presence at this celebration in honor of one of America's greatest statesmen, we bid you welcome.

To you soldiers of the Civil War, who fought with him whom we honor today, we assure you that we are proud to have you with us today; to you soldiers of the World War and the War with Spain, who have brought honor to your flag and country by your brave and heroic deeds across the sea; to the military organizations that participate in this celebration in honor of a great soldier and statesman, we bid each and all a hearty welcome.

Let us not be unmindful of the wonderful things that have come to our fair city by having had Rutherford B. Hayes as a citizen. Let us not forget to give credit and honor to our citi-

zens, Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, who conceived and were instrumental in having built the finest Soldiers' Memorial Parkway in the world.

In closing I again thank all of you who have helped to make this celebration a success. The keys of the city are yours, use them to unlock its many treasure-houses.

President Campbell then paid a brief but glowing tribute to President Hayes, with whom he was personally acquainted and whom he highly regarded. He also spoke in feeling praise of Colonel Webb C. Hayes for his deep filial affection, especially as shown in making possible the creation of the beautiful memorial to his parents here in Spiegel Grove. Because of the length of the program he excused himself from extended remarks and referred his hearers to the address that he delivered here October 4, 1920, on the ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of President Hayes. Whereupon he read the following letter from President Warren G. Harding:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, September 30, 1922.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR CAMPBELL:

I have delayed answering your appealing invitation to come to Spiegel Grove on October fourth for the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Library Addition, the Memorial Gateways of the Spiegel Grove State Park, and the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway. It being now apparent that I cannot indulge myself in the satisfaction of personal attendance, and participate in your tribute to President Hayes on the centenary anniversary of his birth, I desire to at least express some sentiments which this occasion inspires.

Perhaps I owe to my Ohio nativity and my neighborship with the Hayes family the fact that from young manhood I have maintained a particular interest in the career of President Hayes and the period preceding and including his term as President. At any rate, I have always considered that he was by intellect, by moral and temperamental qualities peculiarly fitted for the difficult task of administration which confronted him as Chief Executive.

It is difficult sometimes to understand the inspirations or hindrances to the full appraisal of a great public service. There are the prejudices of the hour, the cross currents in our politics, the embittered conflicts of policy. Surrounded though he was by these things, President Hayes was yet above them, and the deliberate students of history will rate him one of the great Presidents of the Republic.

I suspect that some of my early examinations into the facts, as contrasted with the prejudices, regarding the Hayes Administration, were largely responsible for a theory that our estimates of American public men have often been distorted by partisanship and prejudice. I strongly feel that more study of the men and events of our national history would lead us to sounder judgments concerning them, and better understanding of the procedures by which, under our institutions, the highest aims may be attained.

It has always been a matter of interest to me that President Lincoln, the leader in saving the nation; President Grant, the great soldier of the cause; and President Hayes, under whom the national reconstruction was brought to so gratifying a conclusion, all made visits to the South as young men, and all were greatly influenced by their observations of the institution of slavery and its effect on general conditions. I think General Grant's story of his Southern experiences before and during the Mexican War is much more familiar than is that of General Hayes; but both are charming narratives. That of General Hayes is particularly illuminating because it can be read in the diary which he kept, and which, like a few other journals of eminent Americans, has been the source of so much valuable contribution to history.

To me, the study of the developing character of this man who was building his way toward leadership of the Nation, has been intensely interesting. It is certainly suggestive that in the diary of his early experiences as a young lawyer in Cincinnati, he should have written down at considerable length and with the utmost care, the record of conversations with many men whom he regarded highly. In some of these entries, he tells of his con-

versation with Ralph Waldo Emerson, faithfully setting down Emerson's story of experiences while visiting England, and his estimates of such men as Carlyle, Macaulay, Disraeli, and many others.

Enlisting in the Union army at the beginning of the war, the young Cincinnati attorney rose rapidly by gallantry and merit to a brevet major-generalship. I have read somewhere that although twelve of the Presidents of the United States had served in its armed forces, Monroe and Hayes were the only two to be wounded in battle.

The development of political events, following the war, which brought General Hayes to the governorship of Ohio and thence to the Presidency, is far better known than his earlier career. Better understood, also, I venture, than the great affairs which made up his career as Chief Magistrate. Excepting only Lincoln, I think it may be said that no President came to the duties of his high office under more difficult conditions than those which confronted Mr. Hayes. The bitter fight for the Republican nomination, the still more bitter contest which was necessary before the result of the election was determined, and the fact that at no time during his Presidential service were both houses of Congress controlled by his political party, made his position as President uniquely difficult. Regarded by Democrats as the beneficiary of corruption, and by many Republican leaders as an interloper in orthodox political company, he clearly realized his difficult position from the beginning and went straight ahead with a simple aim of doing what he believed right and best, trusting to the sound sense of the public to support him, even if the politicians were not disposed so to do. I think the fine, tranquil courage which he displayed in the steady pursuit of this policy marks him as an Executive most fortunately equipped for the needs of his time.

Looking back from our present point of observation, there is little disagreement as to his wisdom in withdrawing federal troops from those Southern States where they were still employed to maintain nominal governments which did not represent the communities. Like most thinking men who had taken actual

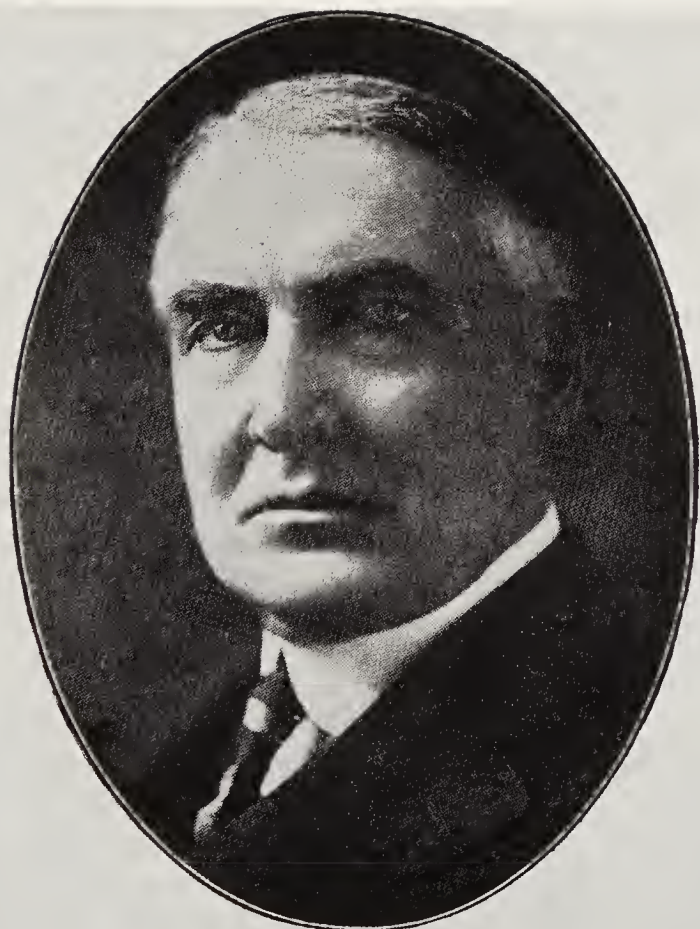
part in the great conflict, President Hayes had little hatred for the men who had been such gallant antagonists. His hope and wish was all for the restoration of national unity on the basis of confidence and understanding. He believed that the attempt to enforce hard and unnatural conditions upon the vanquished could not possibly advantage either section; and one who recognizes the parallel between the problem of our national reconstruction then, and the problem of a world's reconstruction with which our generation is called to deal, cannot but feel that a thoughtful consideration of the Hayes policy would be of vast benefit in the world today. If it be assumed that wars are inevitable so long as humankind continues as it is, it must also be accepted that periods of peace are inevitable; and the hatreds and bitterness of war ought not to be carried over and perpetuated in the epochs of peace. This was the basis of the Hayes philosophy, and its results certainly commend it to earnest present-day consideration.

There is another page from the history of the Hayes Administration which I wish might be read and pondered in these times. I refer to the resumption of specie payments. The law looking to resumption had been passed before Mr. Hayes became President; but after its passage there developed a powerful opposition. The country was full of antagonism to a "hard money" program; of conviction that the early resumption of gold payments would have disastrous effect. Mr. Hayes had taken his stand firmly in favor of the execution of this law, and opposed all proposals for its repeal or modification. We get a vision of both his courage and statesmanship, when we recall his attitude toward the Bland Silver-Purchase Act. In the face of his opposition as voiced in a message to Congress, the bill passed by such large majorities in both houses that it was quite apparent a veto would be overridden. Nevertheless he did veto it, despite that it had been supported by a majority of the members of both parties. There were strong reasons in favor of the President swallowing his scruples and signing the measure. Even so uncompromising a supporter of sound money and the public credit as Secretary Sherman opposed the veto. It is only fair to refer

to Mr. Sherman's attitude, because there has been disposition to give him an undue share of credit for the sound fiscal and money policies of the Hayes Administration. In his "Recollections" Senator Sherman says:—"In view of the strong public sentiment in favor of the free coinage of the silver dollar, I thought it better to make no objections to the passage of the bill, but I did not care to antagonize the wishes of the President. He honestly believed that it would greatly disturb the public credit to make a legal tender for all amounts of a dollar, the bullion in which was not in equal value to the gold dollar." The truth is that President Hayes, in his determination to veto the measure, was a lonesome figure; then and for a long time afterward. Yet today I think we would find an overwhelming opinion that the President was right, that the legislation was unfortunate, and that a large part of the financial ills of the succeeding generation would have been avoided if the veto had been sustained. Once more, I am impressed that a thorough understanding and fair appraisal of the Hayes fiscal and money policy would be of value to students of the economic problems of this hour. Inflation has been carried in many countries to extremes seldom reached in any of the recurring periods of financial excess that have marked modern history. I feel that the unalterable commitment of President Hayes to moderation in expenditure and rigid maintenance of the monetary basis marked the beginning of the long struggle for financial faith and sound money, which has brought the American nation to the proud position it now holds. Contemplating the American dollar as the recognized standard of a world, we will indulge no error if we give to Rutherford B. Hayes the first share of credit for putting us on the path that has led us to this high estate.

His veto, in the closing days of his Administration, of the Refunding Bill, on the ground that it contained provisions which would surely bring disaster to the national banking system, was a most important contribution to maintain the system which has since been developed into a banking establishment that is one of the potent guarantees of economic stability and financial security.

I hope that if in thus recalling some few of President Hayes's



WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING OF OHIO

Twenty-eighth President, 1921-1923. Born November 2, 1865; Died August 2, 1923; Buried at Marion, Ohio

many notable contributions to wise administration, I have intruded upon your patience, I may excuse myself on the ground that on this centenary occasion I have sincerely wanted to pay tribute to one who has not had the fullest measure of recognition. I know, in view of what I have said, that you will give me credit for utmost sincerity when I repeat my keen regret that it has not been possible for me to be with you in person and join in the testimony to the memory of a great, courageous, and particularly unselfish American.

Most sincerely yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT,
The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Charles Richard Williams, of Princeton, New Jersey, the author of the two-volume "Life" of Rutherford B. Hayes and editor of the sixty years of "Diary and Letters," to which he has devoted his time since completing the "Life," so that the combined publication of a Hayes Series of seven volumes could be issued under the name of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, thereupon delivered the following eloquent address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the little village of Delaware, one hundred years ago, in a modest home, of parents undistinguished by wealth or fame but of clean and wholesome quality, Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born. There was nothing at the time — unless in the secret recesses of the widowed mother's heart, jubilant that a man-child was born — to give one the faintest adumbration of the greatness of character and achievement Fate had in store for him.

A hundred years ago! Can you think back to the conditions of that day? James Monroe was President — the fifth in the line. The battle of Yorktown was nearer by almost twenty years than Appomattox is to us. Men that fought with Washington, and helped to frame the Constitution and establish the Republic, were living and active in affairs. The Government was still an

experiment — the world expecting its speedy collapse, even its most ardent friends doubtful of its enduring success. The steam-boat was a novelty; agriculture pursued primitive methods; chemistry and the cognate sciences were feeling their slow way in the early stages of development; medicine and the knowledge of disease had made slight progress beyond the attainment of Galen. The railway, the telegraph, the telephone, all the uses of electricity, and a hundred other things, which are now common-places, that add so much to our daily comfort and pleasure, that broaden our intellectual horizon to embrace the world, were yet to come. Surely no century in the history of the human race since our first parents,

“hand in hand with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way,”

has seen so great advancement in all the arts and sciences by which life is enriched and made easier and more interesting, or has won such access of power in discovering and utilizing the hidden forces of nature. Hard, indeed, to think back to the narrower mode of life of pioneer days in Ohio, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, into which Hayes was born.

But, however great the changes in the externals of existence, men remain the same in spiritual and moral life — subject to the same emotions, swayed by the same motives, fired by like ambitions. So, we can understand the men of the past, can enter into their lives and thoughts, can sympathize with their defeats or joy in their triumphs as easily and fully as if they abode among us now.

And it is good for us to dwell on the life of such a man as Rutherford B. Hayes. It was so clean a life, so wholesome, so noble; it was so normal, in every stage of his growth, and in every phase of his private activity and of his public career. “The chief aim of life,” in his opinion, “is to become better, to get character.” Whatever he did or said in professional endeavor, on the field of battle, or at the helm of State, you feel the man — the character — behind it all. Many eulogists, at the time of his

death, applied to him the significant words written by Tennyson of the great Duke:

"Rich in saving common-sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity, sublime."

No characterization of Hayes could be more appropriate; none could better define his dominant qualities. Curiously enough, before he was nineteen, Hayes himself became conscious, as he records in his diary, that he was "possessed of a good share of common sense, by which [he adds] is meant a sound practical judgment of what is correct in the common affairs of life." And he impressed his companions with this quality. A fellow student at Kenyon, Stanley Matthews, wrote: "Hayes was notorious for having on his shoulders, not only the levelest, but the oldest head in college." Search his life through; you shall find that common sense, sound practical judgment, prevailed with him and determined his conduct in every critical period of his career. He was never carried off his feet by any popular craze, however insinuating and plausible its appeal. He could not be led away by Know-nothingism, which seduced so large a portion of the Whig party; he saw the futility of attempts at compromise and bargaining with the slave barons after the banner of secession had been unfurled; he never made a fetish of high protectionism; he was quick to perceive the fatuousness of the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, with its fantastic nomination of Horace Greeley. He could see the virtues as well as the faults of General Grant's Administration and appraise them justly. He refused to shut his eyes to the excesses of Republican misrule in the South, and had the strength and courage to defy party tradition by reversing the policy long pursued and passionately defended. He stood like a rock against every effort — though at times by party friends — to relax the financial obligation of the Government, or to debase our money standard by greenback inflation or cheapened silver. He recognized the evil and peril of the spoils system, and made the first serious and sincere executive effort to create the merit system. He never believed, nor

professed to believe, that all political virtue was lodged in the party of his choice. Personal feeling and partisan bias could not blind his judgment to the force of opposing public opinion. He was fair to Arthur; he was prompt to acknowledge the high patriotism and imperious sense of right displayed by Cleveland.

No President, at least up to his time, was ever subjected to such malignity of misrepresentation and unmerited censure. Persistent obloquy and detraction, of a variety and ingenuity which could be inspired and invented only by insane hatred, pursued him into the retirement of private life—filled to the full with unselfish philanthropic activities. To lies, however base, to calumnies, however malevolent, he made no answer. He disregarded them with silent and amused contempt. He felt confident that in the calm judgment of history—when “the loud vociferations” of the time had been stilled—he would come into his own. Already, in his later years—to his great joy and satisfaction—due recognition began to be accorded to him by the better public opinion of the day. And steadily—as the passions of his time have become a memory—this recognition of his character and of the very great and important services he rendered to the nation, under most difficult conditions, and in a most critical period, wisely, far-sightedly, patriotically, has become clearer, stronger, and more general. Indeed, he is among the few Chief Magistrates whose fame has constantly increased and grown more assured with every passing year. The worth of his achievements gains in appreciation and significance with every fresh survey of his pure and purposeful Administration. His appeal to the judgment of history has been heard. And History, proudly and with benignant approbation, places on his brow a wreath of deathless laurel.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

(Born October 4, 1822—Died January 17, 1893.)

Who best serves country serves his party best!
So Hayes proclaimed, and so he lived his days:
Serene and unbewildered, through the maze
Of wrangling factions, onward straight he prest

In steadfast effort, with unflagging zest,
 For Right and Truth, for nobler, gentler ways:
 Calm when approved, unruffled by dispraise,
 Obedient eye to duty's high behest!

Maligned, misjudged, misprized — he made no plea;
 The rage of partisans he knew would pass;
 What he had wrought would stand imperishable;
 Time would correct perspective! — True! Men see
 With vision cleared now all he did and was;
 And Fame enwreathes his brow with immortelle!

After a number by the Eleventh Infantry Band, President Campbell read the following letter from ex-President William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT,
Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio.

I knew President Hayes. He was a great friend of my wife's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herron. Mr. Hayes came into the Presidency under a very great burden, because of the contest over the legality of his election. He conducted his Administration with the aid of one of the ablest Cabinets that was ever gathered together in the history of the country. He devoted his entire attention to the efficient administration of the Government, and strengthened the civil service, and in spite of the fact that his inauguration had aroused the indignation of many Democrats who thought he had been improperly installed in the Presidency, he administered his office with such satisfaction to the people that the Republican party was able to elect his successor, President Garfield. His Administration was not theatrical, and did not involve events that forced themselves into the history of the country as critical, unless it be the resumption of specie payments, which came so quietly, in spite of the prophecies of disaster, that it did not disturb the

financial situation, but laid the basis for the enormous consequent prosperity of the next decade. His Administration, too, marks the turning over to the Southern white people the control of politics in the Southern States, and the end of the racial war in those States, so far as it was political. When President Hayes retired he was not a candidate in the next convention, and he retired into a dignified leisure, pursuing his tastes for study. His Administration is a notable one in the history of the country, and he is entitled to the credit of the substantial progress that was accomplished in it.

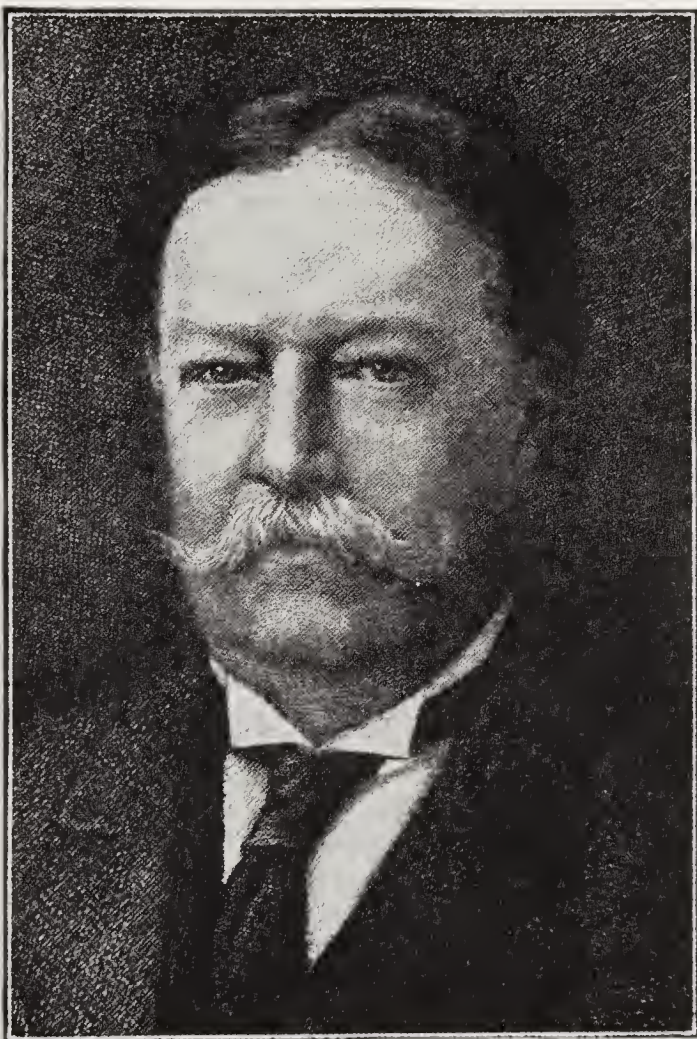
Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. Army, retired, a native born Buckeye and by many considered the best and most successful American general in the World War for which he trained and later commanded the Third Division of Regulars at Chateau Thierry, the Fourth Corps at St. Mihiel, the First Corps in the Argonne; and, appointed to the command of the Third American Army, he marched it to the Rhine, where at Coblenz he commanded the American Army of Occupation in Germany; as the representative of the President of the United States, delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are assembled on this solemn occasion to perform a duty, which is at the same time a labor of love, namely, to honor the memory of one of the most illustrious sons of our great State. The setting as to time and place for this historic event could not be more appropriate. This day is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great citizen whose life is so inspiring to us, and this scene is located in the most interesting region, historically, in the United States in connection with the War of 1812. We need to mention only Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the siege of Fort Meigs at Perrysburg, and the defense of Fort Stephenson here in Fremont to call to mind the campaigns and battles of over a century ago. The resistance made by Major



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT OF OHIO
Twenty-sixth President, 1909-1913. Born September 13, 1857

George Croghan and his band of one hundred and sixty heroes against General Proctor's force of eight hundred British regulars, reinforced by two thousand Indians under Tecumseh, was unique in that it was almost the only success on land achieved by the United States in the War of 1812, in which we raised four hundred and fifty thousand troops. The effect of Croghan's victory was of the highest importance for it raised the spirit of the American troops and gave them confidence in ultimate victory. General William Tecumseh Sherman wrote to President Hayes on July 15, 1885:

"The defense of Fort Stephenson by Croghan and his gallant little band, was the necessary precursor to Perry's victory on the Lake, and of General Harrison's triumphant victory at the Battle of the Thames. These assured to our immediate ancestors the mastery of the Great West, and from that day to this the West has been the bulwark of this nation."

When Rutherford B. Hayes first saw the light, but a score of years had passed since Ohio joined the family of commonwealths forming the American nation. The populous cities of this State were then mere villages, and the primeval forests covered the greater part of the land. The federal law for the public land survey had not been enacted, and the memory of battles with the savage tribes, by troops under Anthony Wayne and St. Clair, was still fresh in the minds of the settlers.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Hayes was nearly forty years of age, a time of life when most men have settled down and have established their families. Nevertheless, he immediately offered his service in the great conflict then going on for the preservation of the Union. With an established law practice and family ties, this action of Mr. Hayes sheds a strong light on the sturdiness of his character and the quality of his patriotism. Mr. Hayes was the ideal American volunteer, one of the class of men of strong character and ardent patriotism who, coming out of what then was considered the Great West, cast a decisive weight into the scales of national conflict.

Mr. Hayes's military service was of the highest order. He was

one of Sheridan's trusted commanders. Although at the time only a colonel, he commanded a brigade and division in the Shenandoah campaign, and General Sheridan refused to accept any and all general officers sent from Washington to replace him. Grant wrote of him: "His conduct on the field of battle was marked by conspicuous gallantry, as well as by the display of qualities showing a higher order than that of mere personal bravery." This might well have been expected of one who could write at the time he did: "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped."

Having entered the army as major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, Hayes attained by meritorious service the grade of brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers.

It is interesting to note that Hayes enlisted in the first Ohio regiment organized "for three years or the war"; that he refused a colonelcy at the beginning and accepted a majority because he believed he was not fitted at that time for higher command; that he refused all political appointments at a time when that evil was at its worst; that most of his service was as colonel, his elevation to the grade of brigadier-general and major-general by brevet, being tardily awarded near the close of the war; that he was wounded six times while leading his men in battle; and that he lay wounded between two lines faint from the loss of blood. Wounds received in battle are evidence which no man can gainsay of presence in action and bravery in the presence of the enemy.

A simple resumé of the important battles in which General Hayes bore a worthy part is more significant, impressive, and eloquent than laudatory phrases:

He commanded the regiment which led the attack and successfully opened the Battle of South Mountain, in the Antietam campaign, where he was severely wounded.

He commanded the brigade which led the assault which carried the works of the enemy in the fierce Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, where General Jenkins was defeated and killed.

He was in command of one of the two brigades which cov-



MAJOR GENERAL J. T. DICKMAN, U. S. A.

Commanding the Third Army, A. E. F., Which Marched into Coblenz at the Close of the World War, 1918, Representing President Harding at the Hayes Centenary Celebration, 1922

ered the retreat that saved Crook's Army after his defeat at Winchester.

He commanded one of the two brigades selected by Sheridan to lead in repeated attacks on Early's lines in the Shenandoah Valley.

His was one of the two brigades which fought at Berryville, and by great gallantry saved the day.

He was in command of the brigade which led the flank attack which turned Early's left and defeated him in Sheridan's great victory at Opequon; and it was while marching to secure position to strike the enemy that Hayes performed one of the most daring feats of the war, charging through an almost impassable morass upon a battery.

He commanded the division of Crook's Army which led the way in scaling North Mountain and striking on the left flank made certain the victory of Fisher's Hill.

He commanded one of the divisions which retained its organization and gained great distinction in the Battle of Cedar Creek.

This is a military record of which the descendants of General Hayes, natives of the States of Ohio, and indeed any true American may well be proud. It was achieved in grades which placed him in intimate contact with his men, whom he inspired by his sterling qualities as a citizen and a soldier and by his personal bravery, and at the same time exposed him to all the dangers of the humblest soldier in the ranks. The annals of the Civil War record no case of an officer exhibiting greater devotion to duty and more steadfast courage in the face of the enemy. And if we scan the records of the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Insurrection, the Relief Expedition in China, and the greatest of all wars, which involved practically all the civilized nations of the world a few years ago, and the echoes of which have not entirely subsided to this day, we find no nobler example of the true patriot and brave soldier than that typified by General Hayes.

In the huge armies of today, with the range of modern weapons and the distance at which a large part of the battle is

fought, there is not the same opportunity in grades above company commander for personal leadership that existed in the campaigns of the smaller forces of sixty years ago. In the World War many of our officers and soldiers never saw the enemy during the battle in which they were engaged, while inflicting and suffering tremendous losses in the use of the long-range fire of artillery and small arms. The qualities displayed by General Hayes are, however, still of the greatest importance in battle; for courage under fire covers a greater multitude of shortcomings in times of war than charity does in time of peace.

As long as America has such leaders, she will be victorious in any international conflict which may be forced upon her, provided sufficient forethought is exercised by the legislative branch of the Government to place our men on an approximately equal footing with the enemy in numbers, training, and equipment.

It is perhaps not out of place to call attention to the teachings of history and to issue a note of warning against being swayed by sentiment rather than by cool reason; and against making our wishes the fathers of our beliefs in international matters, thus running the risk of being placed in the predicament of those zealots, who one week pass resolutions for the elimination of our land and naval forces, and next week call on the President to stop the massacres of Christians in the Near East. What means do they expect the President to employ to restrain the victorious forces of a people far removed from our standards of justice and liberty?

At the critical period of our history, when the country was recovering from the wounds of the protracted Civil War, President Hayes by his calm, just, and dignified conduct of affairs completed the work of reconstruction and started the Nation in the great strides towards progress and prosperity which have eventually made it the foremost among the nations of the earth.

The leaders of the great conspiracy who for four years attempted to disrupt our Nation could not defend their action by frank confession that they were fighting to perpetuate the institution of human slavery which had been abolished by all the civilized nations of the earth, but instead appealed to the doctrines

of "the rights of the State." The hollowness of this pretext is clearly shown by the fact that in the present generation, while many of the participants of the great struggle are still living, their descendants have repeatedly and eagerly surrendered a large part of the powers which they formerly contended were reserved to the States, and have been foremost in the advocacy of amendments to the Constitution to accomplish such purpose.

General Hayes was one of the soldiers whom the American people have entrusted with the highest office in their gift—a position which now is the most influential in the government of all the nations of the earth. It is a matter of pardonable pride and profound satisfaction to realize that all of our Presidents have been patriots and statesmen rather than mere politicians, and that they have steadfastly performed their duties regardless of the effect upon their personal fortunes. None of them was more deserving of the word "patriot" than General Hayes. At the outbreak of the Civil War he wrote: "I would prefer to go into it, even if I knew I was to be killed in the course of the war, than to live through and after it without taking part in it."

Owing his election to the efforts of his political party, he said in his inaugural address: "He serves his party best, who serves his country best." Because he believed that a President could serve his country best by serving only one term, without thought of reelection, he not only announced that he would serve only one term, but firmly refused to even consider a second four years in the White House. A man who placed duty to country on such a high plane, and above all party and personal considerations, certainly was a patriot. We can all be proud of the fact that he first was a soldier; and it is not too much to express the conviction that his military service and experience in times of great stress helped to develop in him that high conception of duty to country which was the grandest feature in his character.

The rectitude of his intentions and his firmness of purpose have never been doubted. The purity of his domestic relations and the dignified poise of his character prevented the slightest of those suspicions which unfortunately have marred the record of some other Administrations.

General Hayes gave us an example of such pure and lofty patriotism that were he living today he would undoubtedly cast all the weight of his influence in the direction of more thorough Americanization of the youth of our land. That problem is not so difficult as it looks. The natural tendency is toward homogeneity. If the boys and girls, of whatever foreign parentage, are not interfered with, but are allowed to mingle freely with their American contemporaries, they will readily learn the language and customs of the country and be thoroughly American before arriving at the age of maturity; but if they are exempted from attendance at public schools and a large part of their instruction is conducted in a foreign language, we must expect to see perpetuation of alien characteristics.

In these days when crimes of violence against persons and destruction of property appear to be on the increase; when mass murders go unpunished; when classes of people receive special exemption from compliance with provisions of law made for the whole people; when organized minorities intimidate our legislative bodies and cause members to vote contrary to their own convictions; when the economic life of the nation is menaced by organized groups of foreigners under leaders of foreign birth; when certain laws are freely violated by high officials of national, state and local governments; when in fact we are threatened with a great relaxation of public regard for all law; the life and character of Rutherford B. Hayes should serve as an inspiration to those who carry on the fight against the shams, frivolities, and hypocrisies of social and political life. His career is a proud heritage to the people of Ohio who will cherish his memory as long as her brave sons and noble daughters control affairs of state.

In introducing Senator Atlee Pomerene, Governor Campbell was most happy in his vein of optimism.

I thought this was Hayes Centenary Day, but from the looks of the faces on the platform, it must be Senatorial Day. We have two United States Senators and a third who is willing to become a member of the Senate if elected to the office. Senator Pomerene has been an honest, faithful public servant of character

and ability about whom I could say other good things — but that would be politics.

Senator Pomerene's address, sustained the high reputation for forceful oratory justly enjoyed by the senior Senator from Ohio, who had been a frequent visitor at Spiegel Grove and knew of the literary treasures which it contained.

In referring to the patriotic attitude of Hayes at the outbreak of the Civil War, he quoted :

"I would rather be killed in the war than not have taken a part in it," said Hayes to his friend and adviser, Stanley Matthews, at the time of the crisis that tried men's souls. He was commanding but modest and could "walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."

Senator Pomerene thought the two greatest outstanding acts of the Hayes Administration were the removal of the federal troops from the South and the resumption of specie payment. He voiced the beautiful sentiment in McKinley's tribute to Hayes following his death in 1893, by reading the proclamation issued at that time.

President Campbell then called upon the Hon. Frank B. Willis, the junior United States Senator from Ohio, who delivered the following address :

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

I cheerfully concur in all that has been said by the distinguished speakers who have preceded me in tribute to Rutherford Birchard Hayes whose character and achievements we celebrate in the observance of this centennial day.

I cannot claim, as can the veterans of the Civil War who honor this occasion, your distinguished chairman, and others present today, to have personally known President Hayes. I do recall, however, that when a mere boy I went from home in Delaware County to attend a great public meeting in Columbus. The papers for some time had announced that President Hayes and General Sherman would be among the distinguished guests at that meeting. When I saw them I was somewhat disappointed. In my boyish fancy Presidents and generals and other great men

had been of larger stature than their fellows. I was like the boy of inquiring mind who is represented in the McGuffey readers as asking, "How big was Alexander, pa?"

I expected to see the President and the great general loom high above other men in physical stature, and so I was a little disappointed at first to see that they were not taller than other grown-up folks around them. I esteemed it a great honor, however, to have had the rare privilege of seeing them. I felt some way or other that this opportunity had distinguished me. I could tell the other boys in our neighborhood that I had seen a President of the United States. In after years, however, as I read the history of our country and the lives and administrations of our Presidents, I learned to appreciate the patriotic service and the moral grandeur of him whose name and memory we honor today. His fame increases with the passing years. It is a significant fact that many of his contemporaries of both of the great political parties who criticized certain of his executive acts and policies, in after years reversed their hasty judgments and joined those who accredited merited fame to this worthy President and manly man.

We of Ohio take especial pride in the career of this man who has been properly accorded a prominent place among the jewels of our State. We take a just and peculiar pride in all our Presidents, in Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft, and Harding, all of whom were born in Ohio, and in William Henry Harrison, grand old Tippecanoe, who was an Ohioan by adoption, and in the early history of our State, in the War of 1812, led his soldiers through these very grounds upon which we have assembled today.

Much has been said about eminent Ohioans. Virginia was long the Mother of Presidents but that distinction is passing from the Old Dominion to the Buckeye commonwealth. Much has been said in praise of our citizens who have acquired fame in statesmanship and war and other fields.

The ubiquity of the Ohioan is an inviting and inspiring theme. He is found everywhere. Through our commonwealth has flowed the tide of migration which has peopled the States farther

west. I was impressed with this fact some years ago when in company with friends I made a visit to the Pacific Coast. On that delightful trip it was our pleasure to spend some time at the Canyon of the Colorado. One day in company with two of my uncles and a few other friends we visited that remarkable gorge. It made us almost dizzy to look down to the depths below. Some of our party proposed that we follow the road down to the river's bank. I at first declined but two of my uncles insisted upon making the descent. From our vantage ground we watched them as they went down farther and farther into the great canyon, and they went down and down diminishing to our vision as they went. They went down until they reached the river bank and those two old uncles looked like two ants. (Laughter.) A little later I myself went down over the same road and I discovered there some muleteers driving their teams. Some of them were using the language which is said to be peculiarly adapted to the muleteer. Some say that it is entirely excusable in persons serving in that capacity. I believe General Grant in commenting upon his experience in the Mexican War made a remark to that effect. He said that while he did not indulge in this language himself he considered it excusable in those who drove mules. Well, those men down in the canyon were using that language. I met very pleasantly the chief muleteer and in answer to a question he stood proudly up and declared that he was from Lucas County, Ohio. A little later we made the ascent of Pike's Peak. Away up there near the summit, above the clouds, was an enterprising citizen who was publishing a newspaper. After chatting with him a few minutes I asked if Colorado was his native State. "No," said he, "I am proud to say that I was born in the Buckeye State. I came to Colorado some years ago from Tuscarawas County." The Ohioan is widely distributed and in other States and lands and in stations humble and exalted is reflecting credit upon the land of his birth.

It is worthy of mention in this connection that Rutherford Birchard Hayes was thoroughly Ohioan. He was born in Ohio, lived in Ohio his entire life with the exception of a very brief

period in his school days. All his public service was in and from Ohio.

His loyalty to Ohio is illustrated by an event which occurred in the campaign of 1844 while he was a student in college. A great parade had been organized in Boston in connection with a Whig meeting to be addressed by some great national leaders. As the parade passed along the streets young Hayes observed there was no Ohio organization and no Ohio banner. Hastily improvising a banner this young collegian drafted two of his classmates and formed an Ohio delegation of them. This was augmented to hundreds before the parade reached Boston Common and the Ohio delegation became one of the largest, noisiest, and most notable of the day.

General Hayes, though a loyal Ohioan, felt his obligation to the Nation was first. His devotion to the Republic was by straight line to Washington, not by a circuitous route through the state capitol. He was a thoroughgoing nationalist; he would never have surrendered his country's independence for internationalism.

When he had concluded his term of office in the highest position within the gift of his countrymen, he returned to his native State and spent his remaining days in the comfortable home that stands before us. We are told that this is preserved as a typical residence of the latter half of the nineteenth century. It may be typical of its class, but the extensive improvements that have been made here suggest something more than this modest designation. I am sure that those of you who have viewed the beautiful grounds and the treasures within these buildings will support me in the statement that this is more than typical, that it is ideal in its appointments and historic suggestion.

The citizens of Ohio owe a debt of gratitude to Colonel Webb C. Hayes and his devoted wife for their self-abnegation in devoting their private fortunes and their lives to the perpetuation of this historic shrine and its permanent dedication to the public good. History affords no finer example of filial devotion, and future generations will continue to learn lessons of history and

patriotism from contemplation of this benefaction by a devoted son in fond memory of an illustrious father.

I cordially agree with all that has been said this afternoon in the way of tribute to President Hayes. I was especially impressed with the scholarly address by Dr. Williams, by the tributes to Hayes as a soldier from Generals Dickman and Edwards, by the appreciation of Hayes as a statesman expressed in the eloquent address of my colleague, Senator Pomerene, by the remarks of our distinguished chairman, Governor Campbell, and the very appropriate letter that he read from the President of the United States, Warren G. Harding. I heartily indorse all that has been said in praise of his service in the Civil War, in the office of Governor of Ohio, of his Southern policy as President of the United States, of his contribution to the resumption of specie payments and the preservation of the financial honor of the Republic. It would be difficult to add anything to the words of generous appreciation to which we have listened.

In private station, in public life, or on the battle-field, Rutherford B. Hayes was a man of dauntless courage. He was bold enough to do the thing that he believed to be right even though such action was not immediately popular. He had the type of courage so needful in this very hour. Most people know well enough what they ought to do, but many have not the courage to act. Republics can live only when their citizens have the vision to see the right and the courage to defend it. In a critical hour, when suspicion was rife and accusations bitter, President Hayes had the courage to say, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." His public service was an exemplification of this principle. In private life and in public station, General Hayes always stood unflinchingly for obedience to the law and maintenance of the Constitution. He fully understood that if one man may select one law and break it because of personal taste, then every other man has the same right and there is an end to all laws. There is no middle ground; either this Republic will stand on the rock of constitutional government and observe the law or it will sink in the hopeless morass of lawlessness.

I may be permitted to add, I am sure, that in the residence yonder was a home that may well be considered ideal in its character, a model American home.

By inheritance and early environment Hayes was peculiarly fortunate. He was of worthy pioneer ancestry. The record of his life that he has left us in written form extends back to his early school days. From the beginning he seems to have been modestly conscious of his powers and wisely interested in their conservation and direction to worthy and beneficent ends. He was throughout life completely master of himself. He was at no time the slave of passion or prejudice. He was at all times devoted to the service of country and a high conception of duty in all the relations of life.

It is the universal testimony of those who knew him well at different periods of his career that he was under all circumstances a gentleman, considerate not only of the rights but the opinions and attitudes of those around him. Uncompromising in his views on essentials, he yet accorded to others the privileges of independent opinion that he claimed for himself, and thus it was that wherever he moved, whether in college or law office, on the tented field, in legislative halls or in high executive position, he numbered among his friends men of varied political and religious faith. He was always considerate of his fellows. Carping criticism, personal denunciation, partisan jealousy, and burning resentments were foreign to his nature. Continued success and the elevation to the highest position within the gift of the Republic did not separate him in sympathy from those whom he had known in the humbler walks of life. To his comrades in war time who served in the ranks he was always a fellow comrade. When his Presidential term was at an end, he came here and simply resumed his service as a private citizen. Here again he entered with genuine interest and enjoyment into neighborly association with the citizens of Fremont and his native State. He was called upon to serve on various committees, some of them purely local and humble in character and others of nation-wide and world-wide scope. In all of these the question, and the only question, that he considered in accepting the tendered

trust, was whether or not he could be helpful in the position. Having once accepted the proffered opportunity for service, he faithfully assumed the duties of the position and was scrupulously punctual in their discharge. Many who are now living can bear testimony to his fidelity to trusts, humble and exalted. Thus it is that as his life is studied in detail from his boyhood days down to its close in this beautiful Spiegel Grove, the appreciation of the man, the soldier, the public servant, and the citizen is heightened with the passing years. What a legacy he has left to his family, his State, and the Nation; what an inspiring example to those who study his life and character!

No sketch of his career would be complete without recognition of the influence of his partner through the years of his illustrious service. If Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the model husband and father it should be remembered here that he was fortunate in his life partner, Lucy Webb Hayes, who was recognized while she lived, as she is today, as the model wife and mother. A woman of culture and refinement, responsive to all the nobler impulses of her sex, she so bore herself at the side of her illustrious husband as to win a secure place in the hearts of the whole American people. She is affectionately remembered for her generous services in the hospitals of the Civil War and for the example that she set in the White House as first lady of the land. Here the two very happily spent the remaining years of their life in this home surrounded by this grove, a remnant of the forest primeval, with all of its historic associations dating back to pioneer days. Here they saw life's sun set in a horizon that was cloudless. Here their remains lie in yonder tomb. Their work and their example have not altogether followed them. They still endure to bless the American people and the Nation that they loved so well.

The next speaker was Major-General Clarence R. Edwards of Cleveland, who organized, armed, and equipped the Twenty-sixth or New England Division so expeditiously and thoroughly that it was sent overseas as the First National Guard Division without being placed in a Southern training camp. General Ed-

wards made a patriotic plea for the maintenance of the army, with side remarks at his long-time friend and present host, Colonel Hayes, with whom he served overseas in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, China, and the World War, "who might soon be *en route* for Turkey."

"Don't ask me what I said," General Edwards wrote a few days later from the First Army Corps headquarters in Boston to Colonel Hayes: "I haven't the least idea, or enough of an idea, to dictate it. I knew that it would be carrying coals to Newcastle to attempt to recount your father's great deeds, so well known and so well uttered that day; so just upon the inspiration of the moment in that beautiful grove I tried to show what an inspiration his life was to the youth of today, and how his principles need putting into force to avoid another great sacrifice to the country."

Congressman Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, in response to some smiling remark of the chairman that he would have to make his best speech to win his vote from Senator Pomerene in the ensuing senatorial election, then delivered so telling and scholarly an address that he claimed President Campbell's vote. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

History must decree to President Hayes a very high place as a public servant. His nomination and election were justified in his marked fitness and in achievements before and after his election.

In birth all that a notable ancestry both paternal and maternal can supply was his.

In childhood training, nothing was wanting to fit him for the highest career.

In education both at home, college, and university he was the most favored.

In choice of associations he was equally highly favored: 1. Teachers — the greatest. 2. Friends and associates — the best. 3. Books — such as serve to develop great soul power.

The result of this training is what would be expected where a youth of all the advantages of birth, family connection, simple

and frugal habits, yet abundant financial resources, high ideals and family pride in the possibility of achievement, is started on a career marked out by an aspiring and wealthy relative ambitious for family renown.

His were the college days before the arrival of the intellectual prig. He thrived upon the intellectual democracy of his law professor, Judge Story, and the vigorous nationalism of his chief study, the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall. He reveled in the fundamentals of American political ideals and never apologized for the Federal Constitution or the American institutions developed under the organic law.

The aspirations for this nation begun in the Hayes home were carried out in his college days at Kenyon and later in his university days in the law school of Harvard. Colleges in that day did not deem aspirations for high ideals, both personal and professional, as inconsistent with a virile manhood. They maintained an atmosphere in which a student was stimulated to high resolutions. Young Hayes in his famous diary is witness to this university product. It found unmistakable expression in a New Year's resolution, January 1, 1845: "I will strive to become in manners, morals, and feelings a true gentleman."

His conception of success was well expressed in an early entry of his diary: "I never desired other than honorable distinction. The reputation which I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without merit and lost without regret. . . . Let me triumph as a man or not at all."

When the Civil War came it found him in the early days of a struggling lawyer, who had recently been married to Miss Lucy Webb. The Hayes brand of patriot is best expressed in his own words then uttered: "I would prefer to go into the war if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

This statement was corroborated by a career from Gauley River to Fisher's Hill, which saw the major in a series of promotions to major-general, after a service of four years in which there were shot from under him four horses, and in which he was wounded six times, and during which time he received the

highest commendation of his superior generals, including General Grant.

At South Mountain he continued to command his troops after his left arm was shattered. Of the thirteen other Presidents of the United States who had served as officers only Monroe was ever wounded in action. It was later said of him that he was a man "who during the dark and stormy days of the Rebellion, when those who are invincible in peace and invisible in battle were uttering brave words to cheer their neighbors on, himself, in the forefront of battle, followed his leaders and his flag until the authority of Government was established from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the river round to the sea."

His gallant leadership was no less popular at home than on the field. Having been nominated for Congress while in the thickest of the fight, his friend Smith urged him to come home to electioneer. His reply is the Hayes brand of patriotic duty: "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." Of course he was triumphantly elected.

The war had brought to the nation problems of great seriousness, whose solution demanded the best brain, the highest type of courage, and the most powerful prestige within the country. The Thirty-ninth Congress stands out in history for its ability in great statesmen. The most outstanding delegation in that body was from Ohio. To the powerful group numbering Garfield, Ashley, Bingham, Delano, Lawrence, Schenck, and Shellabarger was now to be added Hayes. He immediately took front rank in important war legislation. Before the end of the Thirty-ninth Congress he was drafted to make the contest for the governorship in Ohio, where the militant Democracy was endangering Republican success by putting forth as its standard-bearer the distinguished national Democratic leader, Allen G. Thurman. General Hayes brought to the governorship not only a highly trained mind well grounded in political science, but an experience which at once guaranteed a high degree of success.

His various messages and state papers at once marked him as a

statesman of sound and fundamental principles. He was unanimously renominated and was reelected governor over another distinguished national leader, George H. Pendleton. His second term was so signally successful that his name was persistently mentioned in connection with the senatorship until he authorized the statement that he would not allow his name to be presented for the seat then occupied by Senator Sherman. He was nominated without his consent and over his protest for Congress in the Second District. He had sent dispatches to Smith, of the *Gazette*, and Davis, declining to accept. But in party interests he finally accepted what he declared must be a losing fight. Here he suffered his only defeat after running far ahead of his ticket. While he was defeated by 1500, his Republican colleague in the First District was defeated by more than double that figure. In this campaign he sounded the warning against the Democratic policy for an unsound currency. They had carried the elections in Ohio in 1873 on the soft-money issue, and under the leadership of the famous Bill Allen. In 1874 they again carried most of the State offices and a majority of the delegation in Congress—thirteen out of twenty. In 1875, with this handicap, Republicans turned for the third time to General Hayes, who had to his credit the defeat of two of Democracy's leaders and national figures, Allen G. Thurman and George H. Pendleton. Notwithstanding that he had persisted up to the very last moment against the candidacy, he was nominated without his consent by a vote of 396 to 151 for Judge Taft, who moved for unanimous nomination. In the campaign he defeated the popular governor, Bill Allen, by a decisive vote on the issues before the country.

In the midst of his third term, the National Convention was held in Cincinnati. General Hayes's name and fame were eclipsed by the more popular names of Blaine, Morton, Conkling, etc. His was not a magnetic career. It was only distinguished and substantial. The only contingency needed for the highest promotion was a deadlock between the favorites in the convention. In such a situation Hayes supplied all the qualifications of education and training, of ability and courage, of prestige and reputation, of a splendid standard-bearer by having defeated three times

as many national figures. He was the inevitable choice to lead the Nation as he had led his own State.

His great success was in what he did, notwithstanding his Administration was not popular with Republican politicians. While he was distinctly a party man, he was not a spoilsman. His determination to inaugurate reform in the civil service won for him enemies in his own party, such as Conkling. His policy toward the South won for him enemies among Republican leaders, such as Blaine. His attitude for sound money which compelled him to veto many measures won for him enemies tinctured with soft-money heresies. These cumulative disaffections among leaders in his own party compelled him to abide by his announced decision when first elected that he would not stand for reelection in 1880, — in sharp contrast with recent utterances of the modern opportunist. Rutherford B. Hayes was a man whose promise was law so far as his conduct could make it; in him no mental nor moral dishonesty could find place.

Mr. Fess referred to the difficulty of saying much that was new after the speeches that had already been made.

"Fame is a bubble, money has wings, but the character and soul power of Rutherford B. Hayes will live, in spite of the lapse of time," said Mr. Fess, whose tribute went also to the clean college life of the young man when at Kenyon college.

The speech for the American Legion of Colonel John R. McQuigg, who commanded the One-hundred-twelfth Regiment of Engineers, Thirty-seventh Division, A. E. F., in France, and represented here the commander-in-chief of the American Legion, evoked much applause. Colonel McQuigg said:

It is but proper for me to state that, owing to an engagement made several weeks ago, our national commander, Hanford Macnider, is unable to be present today, much to his regret.

If he were here I am sure he would say that no words from him were necessary to convince this audience that the American Legion is in most hearty accord with the spirit of the ceremonies and events of this day.

The whole atmosphere and environment could not have been

more to our liking if the American Legion had made them to order. I know of no more fitting place for such an occasion.

The whole region is rich with historic events, the mere recital of which thrills the blood of every real American.

Fort Meigs, General Harrison; Fort Stephenson, Major Croghan. My! what a wealth of patriotic devotion and pioneer heroism those names and places recall.

Croghan, a mere youth, twenty-one years of age, a native of Kentucky, whose Irish father fought under Washington at Brandywine, Monmouth, and Germantown; Croghan the boy, who on August 2, 1813, within sight of the spot where we now are, with one hundred and sixty men defeated and routed a force of five hundred British and two thousand Indians in as brilliant an incident as adorns the history of American arms. My! but Croghan and his men would make good Legionnaires if they were alive today.

Even in that pioneer age, Ohio was playing a conspicuous part in defending the Nation and the cause of civilization. Yes, a part she was to duplicate on a mighty scale one hundred and five years later in a foreign land and under foreign flags.

It's no wonder that a State whose founders were possessed of such love of country, such daring, and such tenacity of purpose, eventually became the mother of Presidents. She couldn't help it. It's from such ancestors that Presidents are descended.

It is around one of those Presidents that the events of this day cluster. Rutherford B. Hayes. A name that stands for all that's worth while in clean, pure, Christian American citizenship. Obedient child; industrious youth; conscientious student; ideal husband and father; a soldier whose ability and devotion to duty were inspirations to all who came in contact with him; a statesman, the soul of honor, whose only concern was the good of his country and the welfare of those whom he represented; an able and painstaking governor, three times chosen to that office. A President whose courageous stand on sound money and resumption of specie payments laid the foundation of that prosperity and development which the country enjoyed for the next quarter of a century. His treatment of the South and the termination of

military control in that section was an act of patriotism that did much to unite the country and wipe out the distinction between North and South.

In 1884, while touring Ohio, as a candidate for President, James G. Blaine said of President Hayes's Administration: "It was one of the few and rare cases in our history in which the President entered upon his office with the country depressed and discontented and left it prosperous and happy."

Naturally we of the Legion like to think of Rutherford B. Hayes as the typical citizen soldier.

On the threshold of a promising civilian career, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he promptly volunteered and laid all he had on the altar of his country. Compelled, like thousands of others, to struggle against the lack of technical military training, a lack chargeable to the Government and the spirit of the times rather than to himself, by close application, incredible exertion, and a spirit to win, he finally attained the rank of major-general. His ability as a leader and commander was demonstrated at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

He was a typical son of Ohio. His devotion to the Union was sublime. The intensity of his patriotism was illustrated when he said just before leaving to join his regiment, "I would prefer to go into it, if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it." And thousands of men can testify to the soundness of that patriotic philosophy when applied to a later war.

On another occasion, when speaking of the three hundred-thirteen thousand men Ohio sent into the Union army, he said, "God loves Ohio or He would not have given her such a galaxy of heroes to defend the Nation in its hour of trial."

The living embodiment of such sentiments, and loving his State with an intensity little less than sublime, it is not to be wondered at that his son has arranged that the home the father cherished so much is to become the property of the State. As the tree is bent the twig's inclined. The unselfish, patriotic life of the father has been reflected in the lives of his children, and the community, State, and Nation are to benefit thereby.

From time immemorial it has been the wont of nations to pay tribute to those who have fallen on the field of battle. Tablets, monuments, triumphal arches, and palaces, erected in honor of their heroic dead, have dotted the capitals and high places of nations, ancient and modern. The memory of those who perish amid the clash of armies is cherished through the centuries.

To this all but universal custom of paying lasting tribute to the battle dead America is no exception.

But the people of Sandusky County are indebted to Colonel Webb C. Hayes for a new type of memorial: a new style of architecture direct from the draughting room of the Almighty. Instead of a single monument of granite or marble or bronze, on which the passing years must inevitably levy their tribute of decay and disintegration, Sandusky County is to have as a living monument to each fallen soldier of the World War and the Spanish War, a buckeye tree—a monument to which the years will add size and strength and beauty rather than weakness and decay; monuments whereon the budding leaves and blossoms of each recurring season will fitly typify the growth and perpetuity of the principles and high ideals for which these men made the supreme sacrifice.

These living monuments, in symmetrical arrangement, spreading their shade over the green turf and flowers of the beautiful parkway, constitute memorials unique in the country's history and worthy of imitation throughout the length and breadth of the land.

And so, Mr. Chairman, the American Legion joins the people of the State and Nation in expressing our appreciation of and thanks for the generous action that has given to Ohio this splendid estate with its cherished memories, precious relics, historic archives, and its splendid memorial parkway.

President Campbell introduced Captain W. L. Curry, the present commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, who read the following letter from Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of which President Hayes was commander-in-chief at the time of his death:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30.

Your very kind invitation is at hand and in reply I would say that I regret exceedingly that prior engagements render it impossible for me to attend the celebration on October 4 next. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to join with others in paying due honors to the memory of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, one of the Nation's best Presidents. The purity of his character, the sincerity and nobility of his ambition, the justice, humanity, and eminent ability of his Administration will long be an example and blessing for the people of these United States.

With great respect,

NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant-General U. S. Army.

Captain Curry, in his remarks, referred to the fact that General Hayes was the first commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, being succeeded, when elected senior vice-commander of the Commandery-in-Chief, by General William Tecumseh Sherman, as commander of the Ohio Commandery. At the time of his death, General Hayes was the commander-in-chief of the order, in direct succession to Hancock and Sheridan, each of whom, by successive elections, retained the high position of commander-in-chief of the order, until his death.

In the unavoidable absence of Commander-in-Chief James E. Willett, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Commander Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., spoke as follows:

Only last week the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Des Moines, capital of the great State of Iowa. On Wednesday was held the grand parade where it was estimated there were twenty thousand in line. Their heads were proudly upright, their bodies erect, and their movements alert and vigorous, inspired by martial music and the plaudits of the watching multitude. It was a grand and glorious manifestation of American patriotism.

These men were the survivors of an army of over two mil-

lion men who marched, suffered, and fought for the integrity and unity of our national life. The assembly and banners and march of these white-haired old men was a tribute and a symbol for the citizen who heeded in days of danger his country's call and volunteered to suffer all of the agony of war that the Union might be preserved and saved for its supereminence in grandeur and goodness.

When you see these aged men with faltering step you are thrilled as you are reminded of the awful war from 1861 to 1865 and you look beyond this thin and wavering line to that grand aggregation of citizens who responded then to the call of duty.

No praise is too great for that noble band of heroes who were not soldiers by profession, who surrendered voluntarily the comforts of home and the companionship of family and friends to brave all the dreadful accidents of an awful war. These men were stirred by high ideals. It was no common brawl in which they ventured but a surrender of the highly prized comforts of peace to wage war against the wicked evil of secession. As a class the American citizen soldier stood unrivalled. He went, not in quest of glory, but his mind and heart were stirred by his country's peril and he laid all upon his beloved country's altar. He was willing to sacrifice everything, even life itself, that the best government on earth should not be destroyed.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, at the age of thirty-nine, was one of that noble band of heroes. We are proud to pay his memory tribute today for he was one of the brightest and best of the citizen soldiers. At the outbreak of the war he was a successful lawyer and could have continued a career of civic honor and emolument in his chosen profession. He was favored above most men in the affection and esteem of his fellow citizens. He had a loving and loved family. There was nothing wanting to make his success and happiness complete, but he surrendered it all to serve his country. As a lawyer, he knew the same as Abraham Lincoln, that this nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, and that the great Civil War tested whether that nation, so conceived and so dedicated, could long endure.

Comrade Hayes was one of the first to enlist and in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, and afterward as general, he valorously proved his devotion to the cause of union and freedom in many hard-fought battles. We followed his lead in war. We come now to the celebration of this anniversary with love and praise for his services to our country and humanity. His deeds are known to fame and shall shine on with undiminished lustre. His conspicuous example inspires us to pledge anew allegiance to our glorious flag and to the republic for which it stands — one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Commander Albert D. Alcorn, Department of Ohio Spanish War Veterans, spoke in part, as follows:

It is a rare privilege to have a part in these exercises commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Great Commoner of Ohio, Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Among my earlier recollections was the Hayes-Tilden campaign. It is remembered chiefly by reason of the fact that the boys, the rooters of those days, wore neck scarfs in which was interwoven the name of the Presidential candidate.

My mother, rearing a large family of boys, was and still is a great admirer of that noble Christian woman, Lucy Webb Hayes, and has never lost an opportunity to laud to the skies her courageous stand, as first lady of the land, in prohibiting the service of wine at the White House table.

President Hayes entered upon his duties as the nineteenth President of the United States under more trying circumstances perhaps than any other President we have ever had.

Three incidents of his life stand out in bold relief. First, his voluntary enlistment, not for three months, not for a year, but "for three years or the war."

Second, that last entry in his diary before leaving for the war under date of May 15, 1861: "I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

How many of us can measure up to such a high standard of patriotism? That these were not mere idle words, his wounds, his promotions, his whole war record attest.

The third incident I refer to was his reply to a friend, who suggested that he take leave of absence from the army in the field for the purpose of making a campaign for Congress for which he had been nominated: "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped."

One cannot read his biography without admiring his courage in peace as well as in war.

It took courage to advocate and promote civil service reform. It took courage to advocate his Southern policy. It took courage to oppose those who would deplete our national forests, even in that early day. It took courage to fight and win his battle for honest money. It took courage to face and overcome the thousand and one obstacles he had to overcome during his incumbency of the Presidency.

Like Cincinnatus of old, that ancient model of virtue and simplicity, who having been called from the plow to perform a great service for his country, returned to his plow when it was finished, Rutherford B. Hayes, who rivalled Cincinnatus in patriotism, virtue, and simplicity, returned to this his quiet country home, where to the day of his death his chief ambition was to be of service to his fellow man.

It has been said: "A character is not built on a prospectus but upon a good record, not of what you agree to do, but of the good things you really have done." The record of the things Hayes did makes his a noble character.

Mr. President, for myself and on behalf of the United Spanish War Veterans of Ohio, I thank you for the honor of being present on this occasion.

Commander Gilbert Bettman, representing the American Legion of Ohio, closed the program with an eloquent tribute to President Hayes.

The exercises of the afternoon concluded with a reference to the resolutions adopted by the Sandusky County Bar Association, of which Mr. Hayes became an active member on his admission to the bar of Ohio. The resolutions which were to have

been read by the Honorable Arthur W. Overmyer, were omitted on account of the lateness of the hour. They are as follows:

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions of the Sandusky County Bar Association on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Rutherford B. Hayes submitted the following report:

It is fitting and proper that the Bar Association of Sandusky County pay its tribute of respect to the memory of General Hayes upon this one-hundredth anniversary of his birth. General Hayes was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio at Marietta, on the 10th day of March, 1845, and very shortly thereafter began the active practice of law in Fremont (then Lower Sandusky) in partnership with General Ralph P. Buckland. During the entire time after his admission to the bar he always manifested a keen interest in the bar of Sandusky County and the welfare of the bar association.

At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch was sent to Norwalk, Ohio, to become a pupil in what was then known as "The Norwalk Seminary," a Methodist school, of which the Rev. Jonathan E. Chaplin was principal, where he spent his school year of 1836; and in the autumn of 1837, he was sent to a private school at Middletown, Connecticut, conducted by Isaac Webb. Mr. Webb was a graduate of Yale College; had been a tutor in the college, and was highly commended by the president, Jeremiah Day. It was not a large school, the number of pupils being restricted to twenty; great care was exercised to receive only boys of diligence and good character. Mr. Webb intended that the reputation of the school should rest on thorough study, faithful instruction, and steady discipline; correct habits, principles, feelings, and tastes were to be assiduously cultivated and truth, justice, and honor, to be regarded as the cardinal points of character.

On November 1, 1838, General Hayes entered Kenyon College as a freshman, where he graduated with high honors in 1842, and on the 11th day of October, 1842, at the age of twenty years, he began the study of law in the office of Sparrow & Matthews at Columbus, where he remained for ten months and in

August, 1843, enrolled as a law student at Harvard University. Among the students who attended Kenyon College and who were warm friends of General Hayes were David Davis, Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Winter Davis, Stanley Matthews, and Salmon P. Chase, all of whom attained marked distinction in public life. As evidence of the character of the man we quote from his diary written on November 12, 1842, just after he had graduated from Kenyon College: "I have parted from the friends I love best, and am now struggling to enter the portals of the profession in which is locked up the passport which is to conduct me to all that I am destined to receive in life. The entrance is steep and difficult, but my chiefest obstacles are within myself. If I knew and could master myself, all other difficulties would vanish. To overcome long-settled habits, one has almost to change 'the stamp of nature'; but bad habits must be changed and good ones formed in their stead, or I shall never find the pearls I seek."

On January 1, 1845, we find this significant entry in his diary: "This is the beginning of the new year. In two or three weeks I shall leave the Law School and soon after shall begin to live. Heretofore I have been getting ready to live. How much has been left undone, it is of no use to reckon. My labors have been to cultivate and store my mind. This year the character, the whole man, must receive attention. I will strive to become in manners, morals, and feelings a true gentleman. The rudeness of a student must be laid off, and the quiet, manly deportment of a gentleman put on—not merely to be worn as a garment, but to become by use a part of myself. I believe I know what true gentility, genuine breeding, is. Let me but live out what is within, and I am vain enough to think that little of what is important would be found wanting." The ability of General Hayes as a lawyer was clearly recognized by the courts, because during the month of August, 1845, he was appointed and acted as a member of the committee that examined Stanley Matthews for admission to the bar of Ohio; and in March, 1889, he delivered a brilliant oration before the Sandusky County Bar Association in commemoration of the death and works of Stanley Matthews. Judge E. F. Dickinson, a member of this association,

had been a lifelong friend of General Hayes and upon his death he submitted a beautiful tribute to the life and works of Judge Dickinson; and likewise upon the death of General Buckland, General Hayes delivered very fittingly, before this association, an oration referring feelingly to his association with General Buckland, not only as a lawyer, but as a comrade in arms and as a fellow citizen. General Hayes early manifested that military spirit which was characteristic of the young men of his day; and in 1847, he made an effort to enlist in the service of his country while it was engaged in the War with Mexico, but on account of his physical condition, he was not permitted to enlist; and when it became manifest that civil war in this country was imminent, his patriotic zeal was awakened and he immediately prepared himself for active participation in the Union cause.

As an evidence of his patriotic zeal and determination to fight for that which he thought was right, we quote the following:

"Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war—if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were his also, viz., that this was a just and necessary war and that it demanded the whole power of the country; *that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it.*"

As to the life of General Hayes as a soldier, executive, statesman, and philanthropist, we will leave it to others upon this occasion to recount. He was of singular purity and uprightness in public and private life. As a soldier, statesman, and President, he rose to the foremost rank and never lost that true kindness towards every human being, great or small.

As a public official he grappled with and successfully mastered perhaps more complex and serious problems than any other citizen of America. When Sandusky County builds a new courthouse, may we not now suggest that a statue of General Hayes be provided for as a part of the building, that his memory may be thereby honored and perpetuated, because of his membership in the Sandusky County Bar Association and in view of the fact that he achieved high and distinguished honors as President of

the United States, as three times Governor of the State of Ohio, as a Member of Congress, and as an eminent soldier, in addition to long residence in this county.

Respectfully submitted,

T. P. DEWEY,
DAVID B. LOVE,
J. T. GARVER,
JAMES G. HUNT,
A. W. OVERMYER,
A. E. CULBERT.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PRESS NOTICES

It had been hoped that Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover would be present. Secretary Hughes wrote:

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1922.

MY DEAR COLONEL HAYES:—I have received your letter of September 25 and have also had the pleasure of talking with your brother, Mr. Scott R. Hayes, who has today strongly urged the acceptance of your kind invitation. It is needless for me to say that it would give Mrs. Hughes and myself the greatest gratification to be able to attend this centenary celebration of the birth of your distinguished father, President Hayes, and especially to have the opportunity to join in the tribute to his memory. You will understand, however, that having just returned from a month's absence (in Brazil), I find an accumulation of work and it will be absolutely impossible for me to leave Washington in order to be present at the celebration on October 4. I am very sorry to disappoint you, but I have no alternative.

Mrs. Hughes joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Hayes and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The American Ambassador to France during the American participation in the World War, the Honorable William G. Sharp, wrote:

DEAR COLONEL HAYES:—I have before me the kind invitation to attend the centenary celebration of the birth of your illustrious father, the former President of the United States, which was evidently sent me soon after my departure for Europe. I am acknowledging it first of my unanswered letters to express my appreciating of your remembering us for such a noted occasion.

I am sure that the celebration, as well as the dedication of the several worthy projects which are enumerated in your invitation, must have been very impressive as well as interesting. Please accept my hearty thanks.

Cordially and sincerely yours.

WILLIAM G. SHARP.

The next governor of Ohio wrote as follows:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 26, 1922.

DEAR COLONEL HAYES:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your invitation to attend the dedication of the library addition to the Hayes Memorial, at Spiegel Grove, on October 4. You can rest assured that if it is at all possible, I will be present, as I remember the very pleasant time I had on a similar occasion several years ago.

I am deeply interested in your work and will always be glad to have any literature you have in connection with the same.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for you and yours,

I am very truly yours,

A. V. DONAHEY.

The centenary celebration drew interesting comments from high officials of the previous national Administration. Secretary of War Baker, of President Wilson's cabinet, who represented President Wilson and delivered an eloquent address at the dedication of the original Hayes Memorial on May 30, 1916, in sending his regrets, wrote:

CLEVELAND, September 25, 1922.

MY DEAR COLONEL HAYES:—I have just received the invitation to be present at the celebration of the centenary of the birth of

your distinguished father, on Wednesday, October 4. I deeply regret that engagements already made so far preëempt that day as to make it impossible for me to be away from Cleveland until late in the afternoon, when I must leave for a supreme court engagement in Columbus. I think I have already said to you, but it gives me pleasure to repeat it, that as the years go by and my experience and reading grow larger, I come to have a larger and more sympathetic view of your father's life and services. Surely, no one could have been called to high executive office under circumstances more trying or at a time when the country itself was more disturbed and unsettled. His fairness, dignity, and clear-sighted integrity were a rock of strength to the Government in trying days. I am glad this significant centenary is to be observed and I hope that the utmost use will be made of the occasion to impress the lessons of your father's life upon the country which he served.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER.

STEAMSHIP FRANCONIA

AT SEA,* March 25, 1924.

DEAR COLONEL HAYES:—I am returning the pamphlet ["The Hayes Centenary"] which you so kindly lent me this morning and which I read with great interest.

I am so glad that President Hayes, your illustrious father, is to have a lasting monument which will perpetuate his memory. I was not in public life when your father was President and personally I was not at that time in the way of knowing much of him or his Administration intimately.

But not long before our dear Cardinal Gibbons died [March 24, 1921] we were discussing the relative merits of the various Presidents whom he had personally known and he said on that occasion: "I have known them all well and intimately from Lincoln until now, and to my mind the most scholarly and genuinely refined of them all was Rutherford Hayes."

* Between Jerusalem and New York, completing trip around the world.

The old Cardinal was a keen observer of men and this appreciation of your distinguished father is worthy of record. I am happy to pass it on to you to use as you like.

Very sincerely,
W. CARD. O'CONNELL, ABP. BOSTON.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels wrote in reply to an inquiry of his estimate of General Hayes's Administration:

"Following the election of 1876, it was impossible to give an appraisal of public servants that would be just or free from partisanship. With the passage of time, however, I feel that there has come an appreciation of the fact that the action of President Hayes in withdrawing the troops from the South indicated high moral courage and a resolute desire to bring peace and opportunity for development to the Southern people.

"The situation which President Hayes had to encounter when entering the White House was a very difficult one. The Democrats believed that Mr. Tilden was elected. President Hayes owed his election to the electoral vote of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi [Florida], States in which the Democrats believed the votes had been cast for Mr. Tilden. The withdrawal of the troops from these three States automatically put in power the Democratic state governments, who had been chosen in the same election when the electoral vote was counted for President Hayes. Of course President Hayes knew when he withdrew these troops that the results that did take place would follow. He knew that such results were necessary for good government in those States.

"No one understood better than he that the withdrawal of the troops would be regarded by many of his countrymen as a confession that his election was not free from partisan setting-aside of the voice of the people in these States. I have, therefore, always regarded it as a matter of high moral courage for him to have restored peace in the South at such a cost to his prestige.

"His courage showed that he preferred to be the recipient of much criticism [rather] than to perpetuate in the South conditions that were intolerable and unbearable.

"Thus, when one looks back at the Administration of Rutherford B. Hayes, he sees a serious effort made to reform the civil service, an effectual resumption of specie payments, and a conciliatory policy inaugurated toward the distressed Southern States, which has altogether inured to the honor, integrity and stability of that Union for which General Hayes fought on many Southern fields; whose integrity he proclaimed in every political contest and which he endeavored to maintain in his three terms as governor of his native State, and which he finally greatly advanced by his four years in the White House at Washington."

Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. Navy, who as admiral so efficiently commanded the American naval forces in European waters during the World War, expressed his regret at his inability to be present in the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

DEAR SIR: — I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 3, containing the very flattering invitation for me to attend the centennial celebration of the birth of your father, Rutherford B. Hayes, on October 4, your invitation kindly including Mrs. Sims.

Needless to say we should be very glad indeed to attend this celebration, but unfortunately October 4 will be but a few days before my retirement from active service and I shall be so much engaged in closing up my active duty as president of the Naval War College that this and certain other engagements will make it impossible for us to be absent from Newport at that time. I need not assure you again how much we are gratified that we have been included in this invitation and how much we regret our inability to accept it.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. SIMS.

Commander-in-Chief James W. Willett of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a letter from Des Moines, Iowa, to President

Campbell, expresses his keen regret at being unable to attend the Hayes centennial exercises, and notes that Mrs. Willett was born in Tiffin, Ohio, which would have been an added inducement to draw them to Ohio, "aside from the honor conferred upon me had I been present."

The New York *Sun* which was a bitter opponent and critic during and after the Hayes Administration, says in an editorial on the centenary, headed "Hayes Abolished Carpetbags":

"The judgment of a later day has put unpredicted value on both the ability and the services of President Hayes. While he may not rank with Washington, with Lincoln, or with Roosevelt, his firmness and foresight have earned recognition not at first granted them. He appears to deserve the credit for bringing to an end the post-bellum course of political laxity in the North and retrogression in the South.

"Congressional reconstruction had proved by 1877 its inability to carry out the majority's plans of restoration and idealistic advance for the reconquered Southern States. Hayes, withdrawing the Federal troops, permitted the unsuccessful policy to fall of its own weight. He had apparently concluded that the Nation could not attain full prosperity while one great section remained on the rocks. He broke with the traditions of his party in this respect to perform a service to his country."

The New York *Herald* in a comprehensive, discriminating, but highly laudatory article on President Hayes brings out the fact, too often overlooked: "All attempts to induce him to accept a renomination failed." Also, that "some of his ablest political opponents conceded that President Hayes's Administration, taken as a whole, had been no less honorable to himself than creditable to his country."

An editorial in the *Ohio State Journal* emphasized the fact that "the soundness of his measures soon proved itself and made possible the Republican success in 1880. It has been said of him that never once in all the trying days following his election and throughout his Presidency did he lose his temper. He combined great firmness of character with unfailing good nature, an effective combination not often found in Presidents or other

men. . . . As President he soon proved a complete and unpleasant surprise to the managers of his party machine. His manners were mild, but his backbone was stiff as a ramrod. With the utmost good nature but with the grimmest determination he proceeded at once to antagonize the party leaders, wiping out carpetbag government in the South, upholding Sherman in his great fight against the insistent unsound-money sentiment of the day, and inaugurating civil service reform to an extent undreamed of by the disgusted practical politicians."

A comprehensive editorial in the Boston *Herald* of October 4 says in part:

"A century ago today, on Oct. 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, of ancestry reaching far back into New England, Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born. He fought bodily weakness as a young man, manifested great interest in books, studied in Ohio and Connecticut, and after having spent two years at the Harvard Law School and in attendance upon special classes in the college, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1845. He had gained some distinction in Cincinnati when the Civil War came. Several times wounded and with a fine record for bravery, he entered Congress at the end of 1865 and became governor of Ohio in 1868. He served two terms, then after an interval a third, taking the nomination against his preferences and making the campaign on the sound-money issue; there were many in Ohio in those days who believed that the only thing necessary to make real money was the stamp of the United States, no matter how much or how little of actual value might be back of it. It was this fight against 'Fog-Horn' Allen and inflation that gave Hayes the nomination for the Presidency.

"Few Presidents have assumed office under more difficult conditions than did our nineteenth Executive. Few have borne themselves with greater dignity under excoriation of the members of the opposing party and the cross-fire of the factions of their own party. Hayes deserves far more credit for vigor, steadiness, and fulfillment of campaign pledges than has usually been granted him. No one knew who his cabinet were to be until the actual inauguration. When they were announced the country

could not miss the conclusion that Hayes intended that the war no longer should dominate our politics. He had avowed his intention of restoring home rule in the South, cleaning up the national administration, and maintaining the public credit. He went to work with a body of advisers representing all these aims but with a Congress split against itself. He had few friends in the Republican Senate once he had sent in his cabinet list, and the Democratic House wanted most of all to hamper the Administration. Hayes withdrew the federal troops from the South, he vetoed the Bland-Allison silver act, he showed the country that 'the way to resume "specie payments" is to resume,' to quote the Horace Greeley dictum; and in spite of the quarrel between Half-Breeds and Stalwarts and his unpopularity with his party, he issued an executive order forbidding office-holders to take active part in party management.

"Hayes grew in popular estimation steadily through the four years of his incumbency. There is reason to indorse the statement of Carl Schurz that the Republican party in Hayes 'had nominated a man without knowing it.' His Presidency over, he retired to Spiegel Grove at Fremont, Ohio, where a celebration will be held today, and in simple and useful pursuits passed the remainder of his years. He was a 'great commoner,' an able and 'straight' man."

The Indianapolis *Star* in a discriminating article on the Hayes centenary, by Miss Margaret M. Scott, says in part:

"The elaborate celebration in Fremont, Ohio., Oct. 4, of the centenary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, at his former home, Spiegel Grove, now a state park through the generosity of his son, Col. Webb C. Hayes, had special interest and significance for the people of Indianapolis because an ex-citizen, Charles R. Williams, long the editor of the Indianapolis *News*, was one of the speakers and was honored by having a room in the new addition to the Hayes Memorial Library dedicated to him under title of 'The Charles Richard Williams Reading-Room.'

"The Ohio Archæological and Historical Society of which Gen. Hayes was president at the time of his death, had charge of the

centenary exercises, invitations for which were sent to the distinguished guests of the society in civil, military, and official life.

"The city of Fremont, where Gen. Hayes spent the major portion of his life, when not actively connected with state and national affairs, coöperated with the historical society and had direct charge of the parade and historical pageant, which was dismissed on entering Spiegel Grove. Dedicatory exercises then were held for the Croghan Gate, the Harrison Gate, the McPherson Gateway, in memory of the soldiers in the War with Mexico and the War for the Union; and the Memorial Gateway in memory of the soldiers in the War with Spain and the World War.

"This new addition to the Hayes Memorial, equal in dimensions to the original structure, will house the large and valuable library collected by Gen. Hayes during his army service in the Civil War and as Governor of Ohio and as President of the United States, as well as during his long career as a lawyer. . . .

"Rutherford B. Hayes, after the passion of years has subsided, is growing in worth to the American people. The great accomplishments of his Administration, with the reconstruction of the South, the establishment of sound currency, and the maintenance of the civil service system, have given him his proper place in history. It is now worthy and fitting that this celebration should be held where the mementoes of his civil, military, and Presidential life are assembled. Added is the fact that the Spiegel Grove State Park in itself is a historical monument to the wonderful days of the past.

"Under the sweeping branches of its gigantic hickories, oaks, elms, and maples sped the bronzed messengers of Pontiac carrying the war wampum to the southern Indian tribes; over the same trail marched Gen. Harrison and his army to resist the British invader, and in a later era gathered the great generals of the Union army to do honor to its distinguished occupant. Here Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Crook, Comly, and Scammon were visitors. Here, too, at various times, came Presidents Garfield, Cleveland, McKinley, Taft, and Harding.

"Few writers, Republican or Democratic, have written as dispassionately and fairly of Hayes and his Administration, few

have done as much as, and none has done more than Mr. Williams to draw attention to Hayes's personal worth, his scholarly attainments, his splendid civic services, and the great accomplishments of his Administration. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

"It will be recalled that after leaving the *News* (1911), Mr. Williams devoted three years to writing the 'Life of President Hayes' — a task inherited from his father-in-law, William Henry Smith, who died in 1896. The latter, who had been Hayes's closest personal and political friend, was to write the life, but had hardly begun it. On his death-bed, he insisted that his son-in-law should go on with it.

"This Mr. Williams promised to do, supposing the arrangement would not be acceptable to the Hayes family. But the family urged it, and Mr. Williams loyally fulfilled his promise. And no one knows better than the writer, who acted as his literary secretary for a great portion of those years both in Indianapolis and at Spiegel Grove, at what cost to his nerves, his eyesight, his pleasure, his health, his welfare, he did indeed loyally fulfill that promise.

"The Life was published in 1914, and was received most favorably by critics and historians. Andrew D. White pronounced it one of the three or four best biographies in the English language; and there were other similar commendations.

"This same year Mr. Williams removed to Princeton, N. J., and later bought the house at 25 Cleveland Lane, which had been occupied by Woodrow Wilson while he was Governor of New Jersey, and from which he went to the White House. The house was remodeled and the grounds enlarged and developed until the place, named 'Benedict House' in memory of his mother whose maiden name was Benedict, became noteworthy among the many beautiful places for which Princeton is famous. There he has led a life of busy leisure among his books and with abounding hospitality. During the first two years of residence there he wrote a history of the Clisophic Society of the university in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of its founding (in 1765) —

the oldest literary society in America. Critics have characterized it as the best book of its sort they have ever read.

"After America entered the war against Germany, he became one of the speaking staff of the National Security League and of the New Jersey State Council of Defense, doing his bit by making speeches, in stimulating patriotism and explaining and defending the policies of the Government.

"Not long after the publication of the 'Life of Hayes,' the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society began to plan for the publication of Mr. Hayes's 'Diary and Letters.' At the solicitation of the society, Mr. Williams, who was most familiar with all the Hayes papers, consented to edit them and prepare them for the press. The normal income of the society, however, was not sufficient to justify so ambitious an undertaking. Appeal was made to the Legislature of Ohio, which the Governor seconded and approved, and early in 1921 the Legislature provided the society with ample means for the execution of its worthy project.

"Mr. Williams had already begun his task, which he found demanded an incredible amount of minute research and painstaking labor. To this he devoted, all told, some three years of almost continuous effort, assisted by copyist and secretary. The result is seen in five large volumes, which not only abound in valuable historical information, but which vividly reveal the development, character, and accomplishment of a typical American gentleman of noble qualities, who rose to the highest distinction.

"Mr. Williams's work is a model of good editing. With characteristic modesty, the editor himself never obtrudes, but his presence in the background is constantly felt."

Much of the success of the speaking program was due to the presiding officer, Hon. James E. Campbell, who introduced the speakers with a wit and readiness of repartee greatly enjoyed by all. Despite the length of the program, many unable to find seats stood throughout the afternoon. Comparisons are barred, but many declared that the mayor's speech of eight words was the triumph of the day! In all the elaborate preparations for the day, Mayor Schwartz was, next to Colonel Hayes himself, the

main motive force. Mr. Ging's handling of the float section was also highly efficient.

LETTER FROM COLONEL WEBB C. HAYES

As a fitting conclusion to the foregoing pages, the following tribute of Colonel Webb C. Hayes to former Governor James E. Campbell, President of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, on the occasion of the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the latter, is herewith appended.

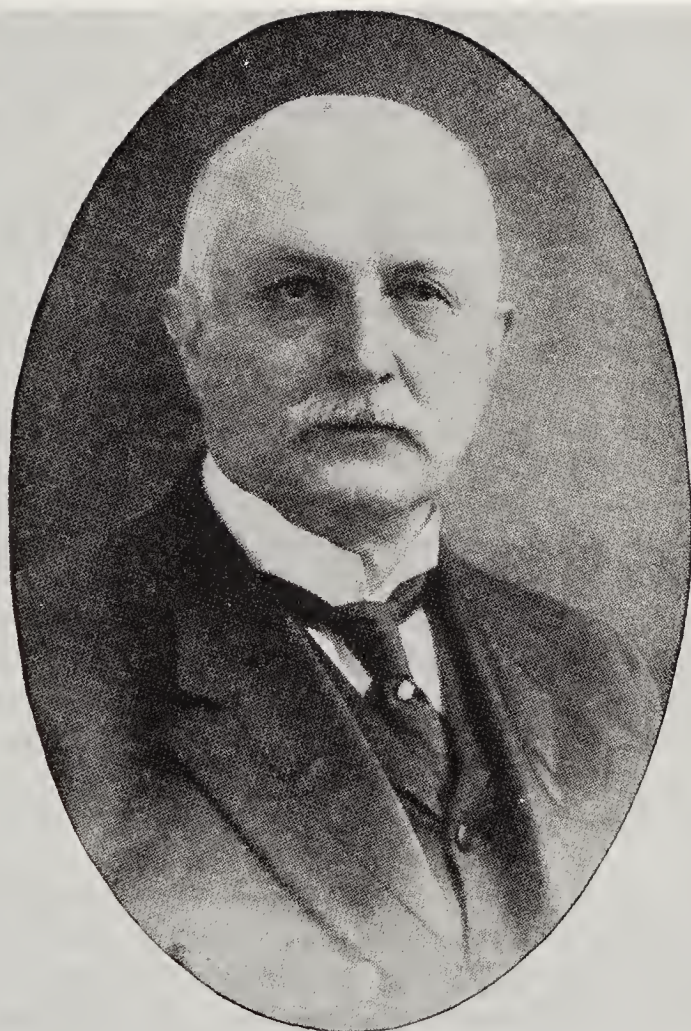
DEAR GOVERNOR CAMPBELL:—Thank you sincerely for sending me a copy of the very beautiful menu of your eightieth anniversary birthday dinner given in your honor on July 7, 1923, at the Scioto Club.

It is worth while to have an eightieth birthday when it is commemorated in such a manner by one's admiring friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Hayes deeply regrets that it became impossible for us to be present and participate in the enthusiasm of the gracious occasion. We were called to the East, fully expecting to be able to return in time for the dinner; but we were only able to reach the Delaware Water Gap on July 7, from whence I telegraphed our congratulations and regrets. None of your friends could have rejoiced more heartily than we in doing you honor. It has been a constant source of gratification to me to be associated with you on the board of trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

I recall with peculiar pleasure the several interesting occasions at Spiegel Grove to which your presence added lustre. On May 30, 1916, you were on the list of speakers as a representative of the board of trustees at the dedication of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, when President Wilson, who was unable to be present was represented by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, following the scholarly address of Doctor Charles Richard Williams, biographer of Rutherford B. Hayes.

On October 4, 1920, my father's birthday, you presided, as president of the Society, at the unveiling of the bronze tablet



THE HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL
President Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, Presiding 1920, 1922

on the Hayes Memorial Building in memory of the soldiers of Sandusky County, who died in service during the War with Spain and the World War. Your patriotic and eloquent speech of that day, with its all too flattering reference to my wife and myself for our efforts to honor our father and mother by bequests made to preserve forever their old home in Spiegel Grove as a typical American home of the last half of the nineteenth century, touched us deeply, and was made the subject of favorable comment later by Warren G. Harding, who followed you on the program.

Similarly, on October 4, 1922, you presided at the exercises commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Rutherford Birchard Hayes. The dignity and propriety of your opening address at the dedication of the library and museum annex to the Hayes Memorial, and the aptness and felicity of your words at the dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, and at the unveiling of the historic tablets on the five memorial gateways leading into Spiegel Grove, won appreciative applause and were beyond all praise. During the exercises a beautiful oak tree, located near the memorial trees heretofore christened by the laying on of hands and named the "Warren G. Harding Oak," the "William H. Taft Oak," the "Grover Cleveland Hickory," the "William McKinley Oak," and the "General Sherman Elm," was christened the "James E. Campbell Oak" in your honor.

In all the activities of our society as trustee and as president, you have uniformly displayed an intelligent interest and zeal.

Within the last year, through your personal initiative, you have secured the necessary funds for the erection of the World War Memorial annex to our main society building in Columbus, and thus rounded out your soldier activities begun sixty years ago in the War for the Union.

It is because of my interest and belief in the society, of which for the last seven years of his life my father was president, that when I deeded Spiegel Grove as a state park and endowed the homestead for permanent preservation, it was with the expecta-

tion of including in this memorial an American historical library which would be the nucleus of a library for an Ohio Historical Society, for which my wife and I hope to provide an endowment fund for the purchase of historical books.

I cannot help reflecting on the singular good fortune of our society in its choice of presidents. I doubt if any similar society in America can show a more distinguished list. All have been men of state-wide reputation or of national fame. I recall with pride the names of your five predecessors: Allen G. Thurman, who for a generation was one of the political leaders of the nation, statesman and jurist; Francis C. Sessions, eminent banker and philanthropist; Rutherford Birchard Hayes, who needs no characterization; General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, soldier, lawyer, student of politics, and distinguished penologist; George Frederick Wright, erudite in theology, and long the most learned geologist in America; and now you, so aptly characterized by the dinner committee on arrangements, as "A patriot of the war of 1861-1865, a statesman of long service, a former governor of Ohio, an outstanding man of affairs, a courteous and unassuming gentleman." The society rejoices in having a president who most worthily continues the great tradition.

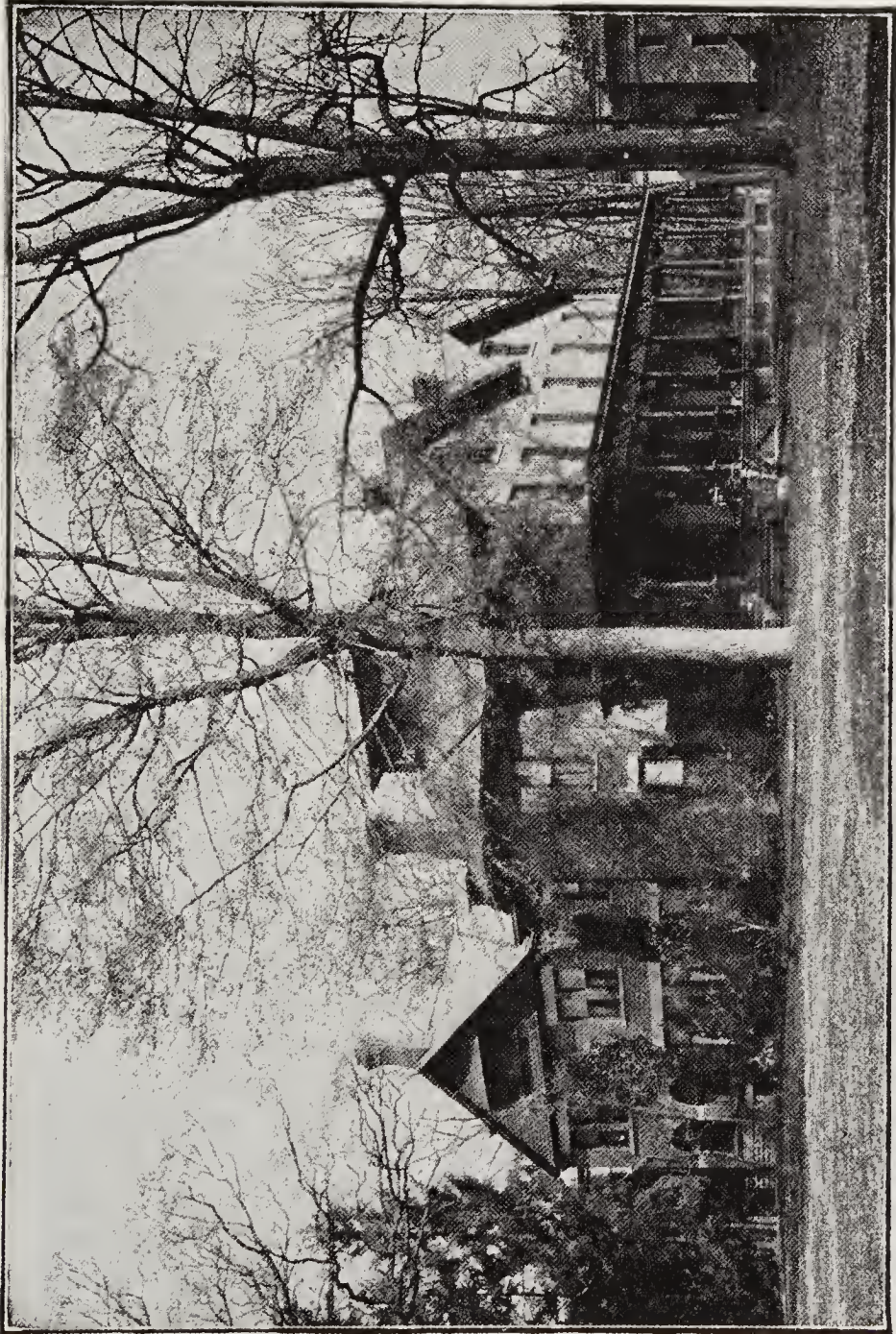
My earnest hope is that, in the future, the society may be as wise and fortunate in the choice of presidents as it has been up to this time.

With renewed felicitations and high respect,

Sincerely yours,

WEBB C. HAYES.

THE HONORABLE JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
Columbus, Ohio.



THE HAYES HOMESTEAD WITH GLIMPSE OF THE HAYES MEMORIAL IN THE SPIEGEL GROVE STATE PARK.

APPENDIX E

SPIEGEL GROVE STATE PARK, THE HAYES HOMESTEAD, AND THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

BY LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

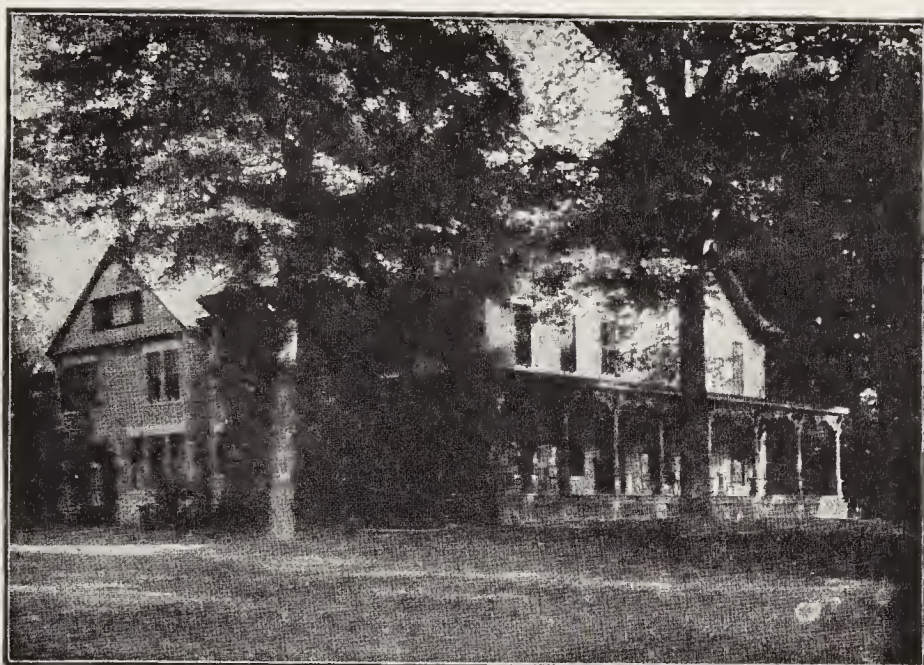
Spiegel Grove, the beautiful twenty-five acre grove of native American trees, is a portion of the historic site of the free city of the neutral nation of the Eries, who three centuries ago built two fortified towns on opposite sides of the Sandusky River. The site of this free city, where later the Wyandots (or Hurons) made a village, was on the great natural runway of the earliest French explorers and missionaries and their Indian allies in passing from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Ohio and the Mississippi. This old French and Indian Trail was along the westerly bank of the Sandusky-Scioto water course from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Both passed through the old free city at the lower rapids of the Sandusky (now Fremont), the trail extending for over half a mile through Spiegel Grove. This trail was traversed by the early Frenchmen and by French war parties with their Indian allies from Detroit, in their endeavor to expel the British from the Ohio country, and was the common meeting-ground of the war parties and exploring parties of both the French from Detroit and the British from Fort Pitt.

On the capture of Quebec in 1759 by the British, the French surrendered all their territory in North America, and the British sent out an expedition under Rogers to take over the French forts. Old Fort Sandoské, originally built by British traders in 1745, but destroyed and rebuilt and destroyed again in the contest between the French and the British, was rebuilt and left in command of Ensign Pauli. The great Ottawa chief Pontiac refused

to be delivered to the British and organized his great conspiracy which early in the spring of 1763 resulted in "nine of the British forts yielding instantly, Detroit and Fort Pitt alone escaping capture. Sandoské was the first to fall." Captain Dalyell with 260 men, marching to the relief of Detroit during its siege by Pontiac, came upon the ruins of old Fort Sandoské, on Marblehead peninsula, July 26, 1763, and furious at the devastation and the sight of the decomposing bodies of Pauli's little garrison, he resolved on some measure of retribution. Marching inland to the Huron village on the site of the old neutral town at the lower rapids of the Sandusky, now Fremont, he burned it to the ground, and destroyed the adjacent fields of standing corn.

In the spring of 1764, General Gage, in command of the British forces in America, sent Colonel Bradstreet from Albany and Colonel Bouquet from Fort Pitt to punish Pontiac and his confederates and to regain possession of the western forts. Bradstreet's force numbered 1,183, Israel Putnam, later the Revolutionary patriot, being in command of the Connecticut battalion. The present Fremont was the westernmost point reached by this force. The whole army with cannon sailed up the Sandusky River in their unwieldly batteaux, and encamped on the high ground extending from the present site of Fort Stephenson around the bluff to the Fair Grounds, at which latter point, as a protection to the left of his line, Israel Putnam constructed *flèches* and redoubts. Lieutenant Montresor, engineer of the army, noted in his diary September 22, 1764, that he had that day been to the Huron village destroyed by Dalyell the previous year. He "took sketches and bearings of that advantageous and beautiful situation and the meanderings of the river. Remarked that the left of our encampment is contiguous to the remains of an old fort where the Delawares and some of the western Indians took shelter against the Iroquois nearly one hundred years ago. This construction is in the form of a circle three hundred yards in circumference, one-half defended by the river."

During the War of the Revolution, Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton were each led captive along this trail through Spiegel Grove. Preceding and following the Revolutionary War more

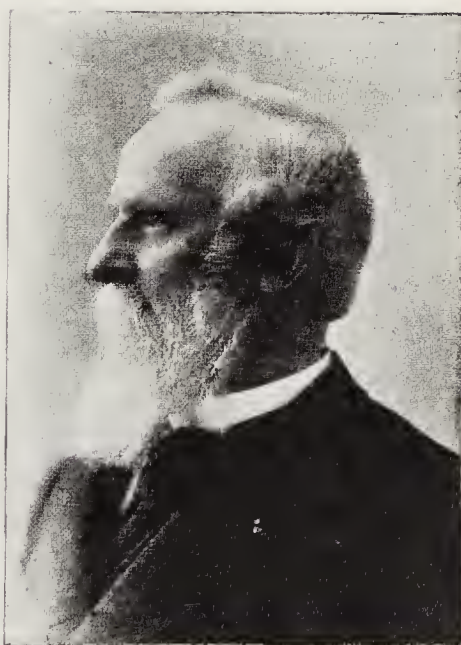


THE HAYES HOMESTEAD



LUCY WEBB HAYES

Born August 28, 1831; Died June 25, 1889. Buried on the Knoll at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

Born October 4, 1822, Nineteenth President, 1877-1881. Died January 17, 1893. Buried on the Knoll at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio

Indian captives were brought here along this trail than to any other place; the Moravian missionaries Zeisberger, Heckewelder, and their followers being among the number.

Our next knowledge of Lower Sandusky comes from Captain Samuel Brady the scout, whom Washington sent out for information upon the movements of the Indians of this region, and who, concealed on the island in the river, ever since called Brady's Island, watched the Indians race their horses along the shore. Washington's interest in this locality was great and in 1782 he sent General William Irvine, commandant at Fort Pitt, who noted that a British post had been established at Lower Sandusky, giving this place its claim to Revolutionary honors.

The location of this free city was the two-mile square tract, now Fremont, which constantly reappeared in the old treaties between the Indians and the Government. The treaty of Fort Mackintosh, January 21, 1785, reserved "two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of the Sandusky River" in the allotment of lands to the Indians. This "two-mile square upon each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River" was again reserved by the United States in its quitclaim to the Indians in the treaty of Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789; and in the treaty of Greenville, from the Indians to the United States of America, August 3, 1795, Indians ceded "one piece two miles square at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River."

Although by the treaty of peace of 1783, the present boundary line was established between American and British territory, nevertheless the British, on the pretext that treaty obligations to the loyalists had not been observed, retained possession of Detroit and its outposts, including Lower Sandusky, and from these vantage-points kept the Indians in a constant turmoil supporting their claim that the Ohio River was their natural boundary. It was not till 1796, after the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, when the great Indian confederacy was crushed, that the British surrendered control of Detroit and its contiguous territory including the two-mile square now Fremont. Tarhe, the famous Wyandot warrior who made his home at the lower falls of the Sandusky in the former free city, and who was the first Indian chief to

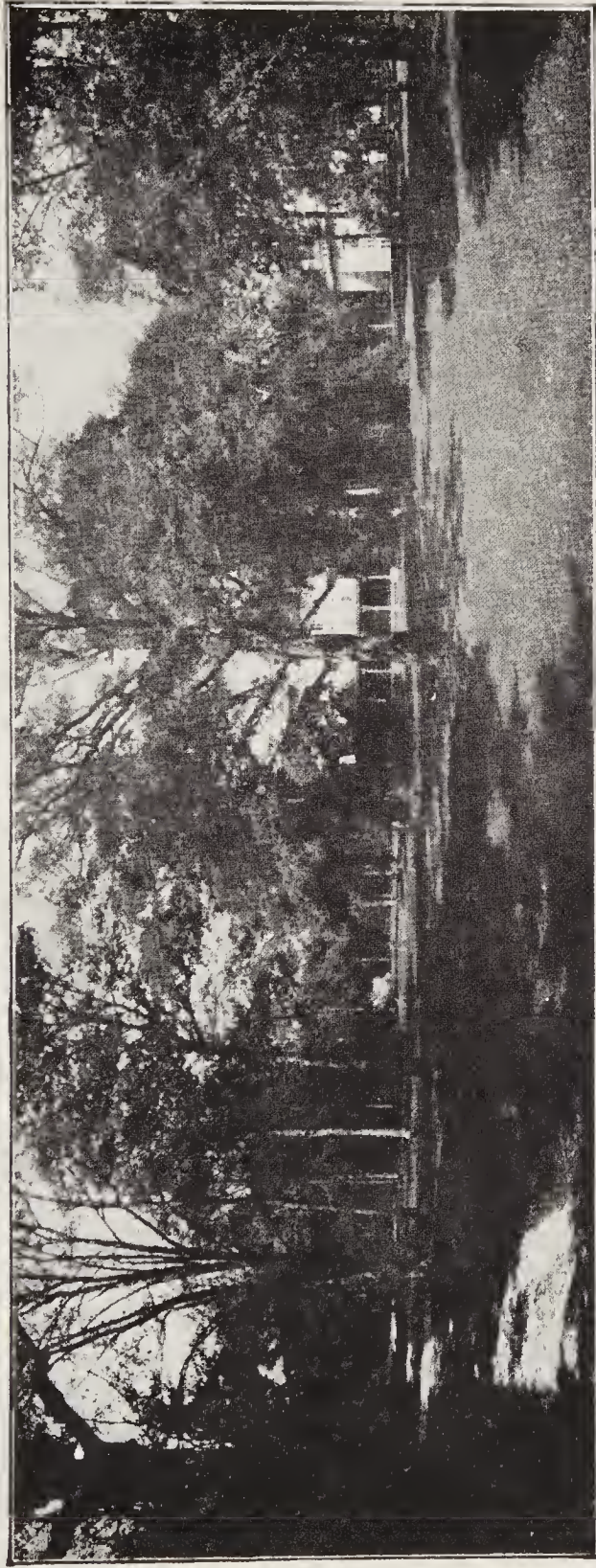
make terms with Wayne, received from Wayne a promise to erect a fort at the lower falls for the protection of himself and the other friendly Indians. On the outbreak of the Second War with Great Britain, and after the ignominious surrender of Detroit in June, 1812, the American settlers fled to the Sandusky country, and the old factor's buildings at the lower falls were transformed into a fort under the direction of Major Wood, one of the first graduates of West Point. In the spring of 1813, this fort was enlarged under the direction of Colonel Stephenson, from whom it received its name. It was gallantly defended on the 1st and 2d of August, 1813, by the youthful hero, Major George Croghan. General Sherman, in a letter to President Hayes emphasizing the importance of this victory wrote these words: "The defense of Fort Stephenson by Croghan and his gallant little band was the necessary precursor to Perry's victory on the lake, and to General Harrison's triumphant victory at the Battle of the Thames. These assured to our immediate ancestors the mastery of the Great West, and from that day to this the West has been the bulwark of the nation."

In General Harrison's advance from Franklinton (now Columbus) through Delaware, and what are now Marion, Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, Fremont, and Port Clinton to Lake Erie, to repel the invading British and Indians, he established forts and depots and constructed a military road following the line of the French and Indian trail. The heavy wheels of his wagons have left a clearly defined course which is still easily distinguished in its winding through Spiegel Grove, although nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the present state road was laid out in a direct course, crossing and recrossing the old trail.

In the campaign of 1813, owing to the insecurity of Fort Stephenson, General Harrison selected as his headquarters Fort Seneca, nine miles up the river, whence he could make swift trips to Fort Stephenson, to Fort Meigs on the Maumee, to Huron and Cleveland. During his campaign, all the noted officers of the War of 1812, with the single exception of Andrew Jackson, travelled over this trail. General Harrison, the victorious commander-in-chief, was inaugurated President of the United States

HOME OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES IN THE SPIEGEL GROVE STATE PARK, FREMONT, OHIO

With the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, the Old Sandusky-Scioto Trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, "The Harrison Trail" of the War of 1812, and the Native Forest Trees Which Have Been Christened by the Laying on of Hands and Named After Distinguished Guests Under the Custom Established by President Hayes in 1877 and Continued by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., the Donor of the Spiegel Grove State Park.



Peggy Fleming Oak, a stub of an Oak Tree near the Croghan Gateway, Spiegel Grove, to which Peggy Fleming was tied to be burned by her captors, Cherokee Indians, in 1790, but rescued by the Wyandot Chief, Tarhe, "The Crane," and returned to her family at Fort Pitt by James Whittaker, who raised the ransom price. (See "Johnston's Narrative" 1827.)

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON OAK, 1813	CHIEF JUSTICE M. R. WAITE OAK, 1877	GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN OAK, 1877	REAR ADMIRAL C. E. CLARK OAK, 1906
JAMES A. GARFIELD MAPLE, 1877	JUSTICE STANLEY MATTHEWS OAK, 1877	MAJ. GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS OAK, 1877	LIEUT. GEN. H. C. CORBIN OAK, 1908
GROVER CLEVELAND HICKORY, 1893	JUSTICE JOHN H. CLARK OAK, 1916	BRIG. GEN. E. P. SCAMMON OAK, 1877	LIEUT. GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG OAK, 1904
WILLIAM MCKINLEY OAKS, 1877-1893	JOHN SHERMAN OAK, 1885	BRIG. GEN. J. M. COMLY OAK, 1877	SECY. OF WAR N. D. BAKER OAK, 1916
WILLIAM H. TAFT OAK, 1908	THEODORE E. BURTON OAK	MAJ. GEN. J. D. CON OAK, 1877-1885	MAJ. GEN. J. T. DICKMAN OAK, 1922
WARREN G. HARDING OAK, 1920	GEO. FREDERICK WRIGHT OAK, 1909-1916	GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN ELM, 1880	MAJ. GEN. C. R. EDWARDS OAK, 1922
AMBASSADOR M. T. HERRICK OAK, 1893	JAMES E. CAMPBELL OAK, 1920-1922	MAJ. GEN. GEORGE CROOK OAK, 1880	MAJ. GEN. R. L. HOWZE OAK, 1925
CHARLES R. WILLIAMS OAK, 1916-1922	WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON OAK, 1909		

in 1841; Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, "the man who killed Tecumseh," was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States in 1837; Brigadier-General Lewis Cass, who commanded a brigade, served as Secretary of State in the cabinet of Buchanan; Governor Meigs of Ohio became Postmaster-General in the cabinets of Madison and Monroe; and the venerable Governor Shelby of Kentucky always considered this campaign as the crowning glory of his distinguished career.

Such famous Indians as Nicolas, the renegade Huron chief, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Little Turtle, and Tarhe the Crane were frequenters of this old Harrison Trail and occasional residents of this place.

Under the treaty of 1817, the Indian title in Ohio was finally extinguished, and the land opened for settlement. The place now known as Spiegel Grove became a portion of the northwestern quarter of section three in the United States Reserve "Sandusky," which was entered by Joseph B. Stewart and William Oliver. When the patent was executed, however, by Andrew Jackson in 1834, it was to their assignees Jacques Hulburd, one of the first settlers of Lower Sandusky; and to the heirs of Martin Baum. After a partition by these owners, the first transfer was for an undivided half and was made in 1845, by which Sardis Birchard, the uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes, became the owner of about one-half, including Spiegel Grove; and R. P. Buckland, who became a distinguished lawyer and soldier and who had just formed a law partnership with Rutherford B. Hayes, became the owner of the remainder; their properties being separated by the old state road from Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to Fort Ball (Tiffin), now known as Buckland Avenue.

Several years after the purchase of the Spiegel Grove tract, Mr. Birchard removed his residence from the village to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. James Valette, in a house built about 1828 and now known as the Edgerton homestead. It is near the site of Colonel Ball's victory over the Indians on the banks of Sandusky River, on July 30, 1813, two days before the assault on Fort Stephenson. It was to this house that Mrs. Hayes brought Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, of the Twenty-third

Ohio, after his partial recovery from his severe wound at South Mountain on the opening of the Antietam campaign in 1862. Mr. Birchard on his way to and from the village daily passed his new purchase. He noted its deep woods, its pools of standing water reflecting like mirrors (*Spiegel*, in German) the great trees and tangled boughs and swaying vines; listened to the song of birds, the hooting of owls, and the mourning of the doves; brooded over the legends of the place, smiling at its traditional ghosts and spooks; recognized many a likeness to the scenes of the German fairy tales dear to his childhood; named it Spiegel Grove and selected it for the future home of his declining years with his nephew, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Sardis Birchard, this early patron of Spiegel Grove, was born in Vermont in 1801 and was early left an orphan. On the marriage of his sister Sophia to Rutherford Hayes, the boy of eleven was adopted and went to live with them, and in 1817 was taken by them from Dummerston, Vermont, to Delaware, Ohio. In 1822 occurred the death of Rutherford Hayes and the birth of his son Rutherford Birchard Hayes, and young Sardis Birchard, then twenty-one years of age, in his turn assumed the care of the family and became the devoted guardian of his sister's son. He never married. He was a man of varied culture and of the highest social and benevolent qualities. He was active in public and corporate works of progress in northern Ohio—the improvement of navigation, of vessel building, of the Western Reserve and Maumee Turnpike, a national work; also of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland railway; In 1851 he organized the bank of Birchard, Miller and Co., which in 1863 became the First National Bank of Fremont, the fifth oldest on the list of national banks, Mr. Birchard remaining its president until his death in 1874. He gave two public parks to the city of Fremont, endowed a public library for the use of the county, and gave generously to the First Presbyterian and other churches of the city.

The house in Spiegel Grove was begun by Mr. Birchard in 1859 for the permanent home of his nephew and ward, who owing to his services in the army, in Congress, and as governor of



THE CROGHAN GATEWAY

Northern Entrance of the Harrison Trail Into the Spiegel Grove State Park

THE CROGHAN GATEWAY
(Legend on Tablets)

In Honor of
Major George Croghan, 17th U. S. Infantry
Who with 160 Men and One Cannon
"Old Betsy" Defended Fort Stephenson
Against 700 British Under Proctor
and 2000 Indians Under Tecumseh
August 1st and 2nd, 1813.

Old Sandusky-Scioto Trail
Lake Erie to Ohio River, Connecting
The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes
With the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
The Harrison Trail. War of 1812.
Bird and Game Sanctuary.

Ohio, did not occupy it till 1873, Mr. Birchard living there until that time and enjoying frequent joyful visits from his nephew and later from the latter's wife and young children.

The original house was a brick structure, two and one-half stories high, surrounded on three sides by a veranda. In 1880, preparatory to his return home from the White House, President Hayes approved plans for a substantial addition on the north, duplicating the original brick gable front of the house, in which were located the present large drawing-room and library, constructed of slow-burning material, where were placed, on the first and third floors, his magnificent collection of Americana. Three additional bedrooms occupied the second story. His bedroom and that of his only daughter on the second floor were enlarged by a three-story bay window on the south. The interior of the original building was remodeled to include a fourth-story cupola, which was used by Mrs. Hayes for her house plants. The plans were prepared and these changes carried out under the supervision of his son and personal secretary, Webb C. Hayes, who made frequent visits from Washington for that purpose. Further extensive changes were made in 1889, when the entire west wing was torn down and replaced by the present large dining-room, breakfast-room, kitchen, and pantries on the first floor, with five additional bedrooms on the second, and six smaller chambers on the third floor. Before these alterations were finished the beautiful mistress of the house, who had looked forward eagerly to the larger opportunities for hospitality, was stricken and died. Only two rooms of the old house remain intact, the red parlor on the first floor, and the ancestral room directly above it, which had been Mr. Birchard's bedroom.

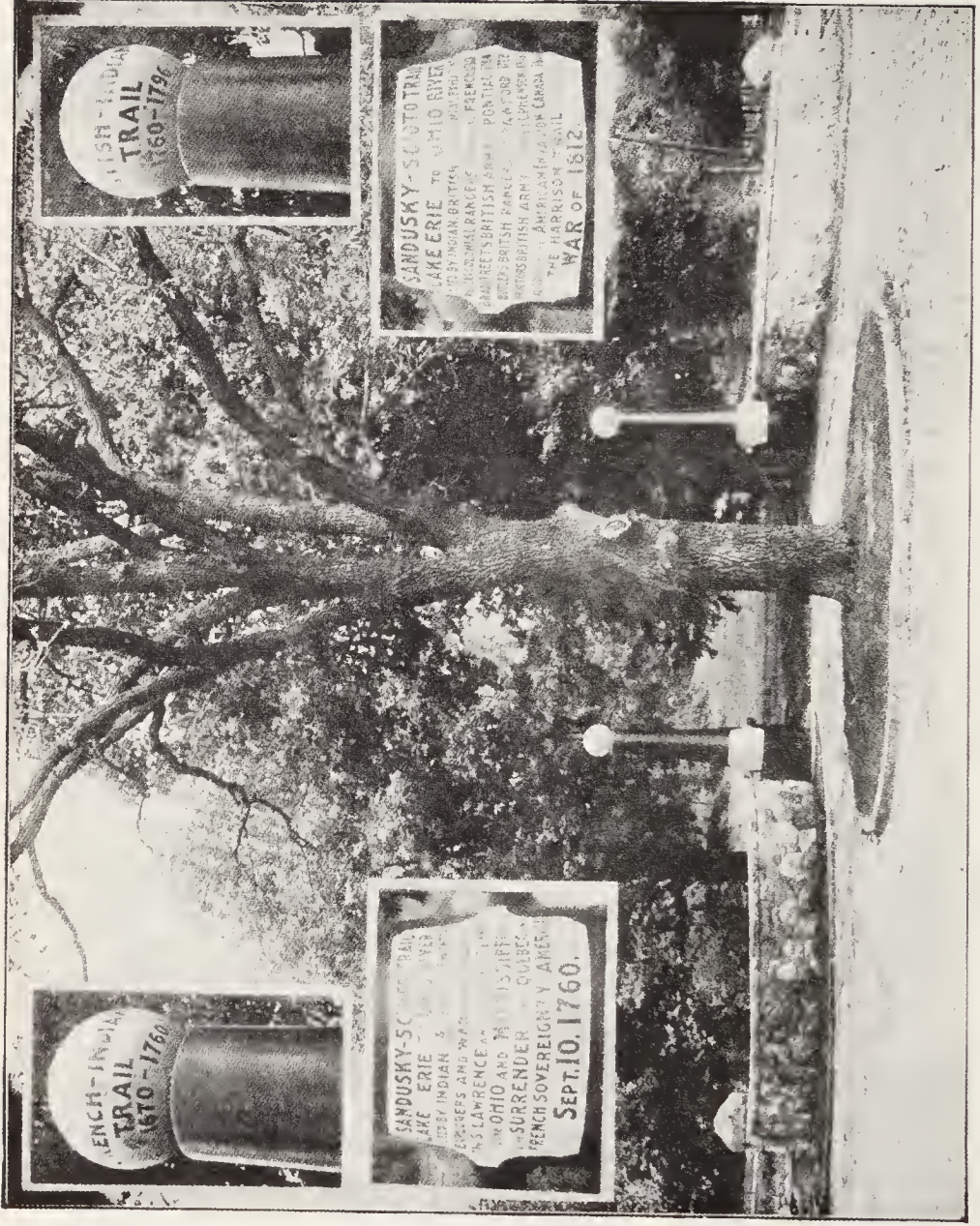
The house has high ceilings, spacious rooms with hardwood floors, and many open fireplaces. A veranda fourteen feet wide and eighty feet long, so that thirty-three laps make an exact mile, extends in front of the whole house. From the centre of the large entrance hall one can look up four stories to the observatory, the upper halls forming balconies opposite the stairways. On either side of the front door hang portraits of Sardis Birchard and of his sister Sophia Birchard, the mother of Ruther-

ford B. Hayes; and below the latter a charming color portrait of her son at the age of twenty-four, soon after his graduation at Harvard Law School. A silver plate presented to Mrs. Hayes by the soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. I., on the occasion of her silver wedding at the White House, is engraved with a depiction of the log cabin in which Mrs. Hayes lived for two winters in her husband's camp in Virginia; and with verse inscribed to "Our Mother."

The drawing-room opening to the right of the hall is thirty-six feet long and connected by an open archway with a library of the same length, whose shelves originally held the fine historical library of President Hayes. This room preserves an atmosphere of homelikeness and comfort. In the drawing-room hang life-size portraits of President Hayes by Brown and of Mrs. Hayes by Andrews, and other good portraits, including one of Mrs. Hayes's grandmother, Lucy Ware, and one of President Hayes's only sister, Fanny — both in their beautiful young womanhood; portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Hayes; and two fine old French portraits of the school of Nattier. Among the fine pieces of old mahogany are twin *chaises longues* brought from France to New Orleans during the French possession of Louisiana. On the floor is a handsome Chinese rug made for Colonel Hayes during the Russo-Japanese War; also a beautiful five-pronged bronze candelabra purchased by him in 1918 at Fez, Morocco while on a mission to confer with Marshal Lyautey, the French Resident General in Morocco during the World War. The great embroidered portieres were presented to Mrs. Hayes by the women of Illinois. A fine embroidered screen in ebony frame dates from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

A huge bishop's chair here was used by President Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan University while conducting the funeral services of President Hayes.

The red parlor to the left of the hall contains a full-length portrait of the only daughter of the house; a water color by Turner; oil landscapes by Bierstadt, and others. During the funeral services of President Hayes the chairs in the red parlor were occupied by Grover Cleveland, ex-President and now President



THE HARRISON GATEWAY

THE HARRISON GATEWAY
Legend on Cannon Balls and Tablets

French-Indian Trail, 1670-1760

Old French War, 1755

Sandusky-Scioto Trail

Lake Erie to Ohio River.

Used by Indian and French Hunters, Explorers and War Parties, from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Ohio and the Mississippi, Prior to the Surrender of Quebec and French Sovereignty in Canada in 1760.

Junquindundah, the Indian Neutral or Free City at the Lower Falls of the Sandusky, the Two Mile Square Reservation deeded by the Indians in 1786, Now Fremont.

British-Indian Trail

1760-1796

Revolutionary War, 1776

Sandusky-Scioto Trail

Lake Erie to Ohio River.

Used by Indian, British and Colonial Rangers.

Rogers' Colonial Rangers Against the French, 1760.

Bradstreet's British Army Against Pontiac, 1764.

Butler's British Rangers Against Crawford, 1782.

Procter's British Army Against Ft. Stephenson, 1813.

Called, after the American Invasion of Canada, 1813,

"The Harrison Trail," War of 1812.

elect of the United States; Governor William McKinley of Ohio, four years later inaugurated as President; the Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody and Slater Education Funds; and William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press and a close personal and political friend, Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Noble, Attorney-General, John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General, and J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, members of President Harrison's cabinet, occupied the famous John Randolph of Roanoke chairs, from the long hall; while the representatives of the War Department, Colonel Henry C. Corbin, later lieutenant-general, and Colonels J. C. Breckinridge and M. L. Luddington, later major-general, occupied the red damask sofa. Captain John A. Howell and Commanders Francis W. Dickins and Edwin S. Heuston, all later rear-admirals, represented the United States Navy, and with Colonel William E. Haynes, the Member of Congress from Fremont, occupied the four Presidential inauguration chairs, now in the Hayes Memorial.

The bedroom in which both President and Mrs. Hayes died faces the south and overlooks one of the most beautiful parts of the grove. The furniture is of old mahogany, and the books and pictures of Mrs. Hayes remain as arranged by General Hayes after her death.

One of the most beautiful rooms of the home is the large dining-room with great windows at each end looking over the lawns. The shelved chimney-piece over the large fireplace is devoted to fine examples of old Chinese pottery and porcelain, and a large exhibition pitcher of Trenton ware. The two old mahogany sideboards are family heirlooms, descended from the Birchard and Webb sides of the house respectively; two mahogany serving tables from the White House, purchased during Madison's Administration, were bought in at a public sale of discarded furniture in 1881; and the two corner tables were brought from Mexico by Colonel Hayes. An antique clock which ticks circumspectly near the dining-room door was bequeathed to the President by his grandmother and brought hither from the ancestral Hayes homestead in Brattleboro, Vermont.

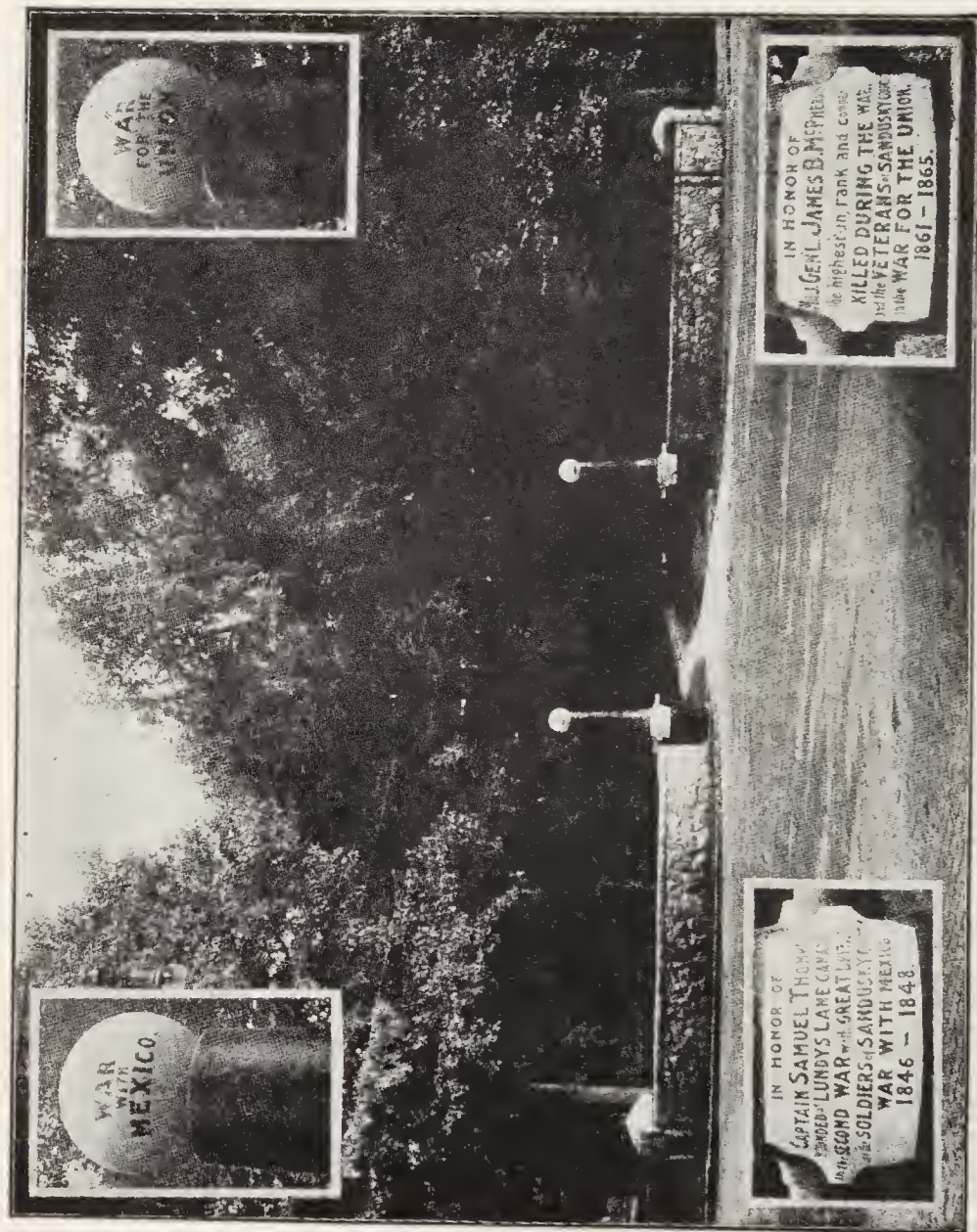
Scarcely less than the rooms on the first floor, the upper chambers are crowded with historic and beautiful objects. The Washington room contains ebony furniture designed by a cousin, William Rutherford Mead, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, and purchased by President Hayes for use in his little daughter's room at the White House so as to be retained by her as a souvenir. The Birchard or ancestral room originally used by Sardis Birchard for his own bedroom, has untold treasures from a colonial and antiquarian point of view.

Hardly less ancestral is the Cook Room — the maiden name of Mrs. Hayes's mother. Here are gathered the bedroom furniture used by President and Mrs. Hayes when they began housekeeping in Cincinnati; the cradle in which all their children were rocked; and Mrs. Hayes's old sewing-machine and lapboard on which she made her older boys' clothing during the War for the Union. The mantelpiece in this room was brought from the room in Chillicothe in which Mrs. Hayes was born.

Across the hall from the Cook Room is the Wright Room, named for the distinguished geologist and author, G. Frederick Wright, long president of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, an intimate friend who officiated at the marriage of the present occupants of the residence, Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes. This room contains a notable Spanish mahogany four-post bed with tester. Opening from the Wright Room is the Otis Room, named for the mother of Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, and containing her wedding furniture, the Otis mahogany cradle, the twin beds, and the mantelpiece from the Miller house in Fremont where Mrs. Hayes lived until her marriage. Here is also an admirable portrait of Mrs. Miller.

The rooms in the rear part of the house, being remodelled at the time of the death of Lucy Webb Hayes, having no personal sentiment, have been named by Colonel Hayes after his campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China. Six small bedrooms are in the third story.

On General Hayes's personal assumption of the Spiegel Grove property in 1873, he began to improve and beautify the place, preserving and accentuating its natural advantages by



THE MCPHERSON GATEWAY

THE MCPHERSON GATEWAY
Legend on Cannon Balls and Tablets
War With Mexico
1846-1848

In Honor of
Captain Samuel Thompson
Wounded at Lundy's Lane, Canada,
in the Second War with Great Britain,
and the Soldiers of Sandusky County
in the War with Mexico, 1846-1848.

War for the Union
1861-1865

In Honor of
Major General James B. McPherson,
the Highest in Rank and Command
Killed During the War and the
Veterans of Sandusky County in the
War for the Union, 1861-1865.

clearing out indifferent trees, extending the lawns immediately about the house to let in the sunlight, opening vistas to throw into relief some superb old oak or elm; and planting the hemlock avenue and windbreaks of spruces and pines. The handsome Japanese cypresses and deciduous trees south of the house were sent thither from the centennial exposition in 1876, being among the earliest of such Japanese importations. General Hayes took particular pleasure in gathering historic trees, among which were a Napoleon willow, the forebears of which were willows at Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon and Napoleon's at St. Helena; two oaks grown from acorns of the Charter Oak at Hartford, Connecticut, and tulip trees from the Virginia home of James Madison. General Hayes would point out to interested visitors storied trees such as the one to which savage Indians bound a captive maiden and built a fire about her when a thunder-storm burst and put out the flames. White traders hearing of the outrage sent a swift runner to get an order for her release from the Crane, the Wyandot chief; and he returned in time to save the captive. Another tree with a tale is "Grandfather's," an oak with a large hole near its base, under which Mrs. Hayes's father camped one cold night during the War of 1812. The story ran that he and a comrade were sent out to forage for provisions. It was so bitterly cold that they could not make their way back to camp, and lighting a fire at the foot of this tree slept there in the open. The soldiers in camp had their feet frozen that night, but this pair were unharmed. The old musket and hunting-horn of this Private James Webb, of the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, are now in the museum.

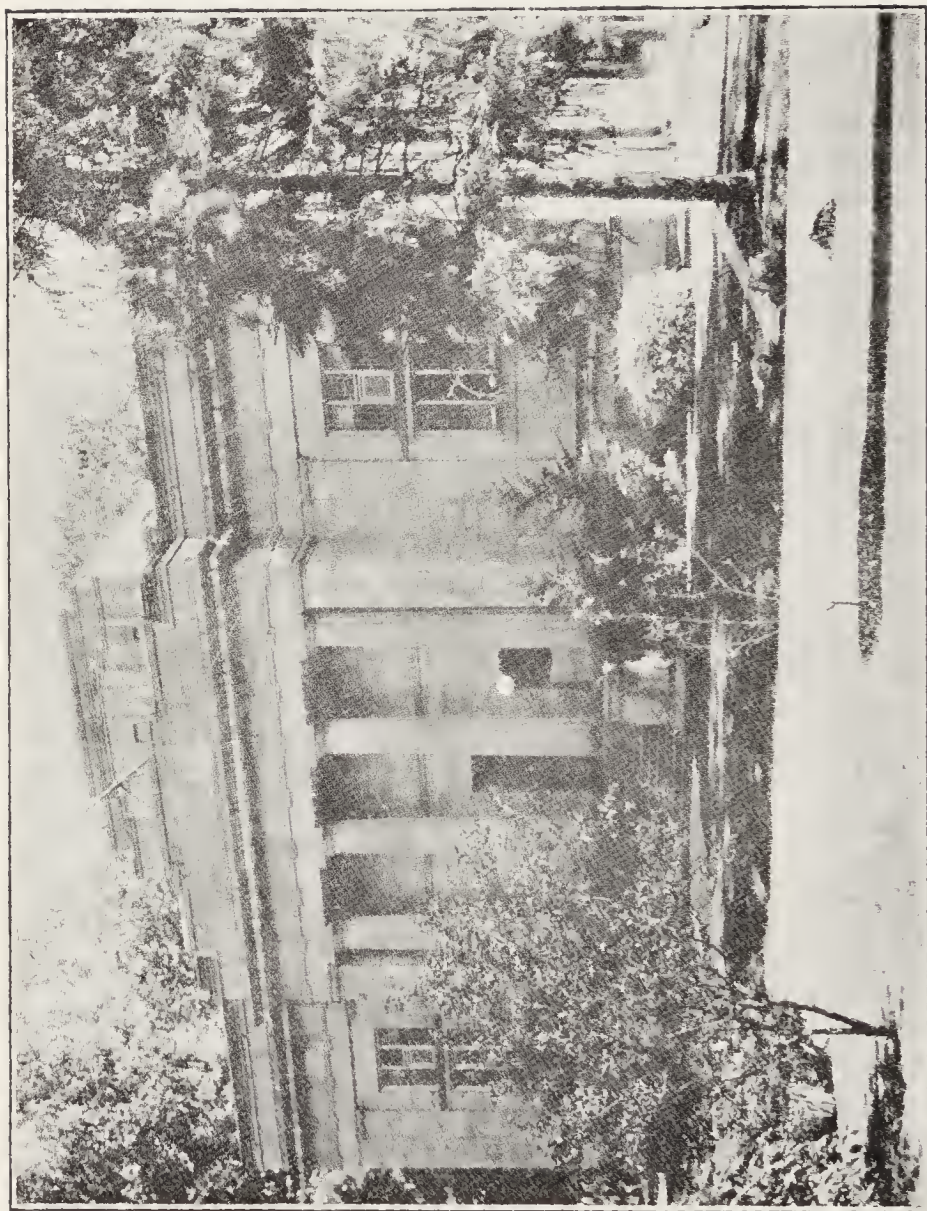
West of the residence, in an open field adjoining Spiegel Grove, General Hayes laid out the Lucy Hayes Chapel in young walnut trees, with nave, transepts, and tower, — a chapel which he used to say would be worth looking at two hundred years hence.

The main drive through Spiegel Grove follows the old French and Indian trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, later known as the Harrison Military Trail of the War of 1812, down which General Harrison brought his troops on his way to Fort Stephen-

son after Croghan's victory. The road enters Spiegel Grove by the present Croghan Gateway, and leaves by the Harrison Gateway at the Southwest corner, continuing down to the old French spring, and on to Ball's battlefield, Fort Seneca; Fort Ball (Tiffin); and Fort Ferree, Upper Sandusky, to Franklinton (now Columbus).

Of the many interesting events which have occurred at Spiegel Grove the more prominent were the meeting and greeting of General Hayes by his old neighbors and friends in Fremont, on the evening of his third nomination for governor of Ohio in 1875, after what he had considered his permanent retirement from public life. The next year this was followed by another gathering on his last visit home, shortly before his departure from Columbus to be inaugurated President of the United States. Six months later occurred the greatest demonstration in the history of the town, in the annual reunion of his regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, on the 14th of September, 1877, followed as it was by the dedication of the new city hall in Fort Stephenson Park. During this reunion President Hayes entertained the members of his regiment at a luncheon on a table spread under five of the giant oaks of Spiegel Grove. At this table also were General Philip H. Sheridan, the favorite battle general of the War for the Union; and the four colonels of the regiment, Generals W. S. Rosecrans, E. P. Scammon, Rutherford B. Hayes, and J. M. Comly, together with the first lieutenant-colonel, Stanley Matthews, later a justice of the Supreme Court. The five oak trees were christened for the five guests.

Captain and Brevet Major William McKinley, also of the Twenty-third Ohio, was the orator of the day, and other speakers included Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite and General James A. Garfield, after whom in later years were named the McKinley Oaks, the Chief Justice Waite Oak and the Garfield Maple, to commemorate visits by them. The finest elm in the grove was christened the General Sherman Elm on the occasion of his visit after his trip escorting President Hayes and party to the Pacific coast and the Texan frontier posts in 1880. President Hayes was the first Chief Executive to visit the Pacific coast during his term



THE MEMORIAL GATEWAY AND NORTH FRONT OF THE HAYES MEMORIAL

THE MEMORIAL GATEWAY

Legend on Tablets

In Memory of
Seaman George B. Meek, U. S. Navy,
the First American Killed in Battle,
and His Comrades from Sandusky County
Who Served in the Campaigns in
Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and China
War with Spain, 1898-1901.

In Memory of
Edgar Thurston, Killed in France,
Corporal Co. K, 147th Inf. 74th Brig. 37th Div. A. E. F.,
and His Comrades From Sandusky County
Who Served in France, Belgium, Italy,
Russia, Siberia, Morocco and America
World War, 1914-1918.

of office. On the return of President Hayes to Fremont, after leaving the White House, he was greeted most cordially by his fellow townspeople and escorted to his home where he delivered a short address in which he expressed his love for his old home and his neighbors of many years standing. He said in the course of this talk:

"This is a good place to find an answer to the question which is often heard: What is to become of the man, what is he to do, where is his place, who having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic retires at the end of his term to private life? It seems to me the answer is near at hand and sufficient. Let him like every other good American citizen be willing promptly to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare, the happiness, and the progress of his family, his town, his State, and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do and that sort of work which yields more individual contentment and gratification than the more conspicuous employment of public life from which he has returned."

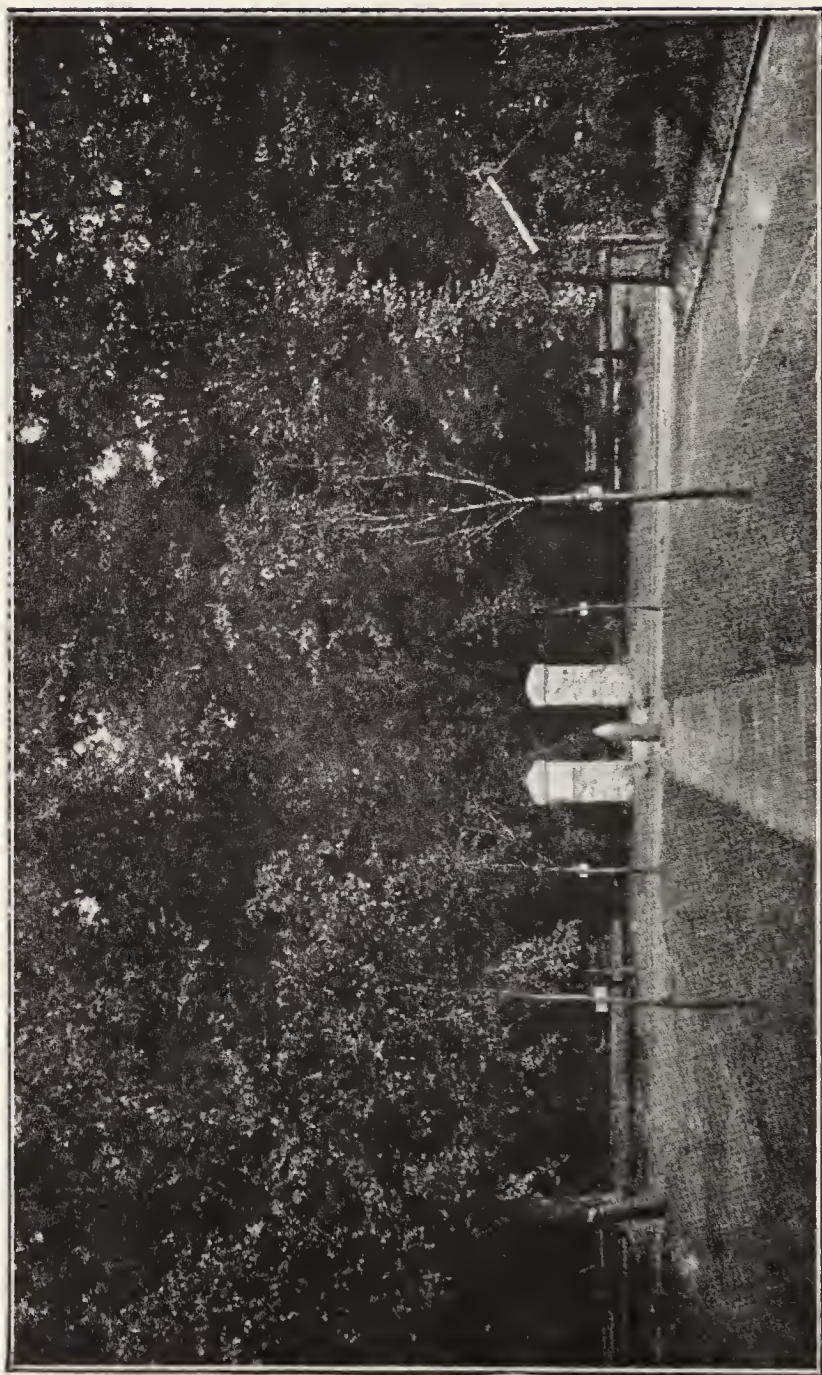
Four years later as president of the Sandusky County Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association, President Hayes presided at an enormous gathering at the exercises of the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Fort Stephenson Park, to commemorate the services of the soldiers of all wars of Sandusky County, but particularly in memory of Major George Croghan and the gallant defenders of Fort Stephenson on the 2d of August, 1813.

The sudden and unexpected death of President Hayes's beloved wife, June 21, 1889, was a great shock, not only to Mr. Hayes, but to the community at large, and a great number of friends gathered at Spiegel Grove to show their respect and love. His comrades of the Twenty-third Ohio, serving as guard of honor, marched down the old Harrison Trail to Oakwood Cemetery. A little less than four years later, another great concourse gathered at Spiegel Grove out of respect to the departed soldier and statesman. Chief among the mourners was the ex-President and now again President elect, Grover Cleveland, who made the long journey in the midst of furious winter storms to show his frequently expressed admiration and regard. With President Cleve-

land in the red parlor, were gathered also members of the cabinet who represented President Harrison; Generals Corbin, Breckinridge, and Luddington, who represented the United States Army; Governor McKinley of Ohio and the State officers and members of the Ohio Legislature; the official representatives of the Loyal Legion, of which President Hayes was commander-in-chief; and representatives of many other military, literary, educational, and philanthropic organizations with which he was connected. A deep snow covered the ground, trees and shrubbery, so that the scene was most striking, the brilliant coloring of the military trimmings, indicative of the different arms of the service, aiding much to make it memorable.

Four years after the death of President Hayes, his former regimental comrade and aide, William McKinley, as President of the United States, was an honored guest at Spiegel Grove on the occasion of the marriage of Fanny, the only daughter. On the following day the reunion of the Twenty-third regiment was for the second time held at Spiegel Grove. Mrs. McKinley and the ladies invited to meet her occupied sofas and chairs on the roof of the broad veranda, from which they looked down on the speakers' stand constructed around a group of five white oaks, since called the McKinley Oaks, from which stand President McKinley and other prominent men spoke.

On the ninetieth anniversary of the defense of Fort Stephenson August 1, 1903, a memorial tablet was dedicated on Fort Stephenson, and the George Croghan Chapter, D. A. R., held a reception at Spiegel Grove in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. O. J. Hodge the State Regent. An address was delivered by Charles R. Williams, editor of the *Indianapolis News*. An elm was planted on the knoll by the Daughters, and ivy from Warwick Castle at the great oaks, by the Colonial dames of Toledo. Again on August 2, 1906, the remains of Major George Croghan were reinterred at the foot of the monument erected in his honor in Fort Stephenson Park, and the grave covered with myrtle taken from the family burying-ground at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky, where



THE CLEVELAND GATEWAY TO MCKINLEY MEMORIAL PARKWAY

CLEVELAND GATEWAY, MCKINLEY MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Legend on Tablets

In Honor of
Grover Cleveland

22nd President of the United States, 1885-1889
President-elect for the Term 1893-1897 and

William McKinley

Governor of Ohio 1892-1896, Later
24th President of the United States, 1897-1901
Mourners at the Funeral of Their Predecessor
Rutherford Birchard Hayes

19th President of the United States, 1877-1881
Who Died in Spiegel Grove, January 17, 1893.

Croghan had originally been interred after his death in 1849. Addresses were made at Fort Stephenson by the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States; Governor A. L. Harris of Ohio, and others, after which a public reception was held in their honor at Spiegel Grove.

Just before starting on his speaking campaign during the Presidential canvass in 1908, Judge William H. Taft and his wife (who as Miss Helen Herron had been a frequent visitor at the Hayes home both in Ohio and at Washington) came to spend a day at Spiegel Grove as the guests of Colonel Hayes, the present owner. They were conveyed from the Harrison landing at Port Clinton, on Lake Erie, in automobiles, south over the Harrison Trail, to Fort Stephenson, and then on to Spiegel Grove, where they were entertained at luncheon and in looking over the old house. Judge Taft was advised by his host of the custom of naming trees after distinguished visitors, and after having had pointed out to him the General Sherman Elm, the Cleveland Hickory, the Garfield Maple, and the McKinley Oaks, he was invited to select his tree. He promptly advanced to one of the grandest oaks in the grove, immediately in front of the mansion, and placing his hand upon it said with a Taft smile: "This is about my size!" since which time the tree has been known as the Taft Oak.

The Cleveland Hickory also was named by the laying on of hands. On the occasion of the attendance of President Cleveland at the funeral of President Hayes, the family carriage horses became somewhat fractious owing to the crisp air and the music of the bands, so that as President Cleveland was about to enter the carriage the horses made a plunge forward. President Cleveland temporarily alighted and while the horses were being brought under control he placed his right hand upon a thrifty shellbark hickory, thereupon deemed especially appropriate to be named in honor of the great Democrat.

On October 18, 1908, the occasion of the annual state conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution, a brilliant reception was held at Spiegel Grove. Always after the return of President and Mrs. Hayes from Washington, in 1881.

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Spiegel Grove during the Summer months was the scene of many delightful gatherings of their guests; and this custom has been continued to the present time. Since the inauguration of the National Rifle contests at Camp Perry, on Lake Erie, the visiting teams, especially the members of the teams representing the army, navy, and marine corps, have been frequent visitors for week-end parties during the period of the contests.

During the third reunion of the Twenty-third Ohio at Spiegel Grove on September 23, 1909, the Harrison Gateway at the southern entrance of the Harrison Trail into Spiegel Grove was dedicated by the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society with addresses by President Wright and Secretary Randall, and also by Admiral Clark, the captain of the *Oregon*, after whom the Admiral Clark White Oak was christened. The Harrison Gateway consists of two fifteen-thousand-pound, ten-inch Rodman guns, standing upright, on the muzzles of which rest fifteen-inch balls, one bearing the inscription "1775—Old French War, French Indian Trail 1670-1760" and the other "1776—Revolutionary War, British Indian Trail 1760-1776."

THE HAYES MEMORIAL

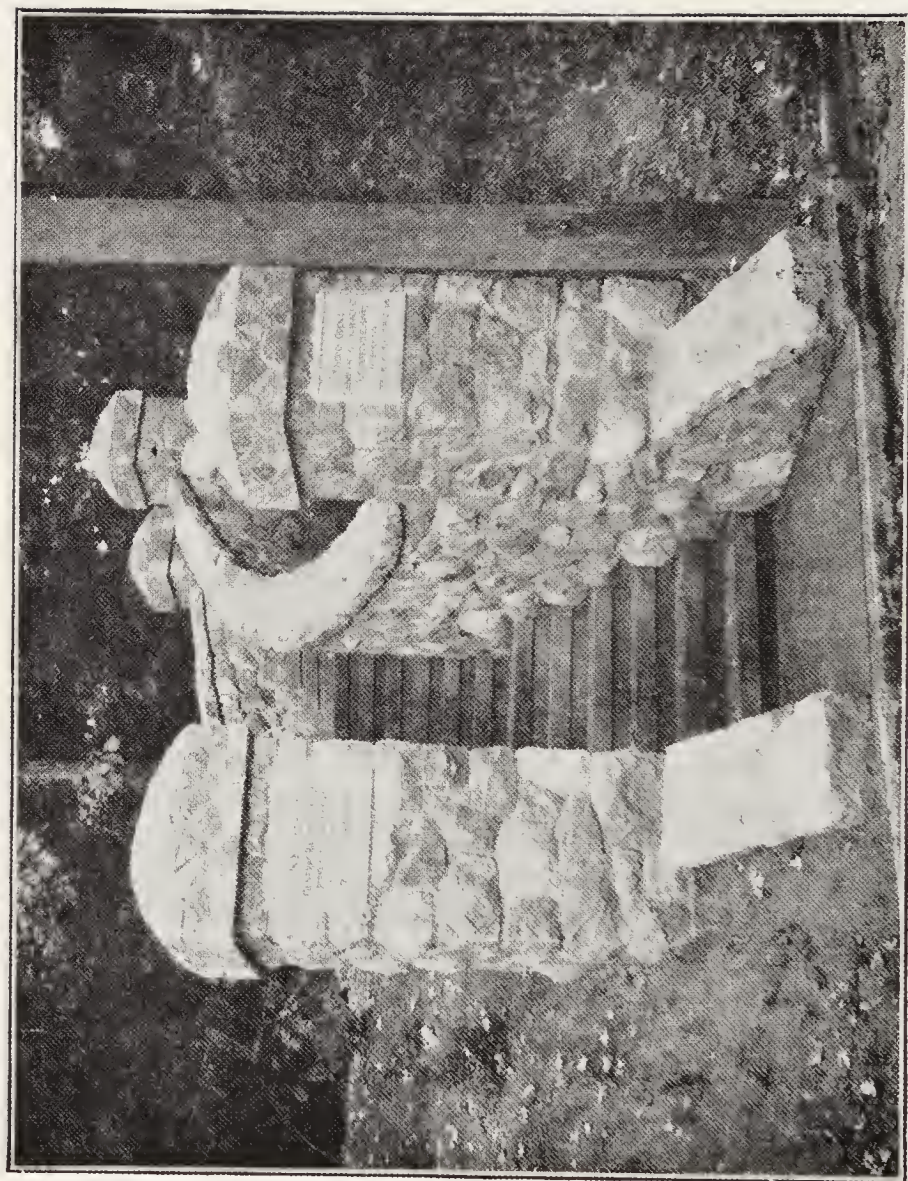
The Memorial Building, a beautiful structure of classic architecture built of gray Ohio sandstone stands among the great trees north of the Hayes homestead, facing Hayes Avenue. Broad steps lead up to the bronze doors of the pillared portico. On entering the great square hall, or atrium, flanked with eight massive columns, one passes under the flags of the countries which claimed ownership of this region from the discovery of America until the final surrender of Detroit and contiguous territory, including Fort Miami (1786) on the Maumee, and the present site of Fort Stephenson (1812) then the old factor's building at the lower falls of the Sandusky, now Fremont, by Great Britain in 1796. They are:

The royal standard of Spain — 1492-1670.

The royal standard of France — 1670-1760.

The royal standard of Great Britain — 1760-1796.

Displayed in groups of three on each of the four walls are



THE BUCKLAND GATEWAY

THE BUCKLAND GATEWAY

Legend on Tablets

In Honor of
General Ralph P. Buckland
First Law Partner and Lifelong Friend of
Rutherford B. Hayes
19th President of the U. S., 1877-1881.

Spiegel Grove
The Home and Burial Place of
Rutherford B. Hayes
President of the United States, 1877-1881.

the flags of the thirteen colonies and the state flags of Vermont, Kentucky and Ohio; Vermont and Kentucky being the States from which the parents of Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes migrated to Ohio. The flag of the United States, with the stars in the blue field indicating the growth of the Union, is the centre of each group. The shield beneath bears the inscription:

Constitution of the United States

Adopted 17 September, 1787,

with the date of ratification of the Constitution or admission into the Union of the State and the war in which the flag was carried in battle.

FIRST GROUP

1. Delaware — 7 December, 1787.
2. Pennsylvania — 13 December, 1787.
Flag — 13 stars, 13 stripes. Adopted 14 June, 1777.
Revolutionary War. 1776-1783.

SECOND GROUP

3. New Jersey — 18 December, 1787.
4. Georgia — 2 January, 1788.
Flag — 15 stars, 15 stripes. Adopted 1 May, 1795.
Second War with Great Britain. 1812-1814.

THIRD GROUP

5. Connecticut — 9 January, 1788.
6. Massachusetts — 6 February, 1788.
Flag — 20 stars, 13 stripes. Adopted 4 July, 1818.
A star for each new State.

FOURTH GROUP

7. Maryland — 28 April, 1788.
8. South Carolina — 23 May, 1788.
Flag — 29 stars, 13 stripes.
War with Mexico. 1846-1848.

FIFTH GROUP

9. New Hampshire — 21 June, 1788.
10. Virginia — 26 June, 1788.
Flag — 34 stars, 13 stripes.
War for the Union. 1861-1865.

SIXTH GROUP

- 11. New York — 26 July, 1788.
- 12. North Carolina — 21 November, 1789. West Virginia Admitted, 19 June, 1863.
Flag — 35 stars, 13 stripes. War for the Union. 1861-1865, after West Virginia was separated from Virginia in 1863.

SEVENTH GROUP

- 13. Rhode Island — 29 May, 1790.
- 14. Vermont Admitted — 4 March, 1791.
Flag — 45 stars, 13 stripes. War with Spain, 1898-1899. Filipino Insurrection — 1899-1900. Relief of Peking — 1900-1901.

EIGHTH GROUP

- 15. Kentucky — 1 June, 1797.
- 17. Ohio — 29 November, 1802.
Flag — 48 stars, 13 stripes. Great World War, 1914-1918.

Over the door leading to the east library is the flag of the governor of Ohio. Rutherford B. Hayes served three terms, being inaugurated in 1868, 1870, and 1876. Inserted in the wall beneath the flag is the headstone from the original grave of Mrs. Hayes with the inscription:

Lucy Webb Hayes, 1831-1889.

The flag of the President of the United States hangs above the door leading to the west library, Rutherford B. Hayes being the nineteenth President, 1877-1881, and beneath this is the companion headstone from the original grave of President Hayes, inscribed:

Rutherford B. Hayes, 1822-1893.

In the spring of 1915, the monument and the caskets were transferred from Oakwood Cemetery, Fremont, to their final resting place on the knoll in Spiegel Grove, and placed in a huge granite slab over which the original monument was reërected.

In the centre of the atrium are unique relics from China, where gunpowder and poison gas were first used in warfare.



THE ATRIUM OF THE HAYES MEMORIAL

A bronze cannon with numerous Manchu hieroglyphics, used in the Manchu conquest of China, in 1645. One of many guns used by the Boxers in their attacks on the foreign legations in Peking, in the summer of 1900, and also used against the Relief Column which captured the Tartar city of Peking, August 14, 1900. One of three guns brought home by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, of Major-General Chaffee's staff.

Also a Chinese stink-pot used to throw noxious bombs into fortified cities or armed vessels, the fumes of whose poison gas caused the desertion thereof in early Chinese wars. First used by the Germans in the defence of their trenches when they were forced to dig in after their lines were pierced by General Foch, in their repulse before Paris by Marshal Joffre, in 1914; and further developed by the Germans and copied by the allies during the remainder of the war.

On entering the building, the first things that catch the eye are the portrait of President Hayes, painted by Carl Rakemann, representing him at the age of seventy shortly before his death; the Huntington portrait, painted for the White House, and copied by Rakemann, representing him at sixty, while President, in the west library; and the Andrews portrait in the east library showing him at forty, in the uniform of a brevet major-general of volunteers. Thus, standing in the centre of the atrium, one can see lifelike portraits of General Hayes, at forty, sixty, and seventy years of age. Over his portrait in the atrium is the Hayes coat of arms, from his Scottish ancestor, a falcon lighting on a rock which bears the inscription *Recte*. From the atrium one sees in the west library also Rakemann's copy of the Huntington portrait of Lucy Webb Hayes, painted for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the White House, and accepted by President Garfield to hang on the walls of the White House.

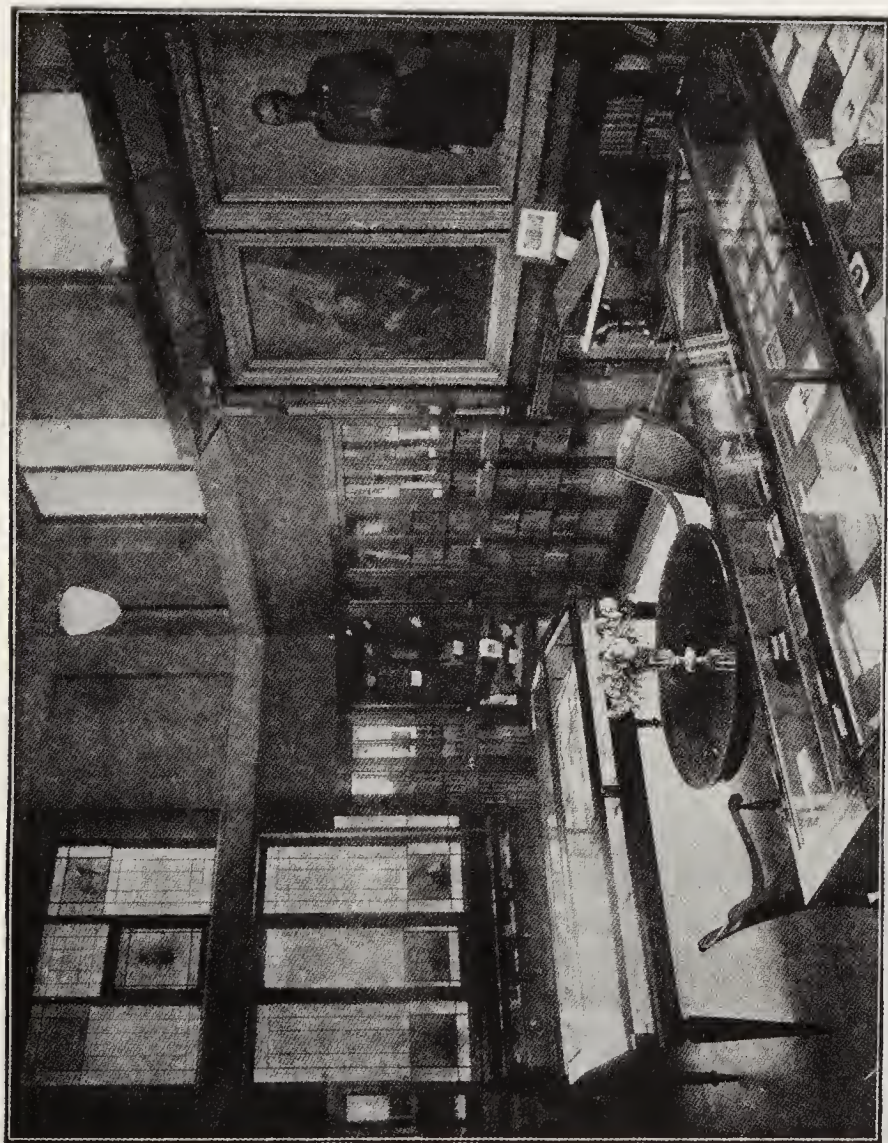
All of the windows in the Memorial Building have been utilized by placing in them transparencies of colored portraits or scenes of special local interest, painted and arranged by the artist, Carl Rakemann, of Washington, D. C.

THE EAST LIBRARY.

The east library contains the three-quarter portraits by Andrews of General Hayes in the uniform of a brevet major-general, and of Mrs. Hayes. Corner cases contain the dress and uniform worn by Fanny Hayes, aged ten, and Scott, aged seven, at a Martha Washington children's costume ball, given at the White House. The other cases contain gowns worn in the White House by Mrs. Hayes. The windows show colored transparencies of Major George Croghan, the gallant defender of Fort Stephenson against the British and Indians, August 1st and 2d, 1813, who was promoted and awarded a gold medal, and six of whose officers, each with a sword, by the Congress of the United States for gallantry in the defense of Fort Stephenson; Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Frémont, the Pathfinder and Explorer, after whom the town was named, when changed from Lower Sandusky in 1849; and the local representatives in each of the wars since the Declaration of Independence, namely: Private James Webb, aged 18, father of Lucy Webb Hayes, who served here in Spiegel Grove in Captain Garrard's Company, Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, in the War of 1812; Captain Samuel Thompson who was wounded at Lundy's Lane, Canada, in the War of 1812, and organized and led the company from Sandusky County, in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, in which Rutherford B. Hayes was to have been the second-lieutenant until found disqualified by the surgeons at Cincinnati; Major-General James B. McPherson, the officer highest in rank and command killed in battle during the War for the Union 1861-65; and Sailor George B. Meek, the first American killed in the War with Spain, 1898-99,—the last three of whom are buried in Sandusky County.

THE WEST LIBRARY.

The west library is devoted to the more personal souvenirs. Here are copies of the celebrated portraits of the President and Mrs. Hayes, painted for the White House by Daniel Huntington and copied by Carl Rakemann by permission of President Wilson. In front of these portraits stands an interest-



THE EAST LIBRARY OF THE HAYES MEMORIAL

ing relic of the battleship Maine, her bronze hand-steering gear, covered with barnacles and tarnished by sea water, now utilized as a receptacle for flowers. A companion table to the one in the east library is here. Two large mahogany cases display many of the costumes worn by Mrs. Hayes at the White House, and other articles of dress used during her life from her babyhood to her last public appearance at the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington at New York in April, 1889. Also her diploma from the Wesleyan Female Seminary of Cincinnati in 1850, together with her valedictory address and original manuscript of several essays written by her before her graduation.

The north window was dedicated by the Croghan Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which President Hayes was an honored member. The colored transparencies are portraits of Brevet Major-General Hayes; Sardis Birchard, the uncle and guardian of President Hayes, a pioneer merchant, banker, and philanthropist of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and the builder of the residence at Spiegel Grove; Brevet Major-General Ralph P. Buckland, soldier, congressman, and pioneer lawyer, who was the law partner of General Hayes at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) from his admission to the bar in 1845 until he removed to Cincinnati in 1849. Biographical sketches add to the interest of these portraits. Smaller transparencies show the funeral of Rutherford B. Hayes with all honors of the nation after his death at Spiegel Grove January 17, 1893; "Old Whitey," a hero of nineteen battles, "Black Yauco," Colonel Webb C. Hayes's war-horse, a veteran of the campaigns of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Phillipines, the fastest runner, the highest jumper, and the fastest swimmer at Manila, during the Christmas week festivities, 1899-1900. This horse was afterwards ridden only by Colonel Hayes at the second inauguration and at the funeral services of President McKinley at Canton in 1901, and by his nephew Midshipman Webb C. Hayes at the inauguration of President Taft in 1909. Old Whitey, General Hayes's war-horse, and Black Yauco, Colonel Hayes's war-horse, are buried with Piddig and Old Ned, just outside the enclosure on the knoll, with suitably marked tablets.

The south window shows portraits of Major-General William

Henry Harrison, commander of the Northwestern Army during the Second War with Great Britain, 1812-1814; and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, commander of the American Squadron at the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

THE LIBRARY MUSEUM

The Library Museum contains General Hayes's war relics and war photographs and numerous curios collected on his trips while President. His complete horse equipment, saddle, bridle, pistol holster, mess chest, with dishes of iron and heavy stoneware, and bedding roll, with numerous other personal effects used in the war are found in Japanese Case No. 1. Other show cases contain a fairly large collection of guns, pikes, swords, flags, and other articles captured in the early months of the War for the Union. Other cases contain samples of equipment carried by members of his regiment, and others a collection of war-time photographs, etc., including a collection of political badges dating back to the Harrison campaign of 1840, with many valuable souvenirs of Lincoln's campaign for the Presidency.

A collection of hunting and Indian and war relics made by Colonel Webb C. Hayes who, for thirteen years prior to the death in 1890 of his godfather, Major-General George Crook, the most famous hunter and Indian fighter of the United States Army, went on long hunting trips with him in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, is shown in cases. There is also a collection of war curios made while he served as major of the First Ohio Cavalry, through the campaign of Santiago de Cuba and in the invasion of Porto Rico, in the War with Spain; while serving as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-first U. S. Infantry during the insurrection in the Philippines, extending from General Young's campaign in northern Luzon, where Colonel Hayes won the much coveted Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in the relief of Vigan, December 4, 1899, down to the campaign against the Moros of Mindanao where his regiment was the first American garrison of that island, with headquarters at Zamboanga, from 1899 to 1901. There is also a collection made during the Boxer insurrection in China, where he served on Major-General



THE WEST LIBRARY OF THE HAYES MEMORIAL

Chaffee's staff in the China Relief Expedition of 1900. Subsequent campaigns which he attended as an observer are represented by interesting collections made during the Russo-Japanese war, when he served with General Kuroki's Japanese army on the march through Korea to the Yalu river, and later with the Russian army in the vicinity of Mukden. There are also many objects of interest obtained by him during his last service — in the World War — in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Morocco. During the first months of hostilities he secured at Louvain three porcelain cups, the only articles saved from the library.

In the windows of the museum have been placed also illuminated portraits of the landing of Columbus on the discovery of America in 1492; a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci, after whom the Western Hemisphere was named; and five portraits of famous characters of the Indians, the Spaniards, the French, and the British who had to do with this part of Ohio, prior to the formation of the American Commonwealth after the Declaration of Independence. It is the intention to place in the upper sash of each of these windows portraits of the famous Americans who have had to do with military campaigns in this region or were natives of it, in the campaigns of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, the War for the Union, the War with Spain, the insurrection in the Philippines, the China Relief Expedition of 1900, and in the great World War.

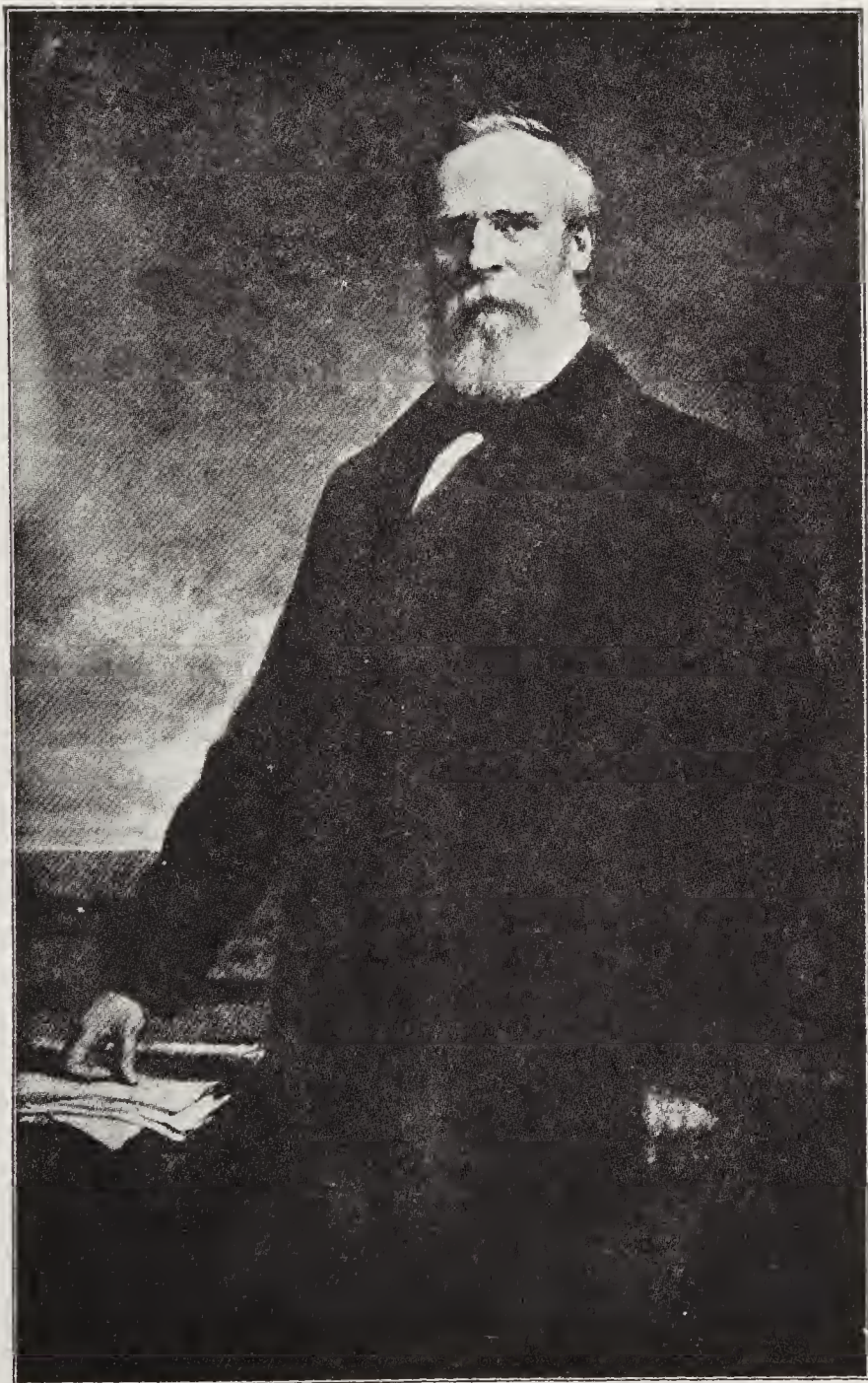
The large American flag which floats over the Memorial Building was presented by the Colonel George Croghan Chapter, D. A. R., on Flag Day, June 14, 1915.

The family barouche, purchased by President Hayes in March, 1877, and used as the President's carriage during the Administration of President Hayes and the brief Administration of President Garfield, has a place in the basement museum beneath the Library. It was ridden in by all the Presidents from Grant to McKinley, and by all of our leading generals, Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Schofield, Miles, and Crook, while guests of President Hayes. Nearby stands a miniature three-story doll house, which was on exhibition at a fair in Baltimore, and then presented to Fanny Hayes, aged ten, and used by her at the White House.

In the basement museum also are a large elk-horn chair, presented by Seth Kinman, California hunter and trapper, to Governor Hayes, during the presidential campaign of 1876, and a revolving chair made from Texas steer-horns; also a huge bear trap, presented to Mr. Hayes while President by the Oneida Community, and subsequently used by Webb C. Hayes on several of his hunting trips in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains with General George Crook, in one of which he caught a large black bear, which proved more dangerous to kill than either of the three grizzly bears killed by him in these hunting experiences; also a full-mounted Rocky Mountain sheep, killed by General George Crook, and a mounted black-tailed deer, killed by Colonel Hayes, are on exhibition; likewise an admirable as well as rare collection of American Indian garments, together with bows, arrows, scalps and Indian totems, with tomahawks and pipes in two upright cases and two long horizontal cases. On the wall hangs the history of Little Bad Man, a Sioux Indian.

Windows show in photographic transparencies the Norwalk Academy at which Rutherford B. Hayes was a pupil in 1836; Isaac Webb's School at Middletown, Connecticut, where he prepared for college in 1837; Kenyon College, from which he was graduated in 1842; and the Dane Law School of Harvard University from which he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in 1845. Lucy Ware Webb was one of the early graduates of schools for girls. She was a student with her brothers at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware during her brothers' course of four years from 1844 to 1848 before young women were regularly admitted, and while a student met for the first time her future husband, then on a visit to his old home in Delaware. Her later school is shown in a transparency of the Wesleyan Female College in Vine Street, Cincinnati, from which she was graduated in 1850.

Other transparencies are the home of President Hayes's great grandfather, Captain Ezekiel Hayes of the Revolutionary army, at Branford, Connecticut, built in 1756; the home of his son, President Hayes's grandfather, Ensign Rutherford Hayes of the Revolutionary army, at West Brattleboro, Vermont, built in



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES OF OHIO

Born October 4, 1822, Nineteenth President, 1877-1881. Died January 17, 1893; Buried on the Knoll at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio

Portrait by D. Huntington. Painted for the White House. Copied by permission of President Wilson for the Hayes Memorial by Carl Rakemann.

1780; the home of his son, Captain Rutherford Hayes of the War of 1812, at Dummerston, Vermont, and his later home after his migration to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817, where he built the first brick dwelling-house in that village in 1822, and where his son, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the future President, was born October 4, 1822, a few months after his father's death.

Other transparencies represent the Ohio homes of Rutherford B. Hayes after his marriage at Cincinnati, December 30, 1852. One is his town residence No. 383 Sixth Street, Cincinnati, which was his legal residence for twenty years after his marriage, although he was absent during the last ten of these years while serving in the Union army, as a Member of Congress, and as Governor of Ohio for two terms. Another photograph represents the old Justice Swayne house, now the site of the Public Library in Columbus, Ohio, where he lived for nearly three years in his three terms as Governor of Ohio. The home in Spiegel Grove is shown in two transparencies, one representing the original house built for him by his uncle in 1859, but occupied by him only for the three years just before his election as President in 1876. The other represents the Hayes homestead as it has been since the death of both the President and Mrs. Hayes.

Over the entrance of the Library Museum addition is an oval marble profile bust of Rutherford B. Hayes. After entering the museum, over the entrance, in a glass case, is the regimental flag of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, originally presented by Lucy Webb Hayes to the regiment when it veteranized after three years' service in 1864, when Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes was promoted to brigadier-general and left the regiment. It was returned to Mrs. Hayes when the regiment was mustered out in Cleveland in June, 1865. Also, a regimental flag of the Twenty-third O. V. V. I. Association, used at the regimental reunions, and presented by the survivors, through Sergeant James Hayr, at the centenary celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, October 4, 1922; and the headquarters garrison flag of Colonel Hayes, Twenty-third O. V. I., flown over the winter quarters of the regiment at Camp Eugene Reynolds at the Falls of the Kanawha, Virginia, during the winter of 1862-63; also at

winter quarters at Camp White, opposite Charleston, West Virginia, during the winter of 1863-64; and at winter quarters at Camp Hastings, Cumberland, Maryland, during the winter of 1864-65. On the sides are brigade headquarters flag of Brigadier-General Rutherford B. Hayes during the War for the Union, First Brigade, Kanawha Division, and the brigade headquarters flag of Brigadier-General H. F. Devol, successor of General Hayes in command of the First Brigade, Kanawha Division, draped in mourning on receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865. Also, the division headquarters flag of Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, commanding Kanawha Division, 1864-65. In the large upright case on the west are the regimental flags of the First Ohio Cavalry in the War with Spain, of which Captain M. W. Day, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, was lieutenant-colonel commanding, and First-Lieutenant J. E. Runcie (late U. S. Artillery) and Webb C. Hayes were the two regimental majors. Major Hayes was wounded when his horse was killed in the assault on San Juan Hill at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, but continued to serve as adjutant-general, brigade commissary, and brigade quartermaster of the Second Cavalry Brigade, vice Captains A. L. Mills and M. J. Henry, wounded, and First-Lieutenant Wm. E. Shipp, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, killed in the assault. He was recommended for a brevet commission and recently received a citation for gallantry at Santiago de Cuba. In the large upright case on the east are the regimental flags of the Thirty-first Regiment U. S. Infantry, of which Captain J. S. Pettit, First U. S. Infantry was colonel, Major Webb C. Hayes was lieutenant-colonel, Captain L. M. Brett, Second U. S. Cavalry (later brigadier-general in the World War), Captain Hunter Liggett, Fifth U. S. Infantry (later lieutenant-general, and second in command in the World War), and First-Lieutenant J. E. McMahon, First U. S. Artillery (later brigadier-general in the World War), were the regimental majors for service in the Phillipine Islands, serving as the first American garrison among the Moros of Mindanao from 1899 to 1901, with regimental headquarters at Zamboango.

Below the regimental flags of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry hangs an oil painting, representing the arrival of Marshal Joffre



LUCY WEBB HAYES

Born August 28, 1831; Died June 25, 1889. Buried on the Knoll at Spiegel
Grove, Fremont, Ohio

Portrait by D. Huntington. Painted for the White House. Presented by the
Women's Christian Temperance Union and accepted by President
Garfield in 1881.

of France, the hero of the First Battle of the Marne, July 6, 1914, and the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour of Great Britain, representing the Allied Mission, at the National Capitol in Washington, in April, 1917; painted and presented to the museum by Carl Rake-mann of Washington.

On the west of the entrance is the Lincoln desk, a walnut roller-top desk, purchased for the original Cabinet Room on the second floor of the White House, during the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and used through the subsequent Administrations of Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley. In the renovation of the White House during the Administration of President Roosevelt, it was sold for ten dollars, and purchased by Webb C. Hayes, who, as a youth, used this desk and chair even during cabinet meetings, while serving as the personal secretary of his father.

On the east of the entrance is Rutherford B. Hayes's bookcase with the first law books used by him when he began practice at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, as a member of the firm of "Buckland and Hayes"—Ralph P. Buckland and Rutherford B. Hayes—1845 to 1849, and until his removal to Cincinnati in 1850. On the tops of these two desks are celestial and terrestrial globes, presented to the President and Mrs. Hayes.

The window in the south door, opposite, contains colored transparencies of the east front and west front of the National Capitol at Washington; the inauguration of President Hayes in 1877; the inauguration of President Garfield, President Hayes' successor, in 1881; the north front and the south front of the White House; and the northwest corner of the State-house and the west front of the State-house at Columbus, showing the governor's office and the monument to "Ohio Jewels," namely, General U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman, General P. H. Sheridan, Secretary of War E. M. Stanton, Chief Justice S. P. Chase, President Rutherford B. Hayes, and President James A. Garfield.

Midway between these doors is a grandfather's clock, purchased by Rutherford Hayes, father of President Hayes, on his marriage to Sophia Birchard in Vermont in 1812. When the family moved

to Delaware, Ohio, from West Dummerston, Vermont, in 1817, the clock, because of its length, would not permit the tailboard of the wagon to be in place for the long journey across the Allegheny Mountains. The clock was sold to relatives, by whom it was later brought to Ohio, and returned to the Hayes family as a bequest of Mrs. Linus Austin in 1915.

On top of the clock stands the owl, which, by dangling on the plumb-bob in the Washington Monument, when the old stone foundation was being carefully removed and a new concrete foundation placed in its stead, a very delicate engineering feat, nearly caused the despair of the engineer in charge, who thought that his foundation had proved insufficient and that the monument was wobbling.

Near the clock is a marble-top walnut water table, also purchased for the original Cabinet Room, during the Lincoln Administration, on which a silver decanter with two silver cups provided fresh ice-water for the President and his callers, from the Administration of President Lincoln until after the death of President McKinley.

The Library Museum contains a specimen cannon or shell-case captured in each of the wars in which the United States has been engaged since the Declaration of Independence.

Revolutionary War, 1776-1783. A bronze cannon with the British coat of arms, and the royal ciphers of King George and of King Louis, probably showing it was a gift from the King of France to the King of England. Inscribed by direction of General Benedict Arnold, a commander of victorious American troops at the Battle of Saratoga:

"Taken
at the
storm
of the
British lines
near Saratoga
October 7, 1777
by
_____"



REGIMENTAL, BRIGADE, AND DIVISION FLAGS BETWEEN THE HAYES MEMORIAL
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM AND THE HAYES MEMORIAL

The name of Benedict Arnold was erased, as it was from all trophies, by direction of the Continental Congress after his treachery. The manufacturer's mark below is: "R. Gilpin Fecit 1761."

Second War with Great Britain, 1812-14. A bronze Coehoorn mortar with the British coat of arms and King George's royal cipher, captured during the Second War with Great Britain.

War with Mexico, 1846-1848. A bronze cannon with the inscription "San Juan," captured in the War with Mexico. This was one of the four bronze guns known as the Apostles' Battery or the Four Apostles, presented by the King and Queen of Spain to Cortez and used in the conquest of Mexico and later in the war for the Independence of Texas and the subsequent War with Mexico. Of the remaining three guns, St. Matthew, St. Mark and St. Luke, one is on exhibition at West Point on an entrance to the library, and the others in front of the War Department at Washington.

War for the Union, 1861-1865. A brass six-pound gun, inscribed "Louisiana," captured during the War for the Union.

War with Spain, 1898-1899, and the Insurrection in the Philippines, 1899-1901. A single-barrelled bronze Spanish lantaka, and a double-barrelled bronze Spanish lantaka, together with three bronze or brass Spanish helmets and Spanish coat of mail which hang among the Moro exhibits on the south wall, all presumably taken by Magellan to the Philippine Islands after his discovery of them in 1521, following his passage through the Straits of Magellan, and later captured by the savage Moros of Mindanao, and presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Webb C. Hayes Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, commanding the first American troops at Reina Regenta, Mindanao, during the winter of 1899-1900. Datto Piang welcomed him at Reina Regenta and fired a salute from fifty-one captured bronze Spanish cannon and lantakas, presenting the double-barrelled lantaka as a souvenir of the visit. The single-barrelled lantaka was presented to Colonel Hayes by the Sultan of Mindanao, when he escorted the Sultan to his state barge at the dock of Parang Parang. He presented the Sultan with a fancy penknife, whereupon the Sultan proposed to give him a return present of ten of his three hundred Moro wives. Be-

fore the tragedy of the delivery of the wives, Colonel Hayes indicated his preference for the lantaka on the state barge, near which he was standing, in lieu of the ten wives, to the surprise and apparent disgust of the Sultan.

Chinese Boxer War of 1900. Two iron Chinese cannon of small calibre, used in the Manchu conquest of China; part of the guns surrendered by the Boxers after their attacks on the foreign legations in Peking. A bronze Chinese cannon, with numerous Manchu hieroglyphics, used in the Manchu conquest of China in 1645, — one of three guns brought home by Lieutenant-Colonel Webb C. Hayes, of Major-General Chaffee's staff, — stands in the atrium. This was one of many guns used by the Boxers in their attack on the foreign legations in the summer of 1900, and also used against the Relief Column composed of two-thousand Americans, two-thousand British, four-thousand Russians, and eight-thousand Japanese, which on August 14, 1900, captured the Tartar city of Peking. Of the other two cannon brought home by Colonel Hayes, one was presented to the museum of the West Point Military Academy and one to the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, of which he is a trustee.

On the wall above the iron Chinese cannon and the Lincoln marble-top walnut water table, already described above, hang Chinese imperial (or Boxer) uniforms, Chinese man's kimono and boy's costume, and a collection of sawed-off rifles of the Chinese, who were the earliest users of gunpowder — matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, and needlegun. Also, Chinese spear, halberd, and sword; two Chinese bows with quivers of Chinese arrows, including whistling arrows, which were discharged in the air so as to give a weird whistling sound like that emitted by bad spirits, and carried by both pursued and pursuers, so that the pursuers could use them in case they became the pursued; a queue from the head of a Chinese who was one of ten executed for looting and murder on the day following Colonel Hayes's arrival in Peking; Chinese fishing spears and three Chinese flags, captured during the Boxer Insurrection of 1900, and representing a Chinese swallowing the Japanese insignia

(causing severe indigestion). The Chinese changed their flag every time they were defeated. The fact that they were usually defeated explains the different designs of flags. The large yellow flag from the Chinese Imperial Summer Palace was captured by the Russians and looted from them by Colonel Hayes. The small maroon silk flag was captured by him on an American expedition from Peking, sent out to rescue Chinese Christians.

War on the Mexican Border, 1916-1917. Two metallic cases for fixed ammunition for French field-pieces, used by the Mexican bandit Villa in his raids on Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. The ammunition was cached near Colonia Dublan, Mexico, the headquarters of Major-General Pershing's Expeditionary Force, and was captured and presented to Colonel Hayes by Major Robert L. Howze, a former comrade, and adjutant-general of the First Brigade Cavalry Division at Santiago de Cuba in 1898; lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry in General S. B. M. Young's campaign in northern Luzon, P. I., in 1889, where he captured Appari, and was promoted to brigadier-general; and again a brigadier-general in France during the World War; now major-general, commanding the Fifth Corps Area with headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

World War, 1917-1918. German shells and curios in Japanese cases No. 2 and No. 3.

A carillon of bells hangs between the two central columns with two bronze Catholic mission bells, one used as an ash tray and cuspidor in the prison occupied by Lieutenant Gilmore, U. S. N., and American sailors while prisoners in Vigan, northern Luzon, September, 1899; the other, broken in the engagement at Laoag, presented to Colonel Hayes by the Spanish padre in appreciation of rations furnished to the seven-hundred Spanish soldiers who had been held as prisoners of war by the Filipinos. These were fed with American rations until they were repatriated to Manila *en route* to Spain in 1899. Also, Chinese temple bells, captured in the relief of Peking, which, when swayed by the wind, gave forth low sweet notes to weary wayfarers. Above are three bells of precious metals—gold and silver—made for the Spanish Conquistadors, Francisco Pizarro

in 1541 and Hernando de Soto in 1589. Also, in the adjoining upright show-case are candle-sticks, spoons, and plates, the latter, with the inscriptions:

"En Honor Don Francisco Pizarro, Gran Capitan y Conquistador y Primer Governador Del Peru, Cuzco, Ano D 1541."

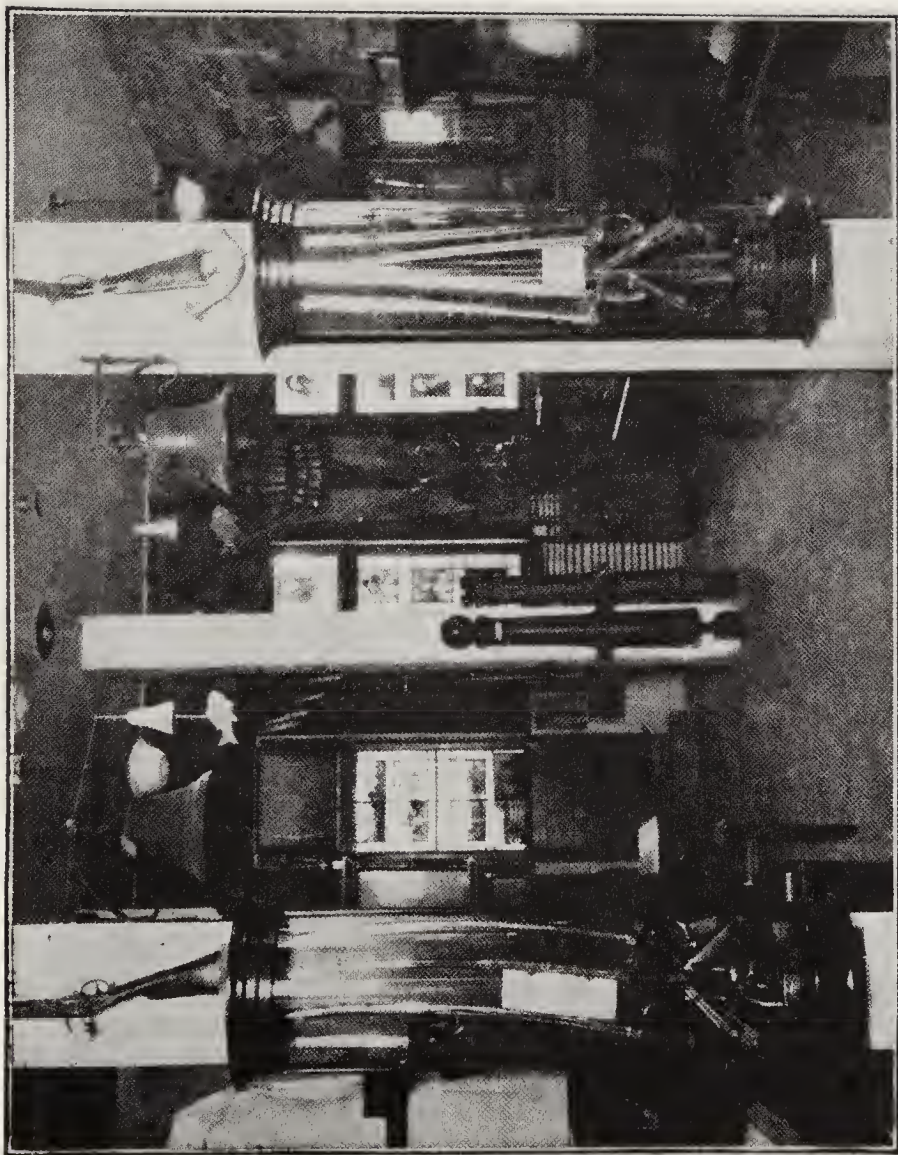
"En Omenaje Al Capitan Don Diego De Almagro Conquistador Del Peru, Cuzco, Ano (D) 1541."

"Don Hernando De Soto, Gran Capitan Conquistador, Ano (D) 1589."

On the centre columns hang two grandfathers' guns of the War of 1812, the old flintlocks used by Rutherford Hayes of Brattleboro, Vermont, and James Webb of Lexington, Kentucky, when they were young men and before their removal to Ohio. Captain Rutherford Hayes, of the Vermont Militia, removed from West Dummerston, Vermont, to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817. James Webb, who served as a youth of eighteen in Captain Garard's Company of Kentucky Mounted Riflemen in General Harrison's northwestern campaign at Fort Meigs, Fort Seneca, and Fort Stephenson, before his invasion of Canada, subsequently was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and began the practice of medicine at Chillicothe, Ohio. There he married Maria Cook, who was born there in 1801 and whose father, Judge Isaac Cook, migrated to Ohio in 1792 from Connecticut. This Isaac Cook was the third of the name (father, son, and grandson), who served in the Revolutionary War. The first Isaac Cook was a captain and collector of military supplies in Connecticut. His second son Isaac was colonel of a Connecticut regiment, in which his young son, the third Isaac, was his orderly.

Below the grandfathers' guns hang two glass-fronted wall cases. The case on the west contains the military equipment of Rutherford B. Hayes during the four years of the War for the Union:

Sword carried while major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 7, 1861, to October 19, 1864.



AN INTERIOR OF THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. "GRANDFATHERS' GUNS,"
WAR OF 1812 (Above)
Below in glass cases — Side-arms worn by Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes during
the War for the Union 1861-1865 and by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H. in all
later wars

Sword carried while brigadier-general and brevet major-general, U. S. Volunteers, October 19, 1864, to June 8, 1865.

Colt cap revolver, calibre 45, carried in saddle holster through the war.

Smith and Wesson revolver, calibre 32, and holster, carried after the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 18, 1864.

Field-glass, carried through the war.

Leather revolver holster. The revolver had been drawn, but was lost when Colonel Hayes was wounded and his horse killed, pierced by many bullets from the charging lines of the enemy at the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

General Hayes's casualties during the war—wounded six times and four horses killed in battle.

The case on the east contains the military equipments of Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., worn during the War for the Union, as a small boy, 1862-63, and as an active combatant in the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition, on the Mexican Border, and in the World War:—

War for the Union, 1861-1865

Sword, broken by Captain James L. Bottsford, Twenty-third O. V. I., while fencing, in 1862, presented to Master Webb Hayes, aged six, and carried during the remainder of the war, while in winter camps in Virginia, 1862-63 and 1863-64.

War with Spain, 1898-1899.

Sabre carried while major First Ohio Cavalry, during the campaigns of Santiago de Cuba and Porto Rico, strapped to the saddle of his horse, "Chickamauga," when Major Hayes was wounded and his horse killed in the assault on San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898; later recovered with horse equipment from the dead body of his horse. This sabre was carried by him from 1881 to 1897 while private and sergeant First Cleveland Troop, Troop A, Ohio National Guard, while serving as personal escort of Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley, and in command of President Roosevelt's escort at the McKinley obsequies at Canton, in September, 1901.

Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1901

Sword carried while lieutenant-colonel Thirty-first Infantry, U. S. V., in northern Luzon and among the Moros of Mindanao during the Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1901. Presented by Cleveland friends.

China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901

Sword carried while aide-de-camp on personal staff of Major-General Chaffee, commanding China Relief Expedition of 1900. Presented by Fremont friends.

World War, 1914-1918

Field officer's trench crop with concealed French bayonet, officer's overseas belt, field-glass, combination watch and compass, whistle, and automatic Colt pistol, carried during the World War while serving in France, Italy, and French Morocco.

Colt double-action 45 calibre revolver carried while hunting grizzly bear with Major-General George Crook, U. S. A., 1878-1889 and subsequently, with U. S. Army cartridge belt with sabre attachment, during the campaigns of Santiago de Cuba and Porto Rico, in the War with Spain 1898, Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1900, and China Relief Expedition of 1900; also carried during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, while an observer with the Japanese army in Korea, and the Russian army in Manchuria.

Colonel Hayes was recommended by the brevet board of the War Department for brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in action at Santiago de Cuba, where he was wounded; was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by direction of President Roosevelt, through Secretary of War Elihu Root, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, President of the Medal of Honor Board of the War Department, who was his commander in Cuba and the Philippines, for

"Distinguished gallantry in pushing through the enemy's lines alone on the night of December 4, 1899, from the beach to our beleaguered force at Vigan, P. I., and returning the following morning to report the condition of affairs to the Navy and get assistance."

Decorated by General Lyautey, the French Resident General in Morocco, at Fez, Morocco, August 15, 1918, with French-Moroccan military order, "Ouissam Alaouite"; also a citation with silver star, by direction of the President, made by the War Department in General Orders on March 12, 1925, "for gallantry in action against the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898."

Three Japanese exhibition cases, presented by the Centennial Commission from Japan to Rutherford B. Hayes at the close of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Japanese case No. 1 contains:—

Field officer's coat worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, commanding the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, when severely wounded at the Battle of South Mountain in the Antietam campaign, September 14, 1862.

Cap and sword-belt worn by Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes.

Photograph of the painting of the Battle-field of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

The New Testament presented to Major Rutherford B. Hayes by his mother, 1861.

Rubber drinking cup presented to Major Rutherford B. Hayes, Twenty-third O. V. I., during the Battle of Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861, by his former law partner, Adjutant Leopold Markbreit, Twenty-eighth O. V. I.,—their first meeting after leaving their law office in Cincinnati on the breaking out of the War for the Union.

Cane from Redbud Slough, Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Cane from the house of Barbara Frietchie, Frederick, Maryland, the heroine of Whittier's poem, "Barbara Frietchie."

Portrait of Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, after recovering from his severe wound received in the Antietam campaign, 1862.

Portrait of Brigadier-General Rutherford B. Hayes, brevet major-general, and staff, 1864-1865.

Daguerreotype (later enlarged) of regiment headquarters' mess, Twenty-third O. V. I., at Raleigh, western Virginia, in 1862. Colonel Hayes, Major J. T. Webb, surgeon, Captain M. P.

Avery, adjutant, Captain C. A. Sperry, "Old Gray," orderly, and colored boy, Tom. With insert of Master Webb Hayes, aged six.

Daguerreotype of officers of the Twenty-third fencing in front of Colonel Hayes, Captain C. A. Sperry, and Captain John S. Ellen, winter of 1862-63, Camp Raleigh, western Virginia; Adjutant M. P. Avery fencing with Captain James L. Bottsford, whose sword was broken in the bout and later presented to Master Webb Hayes, and worn by him thereafter while the regiment was in winter quarters in Virginia in 1862-63 and 1863-64, until the opening of General Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign on May 1, 1864.

Photograph of the last review and muster out of the Twenty-third O. V. I., in Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1865, with photographs of the officers at the dedication of the monument to the soldiers of the Twenty-third in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio — Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, third colonel, Brevet Brigadier-General James M. Comly, fourth and last colonel, and Brevet Brigadier-General Russell Hastings, the last lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Webb, major surgeon of the regiment from its muster in, in 1861, until its muster out, in 1865, the Twenty-third, being the first Ohio regiment mustered into the United States service for "three years or the war." Funds for this monument were raised immediately after the Antietam campaign in 1862, where the regiment lost so heavily, and the monument itself was erected and dedicated at the final muster out of the regiment at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1865. It was the first regiment to erect a monument to its dead, the money all subscribed by members of the regiment.

General officer's coat, worn by Brigadier-General Rutherford B. Hayes, brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, in the War for the Union.

General officer's felt hat with insignia of the Red Star Brigade.
Gauntlets worn by General Hayes in the War for the Union.

Brigadier-general's shoulder-straps, cut from his own coat by General George Crook, commanding the Army of West Virginia,



THREE JAPANESE SHOW-CASES FROM CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF 1876

Containing Uniforms, Camp Equipment and Curios of Rutherford B. Hayes, his Son, Webb C. Hayes, and his six Grandsons. Three Generations who Served in the War for the Union, the War with Spain, the Philippines and China and the World War.

and presented to Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes after the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, on his promotion on the field on the recommendation of General Crook and General Sheridan, and worn during the remainder of the war.

Camp looking-glass carried with other traps in cornu-copia.

Photograph of Master Webb Hayes, aged six, with Orderly Loomis and Cook Frank Halpin of the regimental headquarters of the Twenty-third at Camp Eugene Reynolds at the Falls of the Kanawha, during the winter of 1862-63, or at Camp White, opposite Charleston, West Virginia, during the winter of 1863-64.

Enlarged daguerreotype of regiment headquarters' mess, Twenty-third O. V. I., at Raleigh, western Virginia, in 1862, with insert of Master Webb Hayes, aged six.

Portraits of the relatives of General and Mrs. Hayes who served in the War for the Union.

Military equipment of Rutherford B. Hayes while major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and brigadier-general and brevet major-general, U. S. Volunteers, 1861-1865. Bridle and bit, saddle, martingale and crupper-strap, saddle-bags, pistol holsters, mounted officer's boots.

Ammunition-box chest, called "Cornu-Copia," used for carrying personal effects of Rutherford B. Hayes during the War for the Union.

Oilcloth bedding roll, combination folding camp table with metallic cooking outfit, carving knife and saw, and fork of mess kit, and mess dishes, all used by Hayes during the War for the Union.

Ammunition box for headquarters records.

Copies of printed orders issued by General Rutherford B. Hayes and others during the War for the Union.

Leather brass-bound trunk used by Rutherford B. Hayes while a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, 1838-1842; also one used while a student at the Harvard Law School, 1843-45.

On the top of the case is a hollow ball from the top of the flag-pole of the old War Department Building, in which Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, performed his great service during the War for the Union. The old War Department Build-

ing was torn down, with other buildings, to give place to the present State, War, and Navy Building.

Camp chest of Rutherford B. Hayes, used as field officer's chest, Twenty-third Infantry, 1861-1864, and as brigadier-general's U. S. Volunteers, 1864-1865.

Field officer's desk (with regimental records and muster-out roll), used by Hayes during the War for the Union.

Japanese case No. 2 contains:—

The uniforms, military equipment, and curios used or collected in the World War by six of the seven grandsons of Rutherford B. Hayes (one being too young), four of whom left college for their military service. Also, uniforms, equipment, and souvenirs collected by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., and by his wife, Mary Miller Hayes. The latter was a Red Cross worker in Paris in 1914 and 1917, and in Rome in 1917, and during the American participation in the World War in 1917-18 a Y. M. C. A. librarian and hostess at the American Soldiers' Leave Areas in Aix-les-Bains and Nice, until after the Armistice in 1918; when she returned to America with her wounded nephew, Sergeant Dalton Hayes, and her husband, after his service in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Morocco, 1914-1918.

The uniforms and equipment of the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Birchard Austin Hayes of Toledo, Ohio, all of whom served in the World War. In recognition of this fact, Mrs. Hayes was designated to present the colors to a regiment later organized for service in the World War.

Olive-drab uniform of First-Lieutenant Sherman O. Hayes, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Blue uniform of Lieutenant-Commander Webb C. Hayes 2nd, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy of the class of 1911. Executive Officer of the U. S. Destroyer *Trippe* of the Queens-town flotilla during the World War. Also, flag of the *Trippe* in European waters in 1917.

White uniform, with side-arms and service badges, of Lieutenant (J. G.) Walter S. Hayes, U. S. N., a student at Cornell University, from which he was a post-war graduate in 1919. He was transferred from the Naval Training Station at Newport,

Rhode Island, to the U. S. Naval Academy for volunteer officers at Annapolis, after graduation from which he served overseas on the U. S. Battleship *Utah* in European waters.

Olive-drab uniform of Lieutenant Scott R. Hayes, first-lieutenant field artillery, a student at Princeton University, from which he was a post-war graduate in 1919.

Olive-drab uniform and equipment, with tin hat and gas mask, of Private William P. Hayes, Twentieth U. S. Engineers, son of Rutherford P. Hayes, a student at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was a post-war graduate in 1919, who served in France until after the armistice.

Olive-drab uniform with shoulder insignia of the Forty-second Division and wound stripe, overcoat, and equipment, with tin hat and gas mask, of Sergeant Dalton Hayes, Company D, One-hundred-sixty-fifth Infantry (Sixty-ninth New York), Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, son of Mrs. Fanny Hayes, a student at Princeton University, from which he was a post-war graduate in 1921; who was severely wounded in the Argonne Forest, October 14, 1918, and placed in the American hospital at Beaune, Côte-d'Or, and at Nice, until taken home after the armistice. Also, German regimental banner, captured by Corporal Dalton Hayes, before he was wounded.

Here too may be seen the Kaiser's horn obtained from one of the armed orderlies of the German imperial car, which conveyed Colonel Hayes from Berlin to Brussels, through Aix-la-Chapelle, Liège, Namur, and Mons, with the advancing German armies in 1914, while returning from carrying dispatches, as a representative of the American Diplomatic Corps, between Paris, London, The Hague, and Berlin in September, 1914.

Three bowls from the famous library in Louvain, Belgium. The only articles left after the destruction of the library by the German army, August, 1914. These bowls were probably used to contain mucilage. They were picked up by Colonel Hayes while on an official visit for the rescue of stranded Americans before America entered the war.

Photographs, curios, and Italian posters, welcoming American, British, and French troops.

Message shell fired from American front line trenches in France back to headquarters with a message, in 1917.

Italian steel helmet worn by Colonel Hayes in the Italian trenches on the Piave River in December, 1917, after the *debacle*, when British, French, and American reinforcements were sent from France to stiffen the Italian lines.

Italian steel helmet, pierced by German bullets which killed an Italian soldier in Italian front line trench of General Garibaldi's command, on the Piave River, December, 1917.

Austrian six-inch shell, fired at General Garibaldi's headquarters and presented to Colonel Hayes while still hot, in December, 1917.

Italian and Austrian gas masks.

A wooden persuader used in Morocco, while on an expedition to General Lyautey's headquarters at Fez, Morocco, where Colonel Hayes was decorated by General Lyautey, as the representative of the Sultan of Morocco, August 15, 1918.

Moroccan slippers from Fez.

Field-glasses or binoculars of Mr. and Mrs. Scott R. Hayes of Spiegel Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, lent after their return from a mission to Petrograd in April and May, 1915, to the U. S. Navy and used on offensive patrols and duties off the coast of the United States until the submarine foundered on October 5, 1918, when the commanding officer and second officer were lost.

Japanese case No. 3 contains:—

(Upper compartment) German maps, curios, decorations, revolvers, and entrenching instruments, including iron crosses, campaign decorations, medals indicating one hundred years' service of a family and medals indicating twenty-five years' service and twelve years' service in the army of the Kaiser, captured during the World War in France, Belgium, Italy, and Morocco.

(Lower compartment) Cavalry officer's saddle (with yellow trimmings), bridle, saddle-cloth, and saddle-bags of Major Webb C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry, when his horse, "Chickamauga," was killed and he was wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898; recovered one week later from the dead horse.

Mounted infantry officer's saddle, bridle, saddle-cloth, and saddle-bags (with white trimmings) of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb C. Hayes, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, 1899; also used while a cavalry officer of the First Ohio Cavalry in the campaign in Porto Rico in 1898.

Filipino saddle and lariat used on Filipino pony "Piddig" in northern Luzon, when Colonel Hayes won the recommendation for the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry at Vigan, December 4, 1899; subsequently awarded by President Roosevelt through Secretary of War, Elihu Root, on the recommendation of Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., President of the Medal of Honor Board of the War Department, who was his commander in Cuba and the Philippines.

Rocky Mountain bedding roll transformed into a military sleeping cot and used by Major Webb C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry, through the campaign of Santiago de Cuba in 1898.

Sailor's bag from the *Reina Mercedes*, which was sunk by the Spaniards to block the harbor of Santiago de Cuba; later carried as a military war sack through the campaigns of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China.

Officer's military cot, chair, bathtub, and canteen, used while in the smallpox detention camp on Angel Island, California, September and October, 1899, and during the winter of 1899-1900 at the headquarters of the Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I.

(Intermediate compartment) Personal curios of Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., from his campaigns in Santiago de Cuba and Porto Rico in the War with Spain, 1898-1899, and in the Philippine Insurrection in northern Luzon and Mindanao, 1899-1900.

Pen and inkstand, used by President McKinley in signing the resolution of Congress, declaring war with Spain, April 25, 1898.

The New Testament, presented by William McKinley, May 26, 1898, to Major Webb C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry.

Housewife, presented by Mrs. William McKinley and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick to Major Hayes on his departure for the campaign of Santiago de Cuba.

Key to the deck plate of the U. S. Battleship *Maine*, and

other curios from the wreck of the *Maine*, sunk in the harbor at Havana, February 15, 1898.

Rope from the rigging of the collier *Merrimac*, sunk by Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson to block the entrance of Santiago Bay; curios from the *Reina Mercedes*, later also sunk by the Spaniards to block the harbor of Santiago Bay; Admiral Cervera's smoking set; piece of the flag of the Spanish ship *Colon*; steam gauge from the Spanish cruiser *Viscaya*, recovered from the Spanish warships of Admiral Cervera's fleet, which were sunk in order by the shell fire of the U. S. Battleship, *Oregon*, Captain Charles E. Clark commanding, as they endeavored to escape from Santiago Bay. "The U. S. Battleship, *Oregon*, left not one of them until it surrendered or had been run ashore."

Spanish curios collected during the siege of Santiago de Cuba by Major Webb C. Hayes, adjutant-general, brigade quartermaster, and brigade commissary of the Second Cavalry Brigade, from July 1 to July 8, 1898.

Spanish cartridge-boxes, bayonet, uniforms, and cloth cartridge belt, containing ammunition, captured at the first landing of American troops on the island of Porto Rico at Guanica, July 25, 1898; and three hundred Spanish flags and bunting, captured at Yauco, while Major Hayes commanded an expedition sent out by Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry.

Officer's equipment, used in the campaign in Porto Rico.

Curios, captured from the Moros of Mindanao, P. I., including letter from the Sultan of Sulu and copy in Arabic of the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu by Brigadier-General John C. Bates, commanding the department of Mindanao and Jolo; Moro children's wicker football and bronze Moro curios from Mindanao and Jolo.

On the top of the case is a cardinal parrot, presented by the Sultan of Sulu to Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, at Maibung, Sulu Archipelago.

Corner case contains curios from the China Relief Expedition of 1900:—

Chinese Imperial (or Boxer) arms, guns, and swords and specimens of Chinese headgear and Chinese horse equipment.

Needleguns purchased by China from Germany and Austria in liquidation of alleged claims for damages, found in the original packages in the arsenal at Tientsin.

Chinese waist ammunition belt, Chinese sword for beheading, Chinese sword-bayonets, originally purchased from Germany and Austria, and a suit of Chinese armor.

Chinese ammunition for gingals; also for modern European breech-loading machine guns.

Belt buckle of one of the British regiments, the First Leicestershire Regiment, which participated in the looting of Peking in 1860, when the Christian nations of Europe had their first taste of looting.

Three Chinese gods, a piece of the great wall of China, Chinese seal, dagger, chopsticks, and case containing quill pens used by the famous Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, when arranging for the indemnities to be paid; Chinese copper coin, circulated by Emperor Kwan-wo, Hau dynasty, 40 A. D., and Chinese money adding machine.

Kodak pictures taken in the Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City on an official inspection by Brigadier-General James H. Wilson and Lieutenant Reeve of his staff, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes of Major-General Chaffee's staff; with porcelain and tray for serving tea, as shown in the photograph; also bronze knob with which Colonel Hayes was branded.

Against the north wall of the Library Museum are three upright cases, which contain relics captured in the War for the Union, 1861-1865. On top of the cases is a large American flag, purchased for the reunion of the Twenty-third O. V. V. I. at Spiegel Grove, September 14, 1877; subsequently flown over the White House and the National Soldiers' Home, the summer residence of President Hayes, over the Arlington National Cemetery, the National Capitol, and the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives while in session; also three souvenir footstools, made from mahogany chairs with brocade upholstering, used by the President and his Cabinet in the Cabinet Room; and two stands, made from White House furniture when the house was refurnished in 1879.

Case No. 1 contains:—

Rebel garrison flag of Wise's Legion, marked "Union of the South" and "Liberty," captured by the Thirty-fourth Ohio in 1861 and presented to Major R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third O. V. I.

Small case of surveying instruments belonging to Lieutenant-General James Longstreet, C. S. A., captured by Captain Russell Hastings, adjutant-general of Brigadier-General Hayes.

Bullet-moulds captured during the War for the Union; three percussion shells fired by the Rebels without exploding; cannon ball from caisson captured at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862, by the Twenty-third O. V. I., and presented to Colonel R. B. Hayes, who was severely wounded in the battle; cartridge and cap-box captured at the Battle of South Mountain; cartridge-box, cap-box and bayonet captured by the Twenty-third at Antietam, September 17, 1862; brass spurs taken from a wounded major captured at Sheridan's victory of Winchester, September 19, 1864; pike captured in the Shenandoah Valley, 1864; and spear captured at Guyandotte, Virginia, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry (Union), one of many made by order of Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia "to toss the Yankee invaders across the river."

Case No. 2 contains:—

Regimental flag of the stars and bars, captured from General Jubal Early's command in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, and presented to Brigadier-General R. B. Hayes.

Flagstaff of the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, captured by the Twenty-third O. V. I. at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Confederate officer's sword; hunting rifle captured from Guerrillas at Fayette C. H., Virginia, in 1862, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.; hunting rifle captured from the "Flat Top Copperheads," Flat Top Mountain, Virginia, in 1862, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.; camp-chair, presented to Colonel R. B. Hayes, Twenty-third O. V. I., inscribed as follows: "The carpet in this chair is a part of a blanket of a Rebel soldier, said blanket captured at South Mountain, September 14, 1862. The owner of aforesaid was mortally wounded by a Yankee bayonet."

Squirrel rifle captured from guerrillas at Fayette C. H., Virginia, March, 1862, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.; sword captured from raiding cavalry at Dublin Depot, Virginia, by the Twenty-third O. V. I. in 1864; ramrods and cleaning rods; Field officer's sword, captured at Moorefield, Virginia, 1864, by Captain Gillmore, First Virginia Cavalry (Union); and cavalry sword, captured at Wytheville, Virginia, 1863, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.

Case No. 3 contains:—

Chromo of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens at Montgomery, Alabama, February 18, 1861; photograph of Alexander H. Stephens, taken after the Reconstruction, while a member of the U. S. House of Representatives at Washington; and two group photographs of the Committee on Elections, Thirty-fourth Congress, with noted Representatives of pre-war days.

A report of Jacob Thompson, representative of the so-called Confederate States in Canada, reporting on his mission to Judah P. Benjamin, dated Toronto, December 3, 1864, for burning the northern cities, introducing contagious diseases, etc. Endorsed "Received 13 February, '65," with a file mark, "J. P. B."

Mississippi rifle captured at the mouth of the Bluestone, Mercer County, Virginia, May, 1862, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.; Austrian rifle, captured during the War for the Union; Mississippi rifle, captured at Princeton, Virginia, May 1, 1862, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.; turnkey for pulling teeth, captured at Carnifex Ferry, Virginia, 1861, in Captain Gillmore, First Virginia Cavalry (Union); and envelope with hostage tickets of Union officers in Libby prison in the handwriting of Captain Wirz of Libby prison, executed in 1865. The names were placed in a tin can by General Winder and drawn by the Honorable Alfred Ely, M. C., to select the required number of Union officers of the rank of captain to be held as hostages under fire of the Union guns, for the Rebel spies confined by United States authorities.

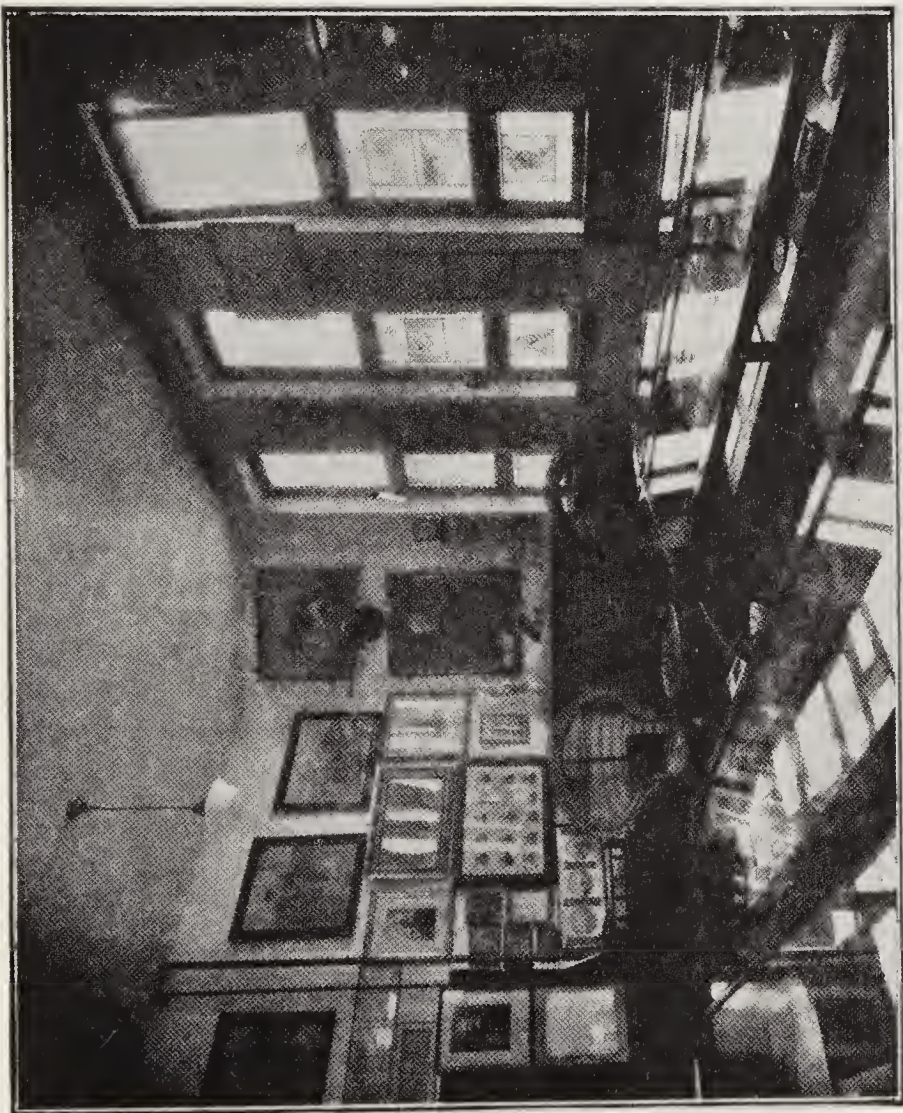
Tourniquet to check the flow of blood, captured at Fayetteville, Virginia; spurs, captured at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, by

Captain Singleton, and presented to General R. B. Hayes; case of signal rockets, captured in 1864; canteen, captured at the Battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; spurs, captured at Fayetteville, Virginia, November 13, 1861; shoe, with wooden sole, one of several hundred, captured at Dublin Depot, Virginia, May 9, 1864; officer's field telescope, captured at Carnifex Ferry, September 19, 1861; cow-horn powder-flasks, captured from guerrillas; shackles from the slave pens of Brice, Birch & Company, dealers in slaves, Alexandria, Virginia; rebel spur, brass spurs, sword bayonet and pair of brass stirrups, captured during the War for the Union; bowie-knives and officer's scabbard, captured at Carnifex Ferry, Virginia, September 19, 1861, by the Twenty-third O. V. I.

Affixed to the north wall of the Library Museum is a shield with fine specimens of two-pronged horns of an American antelope, ten-pronged horns of a black-tailed deer, and fifteen-pronged horns of an American elk, killed by Webb C. Hayes in 1878, 1879, and 1880; and General Crook's specially constructed telescope rifle.

Nearby hang the large horns of an elk killed by General Crook on which rests his favorite Sharp's rifle, calibre 45. Above and beneath hang photographs of Brigadier-General George Crook, with his two personal aides, and of Major-General Crook, with his official staff, while commanding the Department of Missouri at the time of his death on March 20, 1890.

Portraits of the horses ridden by Colonel Hayes in four of his campaigns are shown; a steel engraving representing "Chickamauga," the Troop A horse, ridden by Major Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry, which was killed in the assault of San Juan Hill, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, when Major Hayes was wounded; enlarged photograph of "Black Yauco," a survivor of the Santiago campaign, ridden by Major Hayes in the campaign in Porto Rico, and so named after the town of Yauco, captured by Major Hayes on his arrival with the first American expedition reaching Porto Rico from Cuba under Major-General Miles, July 26, 1898; enlarged photograph of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, Thirty-first Infantry, on "Piddig," the Filipino pony



FIREPLACE CORNER OF A BIG GAME HUNTER AND SOLDIER,
COLONEL WEBB C. HAYES, M. H.

which he rode at Vigan, P. I., when he earned the Congressional Medal of Honor on December 4, 1899, now buried on the knoll at Spiegel Grove; enlarged kodak of Colonel Hayes on Troop A horse, "Trooper," of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, on his arrival at the outer wall of Peking, China, to report for duty on the staff of Major-General A. R. Chaffee, commanding the American China Relief Expedition, August, 1900.

Below are photographs of hunting scenes in the Rocky Mountains and of Colonel Hayes as an enlisted man for sixteen years in the First Cleveland Troop, Troop A, O. N. G., prior to the War with Spain, in which Troop A served as the First Regiment of Ohio Cavalry of which he was major.

Over the fireplace hangs an oil portrait of Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., showing Congressional Medal of Honor insignia, with American service campaign ribbons and the Franco-Moroccan insignia with which he was decorated by General Lyautey, the French Resident General at Fez, Morocco, August 15, 1918, painted after his return from the World War by Carl Rakemann. The same artist painted the portrait of "Black Yauco," who died, aged 30, and was buried on the knoll at Spiegel Grove, a veteran of the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Beneath hang the horns of an American elk, on which rests the Marlin rifle used in killing the huge grizzly bear, whose jaws appear on the mantel below, which Colonel Hayes punched out of his hole less than thirty feet distant.

The collection of autographs, letters, and curios of the Presidents of the United States are shown in four large mahogany cases.

Presidential case No. 1 contains:—

Numerous autographs, letters and curios of the six Presidents of Revolutionary days—George Washington of Virginia, to John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts.

First President, George Washington of Virginia:

Discharge from the American Army, signed by George Washington, June 10, 1783; portrait of George Washington, published October 1, 1795; autograph letter of George Washington, De-

ember 22, 1774; money of the Revolution; autograph letter of Patrick Henry; piece cut from a dress of Lady Washington, given by Colonel J. W. Ware of Berryville, Virginia, to his cousin, Mrs. Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, 1880; bricks from the house where George Washington was born; copy of the last will and testament of George Washington; Washington medals; invitation to the dedication of the Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., to Rutherford B. Hayes by John Sherman, Chairman of the Commission; photograph of the dress of Martha Washington, now exhibited in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.; photographs of the east and west fronts of Mount Vernon, the carriage house and stable, and the old tomb of Washington; ruler used by George Washington when in Bristol, Pennsylvania; and steel engravings of George Washington.

Money of the Revolution, including bills of three-pence, by Pennsylvania, Continental Currency, The United Colonies, Virginia, New Jersey, one-third of a dollar and four shillings and sixpence, Maryland.

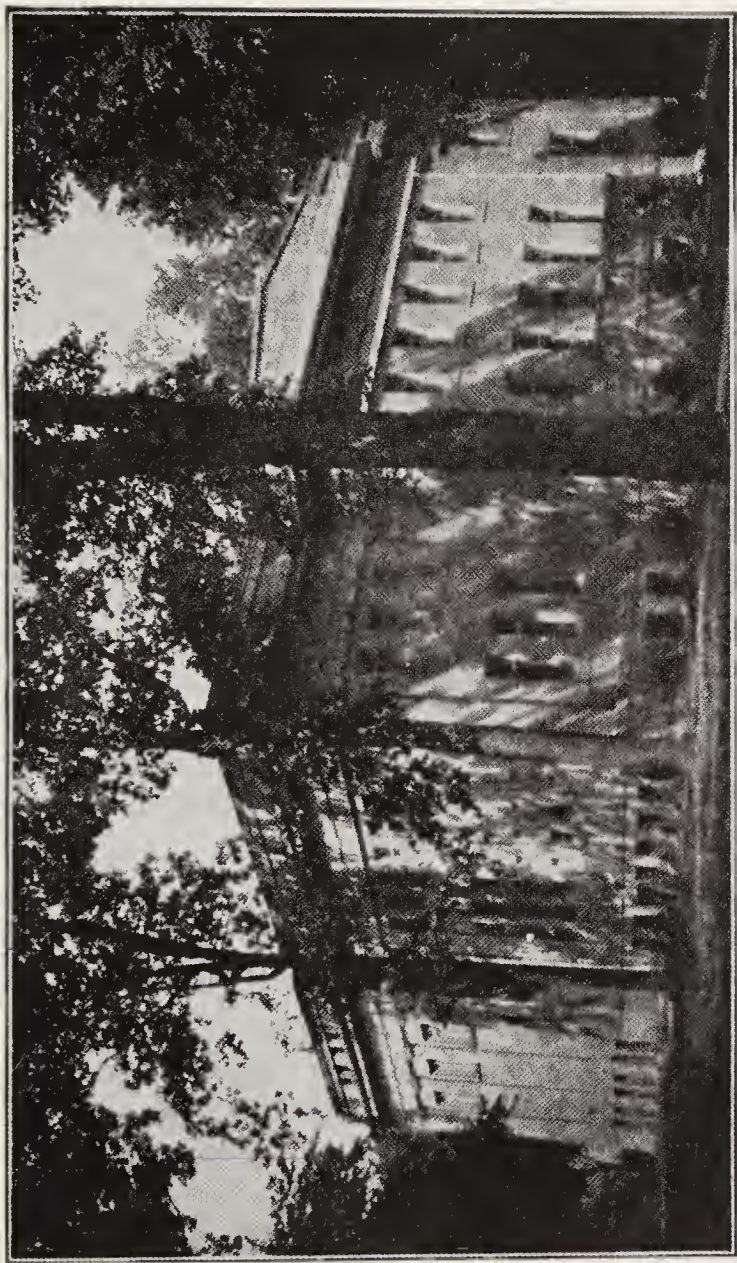
Mountain Road Lottery tickets, signed by George Washington, 1768.

Gold ring with hairs from the head of Washington, given by him to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, who gave it to her son, James A. Hamilton. The latter presented it to John Hay, First Assistant Secretary of State in the Hayes administration, who presented it to President Hayes shortly after the Presidential election of 1876.

Third President, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia:

Desk, bearing the inscription: "Thomas Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph Coolidge, jun., as a memorial of affection. It was made from a drawing of his own by Ben Randall, cabinet maker of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics, as well as Religion, has its superstitions. These, gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic, for its association with the birth of the Great Charter of our Independence.

"Monticello, November 18, 1825."



THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, SOUTH FRONT

"This is an accurate fac-simile copy of the desk and its inscription presented to the United States, 22 April, 1880, by the heirs of Joseph Coolidge, jr.,

"Executive Mansion, 9 July, 1880. R. B. HAYES."

Fac-similes of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, certified as "exact imitations of the original" by John Quincy Adams.

Grant of military land in Ohio to Lieutenant Isaac Webb of the Virginia line, grandfather of Lucy Webb Hayes, signed by President Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, his Secretary of State, December 21, 1802; dogwood berries and leaves cut from tree near Jefferson's grave in the cemetery at Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia, September 25, 1877; piece of the sash from the top of window in the dancing hall in Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello, Virginia; military order, signed by Thomas Jefferson, February 3, 1781; and medal, presented to Indian chief in Thomas Jefferson's time.

Letter addressed by Benedict Arnold to Colonel Pickering, Quartermaster-General at Philadelphia.

Fourth President, James Madison of Virginia:

Miniature of Dolly Madison.

Fifth President, James Monroe of Virginia:

Autographed letter of James Monroe, October 7, 1819.

Presidential case No. 2 contains:

Numerous autographs, letters, and curios of the seventh President, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, to the fifteenth President, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

Seventh President, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee:

Autographed letter of Andrew Jackson to Judge George W. Campbell, November 30, 1809, who was later a Senator from Tennessee, a member of President Jackson's Cabinet, and Envoy of the United States to Russia, presented by ex-Governor James D. Porter of Paris, Tennessee, January 15, 1890; land warrants, signed by Andrew Jackson in 1830 and 1831; pictures of the tomb of Andrew Jackson and The Hermitage; a five-cent "shin-

plaster" of Monrovia, dated July 4, 1834, but unsigned; and a seal used by Andrew Jackson during his eight years as President.

Ninth President, William Henry Harrison of Ohio:

Autographed letter of General William Henry Harrison, Headquarters Seneca Town, August 5, 1913, 6 o'clock A. M., enclosing official report to John Armstrong, Esq., Secretary of War, Washington, referring to Major Croghan's official report of the defence of Fort Stephenson, 1813.

Numerous autographed letters of George Croghan.

Eleventh President, James Knox Polk of Tennessee:

Calling cards of the wife of James K. Polk.

Fourteenth President, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire:

Fac-simile of letter of Franklin Pierce, endorsing Jefferson Davis for the Presidency, dated January 6, 1860.

Presidential case No. 3 contains:

Numerous autographs, letters, and curios of the sixteenth President, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, to the twenty-first President, Chester Alan Arthur of New York.

Sixteenth President, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois:

Fac-simile of Abraham Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby, November 21, 1864; portrait of Abraham Lincoln and his son Tad; piece of the coat worn by Abraham Lincoln when he was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865; slippers worn by Abraham Lincoln up to the date of his death; Lincoln and Hamlin medal, campaign of 1860, probably lost by a soldier in Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, Ohio, 1861, found in preparing the camp for the reunion of the Army of West Virginia, September, 1885; seal used by Abraham Lincoln; old lithograph of the funeral procession of Abraham Lincoln at the State-house at Columbus, Ohio; bronze cast of the hand of Abraham Lincoln moulded in clay by L. W. Volk at Springfield, Illinois, 1860; paper-cutter and book, "The Last Man of the Revolution," presented by Abraham Lincoln to his executive clerk, William H. Crook, in 1865, and by him to Webb C. Hayes; letter from William H. Crook, who accompanied Abraham Lincoln to Petersburg and Richmond, Vir-

ginia, April 4, 1865, with curios cut by him from the chair, desk, screen, and door of Jefferson Davis's office; one of the early photographs of Abraham Lincoln, when he was clean shaven; alleged spiritualistic communication from Abraham Lincoln, after his assassination, to Andrew Johnson, his successor as President of the United States, dated August 8, 1868; a letter from a minister named A. Lincoln, imitating the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln; telegram from Abraham Lincoln, suspending sentence of death in case of R. D. Wheeler, sergeant Sixth Missouri Volunteers, December 5, 1864; also telegram from Abraham Lincoln to Commanding Officer Norfolk suspending execution of William H. Jesse, Company B, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, until further orders; endorsement of Abraham Lincoln, dated January 7, 1863, on application of Rev. Mr. Elmore for chaplain; also endorsement of Abraham Lincoln, October 17, 1864, on letter of Thaddeus Stevens, recommending appointment of a hospital chaplain; program of Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., Friday evening, April 14, 1865, on the occasion of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth; and autographed letter of Robert T. Lincoln, enclosing autographs of Abraham Lincoln.

Seventeenth President, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee:

Autograph, October 21, 1868; signature on official jacket, forwarding report of Major-General Sherman to Lieutenant-General Grant for an early report, with endorsement of U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General, with his report to the President; numerous autographs of Andrew Johnson on nominations of sundry officials, which were returned by the Senate without action.

Eighteenth President, Ulysses Simpson Grant of Ohio:

Photographs of President Lincoln and Lieutenant-General Grant, taken on his promotion to the supreme command of the Union armies as Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army, and copy of General Orders, No. 126, dated Washington, March 29, 1864, announcing the members of the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant.

Sketch of the McLean House at Appomattox Court-house,

done by E. H. Bailey at the time of the conference there between Lieutenant-General Grant and General Lee, showing General Merritt, Colonel Forsyth, Captain Brown, and Major Bailey, of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, on the piazza, and the orderlies with General Grant's horse, General Lee's horse, and General Sheridan's horse and battle-flag, as Commander of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Miniature copy of Major-General Sheridan's cavalry headquarters battle-flag, with letter to, and engraving of, Miss Rebecca Wright, "the loyal girl of Winchester."

Pencil "formerly belonging to General Robert E. Lee, used by Generals Grant and Lee in drawing up the rough draft of the terms of surrender." Certified by E. H. Bailey, major and provost marshal, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Blank invitations of the President and Mrs. Grant for dinner; autographed letter of President U. S. Grant, written at the Executive Mansion, Washington, August 16, 1876; numerous autographed letters of General Grant; and General U. S. Grant's certificate of membership in the Association of Maryland Veterans, Mexican War, 1846, 1847 and 1848, issued January 4, 1876.

Nineteenth President, Rutherford Birchard Hayes of Ohio:

Bible "used for the administration of the oath on the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States, 5 March, 1877. See 118th Psalm, 11th Verse."

Souvenirs of the Administration of Rutherford B. Hayes, together with his diplomas on graduating from Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1842, and the Harvard Law School in 1845, and honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from various institutions and associations.

Two commissions as city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1857, and 1859; commissions as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, and brevet major-general, U. S. Volunteers, for service during the War for the Union, 1861-1865; two commissions as Member of Congress in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses from the Second District, Cincinnati, Ohio; three

commissions as Governor of Ohio, 1868, 1870, and 1876; certificate of election of the Electoral Colleges of the States, declared and announced at the joint session of Congress by T. W. Ferry, President of the Senate.

Fac-simile of the "cipher dispatches" in "the effort to buy a vote in Florida," addressed to "Colonel Pelton, 15 Gramercy, New York."

Kodak photographs of the funeral of Rutherford B. Hayes, January 20, 1893, and of the railway car in which Grover Cleveland, ex-President and then President elect of the United States, arrived to attend the funeral; photograph of the Cabinet of Rutherford B. Hayes; views of interior of the White House.

Engraved invitation of the President and Mrs. Hayes to meet the members of the Diplomatic Corps; engraved invitation to the dedication of the Hayes Memorial, erected in the Spiegel Grove State Park, May 30, 1916; and engraved invitation to the Centenary Celebration of the birth of Rutherford Birchard Hayes in Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, October 4, 1922, with dedication of the Library Addition to the Hayes Memorial, the Memorial Gateways into the Spiegel Grove State Park, and the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County.

"The President's Words," Abraham Lincoln. The only book carried by Rutherford B. Hayes in his canvass for Governor in 1867.

Twentieth President, James Abram Garfield of Ohio:

Photograph of the inauguration of James Abram Garfield and the retirement of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States.

Autographed memorandum of President elect James A. Garfield, December, 1880, recommending David G. Swaim as judge advocate general of the army and stating his services; and numerous other letters.

Inaugural invitation, signed by John Sherman, Chairman Senate Committee, and William McKinley, Jr., Chairman House Committee; and invitation to the inaugural reception and prom-

enade concert, in honor of President James A. Garfield and Vice-President Chester A. Arthur.

Calendar from the desk in the Cabinet Room of President James A. Garfield with the date, July 2, 1881, on which Guiteau fired the shot of assassination; and photograph of the White House draped in mourning after the death of President Garfield.

Engraved invitation to the Memorial Services over James Abram Garfield, February 27, 1882, signed by David Davis, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and J. Warren Keifer, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Twenty-first President, Chester Alan Arthur of New York:

Card from the family of Chester A. Arthur with grateful acknowledgment of expressions of sympathy and condolence on his death, November 12, 1886.

Presidential case No. 4 contains:

Numerous autographs, letters and curios of the twenty-second President, Grover Cleveland of New York, to the twenty-ninth President, Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.

Twenty-second President, Grover Cleveland of New York:

Piece of the wedding cake on the marriage of President Grover Cleveland to Frances Folsom, June 2, 1886; also stereoscopic views of President Cleveland and Frances Folsom.

A copy of a letter from Rutherford B. Hayes, with reference to the reappointment of Captain Thomas Reed as Postmaster at Fairmont, West Virginia, stating as his personal reasons for urging his reappointment that he rendered the greatest possible service in telegraphing Mrs. Hayes that Colonel Hayes, though badly wounded, was not killed as reported. Letter endorsed, "I consider this a very proper and creditable request and it should be considered and granted if possible." Signed "G. C." (Grover Cleveland).

Twenty-third President, Benjamin Harrison, born in Ohio and elected from Indiana:

Photographs of "Ben and Levi," Harrison and Morton; and ticket to the Republican National Convention of 1892.

Numerous letters from Benjamin Harrison to Rutherford B. Hayes, including letter of January 2, 1889, from President Harrison, asking for name of Union soldier of Southern birth and army associations, suitable for Secretary of War. Answered by suggesting General Nathan Goff of West Virginia and Colonel Goodloe of Kentucky.

Autograph letter from Vice-President Levi P. Morton.

Twenty-fourth President, William McKinley of Ohio:

Numerous letters from William McKinley, while a Member of Congress and Governor of Ohio.

Invitation to the marriage of William McKinley, Jr., and Ida Saxton; slippers knitted by Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley, wife of Governor McKinley of Ohio, and sent to Rutherford B. Hayes during his last illness and worn as bed slippers by him until his death, January 17, 1893; baby booties knitted by Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley for Dalton Hayes.

Photographs of President and Mrs. McKinley, showing portraits of Spiegel Grove hanging on the walls.

Second inaugural program of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, March 4, 1891.

Twenty-fifth President, Theodore Roosevelt of New York:

Autograph of Theodore Roosevelt; letter to Rutherford B. Hayes, making inquiry on historical matters of the great West; membership certificate of Major Webb C. Hayes in the Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War, autographed by Theodore Roosevelt, Commander.

Twenty-sixth President, William Howard Taft of Ohio:

Numerous autographed letters, including letter of appreciation read at the Centenary Celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, signed by William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, October, 1922.

Sash of special aide, Midshipman Webb C. Hayes 2nd, U. S. N. A., with rosettes worn by "Black Yauco," while serving as naval orderly at the inaugural parade of President Taft, March 4, 1909.

Photograph of luncheon guests of Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio, September 7, 1908, in honor of William H. Taft and his wife, Helen Herron Taft, autographed by the guests present.

Twenty-seventh President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey:

Numerous autographed letters from Woodrow Wilson before and during his terms as President of the United States, together with autographed letters of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and other officials.

Twenty-eighth President, Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio:

Numerous autographed letters, while U. S. Senator from Ohio and President of the United States, including his letter of appreciation read at the Centenary Celebration of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, which he was unable to attend, owing to the illness of Mrs. Harding.

Autographed certificate of appointment of Colonel Webb C. Hayes as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1923, with the autographed certificate of attendance of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Superintendent.

Shipping card for flowers sent by the President and Mrs. Harding from the White House for the funeral of Scott Russell Hayes, at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio.

Autographed letter frank of Florence Kling Harding, widow of Warren G. Harding.

Twenty-ninth President, Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts:

Autographed acknowledgment of the copy of the "Centenary Celebration of the Birth of Rutherford B. Hayes."

COLORED WINDOW TRANSPARENCIES

FIVE INDIANS, NATIVES OF OHIO—EAST WALL

NICOLAS, OR ORENTONY

Died 1748.

A renegade Huron Chief from the French at Detroit, who permitted British traders to erect old Fort Sandoski of 1745, the first fort built by white men within the present limits of Ohio, on the portage between the Sandusky River and Lake Erie.

PONTIAC, AN OTTAWA CHIEF

born 1720 — died 1769,

who, as an ally of the French, refused to accept the British king as his Great Father after the surrender of French sovereignty in 1760. He organized the great conspiracy in which he seized nine British forts, Fort Pitt and Detroit alone escaping capture. Sandoski was the first to fall, 18 May, 1763, when the fort was burned and the garrison, with the exception of Ensign Pauli, were massacred.

LITTLE TURTLE, OR MISHIKINAKWA, A MIAMI CHIEF,

born 1752 — died 1812,

distinguished in council and in war. He organized the largest force of Indians ever gathered against the whites, but was defeated by General Anthony Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers near the British Fort Miami, 20 August, 1794.

TECUMSEH, A SHAWNEE CHIEF,

born on the Scioto River, Ohio, in 1768.

With his brother, the Prophet, he organized the Indians to war against the whites. He joined the British as a Brigadier-General, fighting against Gen. Harrison's Northwestern army at the Massacre of the River Raisin, Siege of Fort Meigs and the Dudley Massacre.

He was defeated in the assault on Fort Stephenson and was killed by Col. Richard M. Johnson in the Battle of the Thames, where General Harrison routed Proctor's British army and his Indian allies, 5 October, 1813.

TARHE, "THE CRANE,"

a war Chief of the Wyandots of the Sandusky,
born 1742 — died 1818,

who rescued Peggy Fleming after she had been fastened to the huge oak stub near the Croghan gateway into Spiegel Grove to be burned at the stake in 1790.

Tarhe fought under Little Turtle at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

He supported the Americans
against the British and Indians in the War of 1812.

FIVE SPANISH EXPLORERS — SOUTH WALL

Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean.

Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida.

De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi.

Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico.

De Ullea, the governor of Louisiana.

FIVE FRENCH EXPLORERS — WEST WALL

Cadillac, the founder of Detroit.

Marquette, the explorer of the Mississippi.

La Salle, the discoverer of the Ohio River and the Illinois country.

De Celoron, the explorer of the Ohio country,
who buried leaden plates claiming the whole territory for France.

De Lery, the French engineer officer from Quebec,
whose journals of numerous trips through the Ohio country
between Quebec and as far south as New Orleans,
were discovered by Colonel Hayes
among the archives of Laval University at Quebec.

FIVE BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS

COLONEL JOHN BRADSTREET,

whose British expedition of 1280 men was composed of British
regulars and 750 Colonial troops from New York, New
Jersey and Connecticut, the 250 Connecticut troops
under command of Major Israel Putnam.

MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC BROCK,

the British Commander-in-Chief, whose troops captured Detroit, after its ignominious surrender by General Hull in 1812.

General Brock later was killed in the Battle of Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812.

GENERAL HENRY A. PROCTOR,

the bloody commander of the British and Indian forces at the Massacre of the River Raisin

and the Dudley Massacre of the Siege of Fort Meigs, who was defeated in his attack on Fort Stephenson,

with his Wellington Regulars,

who had been transported up the Sandusky River

on Captain Barclay's fleet to Fort Stephenson,

accompanied by 2000 Indians under Tecumseh,

where he was finally repulsed on August 2, 1813,

by Major George Croghan, 17th U. S. Inf.,

with 160 men and one cannon, "Old Betsy."

The defense of Fort Stephenson was our one land victory on American soil during the War of 1812 and was recognized by Congress voting a gold medal to Major Croghan and a sword to six of his officers engaged in the defense.

The victory of Commodore Perry

and his capture of Captain Barclay's British fleet

at the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813,

was followed by the advance of

Major-General Harrison's northwestern army,

with headquarters at Fort Seneca on the Sandusky River,

down the river to Fort Stephenson and on to

the shore of Lake Erie, opposite the mouth of the Sandusky River,

where his army was embarked on Commodore Perry's

victorious fleet and transported across the lake for the American invasion of Canada, which resulted in the final defeat of

Proctor's British army and the death of Tecumseh at

the Battle of the Thames on the 5 October, 1813.

CAPTAIN ROBERT H. BARCLAY

of the British Navy, who lost an arm at Trafalgar under Nelson,

and later built and commanded the British fleet on Lake

Erie, which was captured by Commodore Perry at the

Battle of Lake Erie, 10 September, 1813.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM C. SHORTT,

Captain in H.B.M. 41st Regiment,

who was killed in the assault of the British on Fort Stephenson,
and, with his Lieutenant, J. G. Gordon, was buried with
military honors at the northeast corner of
Garrison Street and Park Avenue.

The portrait of Colonel Shortt,
now on the walls of the Birchard Library on Fort Stephenson,
was forwarded by one of his descendants in England for the
centennial celebration of the defense of Fort Stephenson in 1913.

Lieutenant Gordon's father wrote in his printed memoirs,
"The great sorrow of my life was the loss of a son in an
unimportant battle in an obscure place in North America
called Fort Sandusky."

THE AMERICAN HERO OF FORT STEPHENSON

MAJOR GEORGE CROGHAN,

17th U. S. Infantry,

Defender of Fort Stephenson,

August 1 and 2, 1813,

against General Proctor's Wellington Veterans,
with cannon from Captain Barclay's British fleet, and Indians
under Tecumseh.

Appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and awarded a gold medal,
and six of his officers swords, by the Congress of the U. S.,
for gallantry in the defense of Fort Stephenson, August
1 and 2, 1813.

Colonel Inspector General, U. S. Army,
during the War with Mexico, 1846-1848.

Born Locust Grove, Ky., November 15, 1791.

Died New Orleans, La., January 8, 1849.

Buried near his uncle, General George Rogers Clark,
in the Croghan family burying-ground at Locust Grove, Ky.
Remains reinterred at the base of the Soldiers' Monument
in Fort Stephenson Park, Fremont, O., August 2, 1906.

THE HAYES HOMES IN AMERICA — EAST WALL

Above the illuminated portraits of the five Indians, in groups
of three, are the photographic transparencies of the American
homes of Rutherford B. Hayes and his ancestors:

THE HAYES HOME, BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Built in 1756 by Captain Ezekiel Hayes (1724-1807) of the Connecticut line during the Revolutionary War.
Great grandfather of Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

THE HAYES HOME, WEST BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.

Built in 1780 by Ensign Rutherford Hayes (1756-1836) of the Connecticut line during the Revolutionary War.
Grandfather of Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

THE HAYES HOME, DUMMERSTON CENTRE, VERMONT.

Occupied by Captain Rutherford Hayes (1787-1822) of the Vermont Militia in the War of 1812, after his marriage to Sophia Birchard, 13 September, 1813, and until his migration to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817.
Father of Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

THE HAYES HOME, DELAWARE, OHIO

Built in 1822 by Captain Rutherford Hayes (1787-1822), a Captain during the War of 1812.
The first brick dwelling-house built in Delaware, Ohio, in which he died 20 July, 1822, prior to the birth of his son, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 4 October, 1822.

THE HAYES HOME, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Occupied by Rutherford B. Hayes after his marriage to Lucy W. Webb, 30 December, 1852. His legal residence until his return to Fremont in 1873, although unoccupied by him during his four years of service in the War for the Union, 1861-1865, his two terms as a Representative in Congress from the 2nd Ohio District (Cincinnati), 1865-1868, and his two terms as Governor of Ohio, 1868-1872.

THE BRUSH-VALETTE-EDGERTON HOMESTEAD, FREMONT, OHIO.

Built in 1828, two miles south of Fort Stephenson, in which Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, 23rd O. V. I., lay recovering from his wounds, received in the Antietam campaign, September, 1862, while, with his family, visiting his uncle, Sardis Birchard.

WINTER QUARTERS AT THE FALLS OF THE KANAWHA, VIRGINIA.

Occupied by the 23rd O. V. I., Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes commanding, during the winter of 1862-63.

DOUBLE LOG CABIN QUARTERS.

Occupied by Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes and his wife and family, as regimental headquarters at the winter quarters of the 23rd O. V. I., at the Falls of the Kanawha, Virginia, winter of 1862-63.

THE HAYES HOME, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Former home of Associate Justice N. H. Swayne, at the east end of State Street, now the site of the Columbus Library.

Occupied by Rutherford B. Hayes while Governor of Ohio, 1869-1872.

THE HAYES HOME, SPIEGEL GROVE,
FREMONT, OHIO, 1859-1881.

Built by Sardis Birchard (1801-1874) for the future home of his nephew and ward, Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1859. Andrew Jackson issued a land patent for it in 1834. The first transfer was made to Sardis Birchard in 1845, who christened it "Spiegel Grove," the year Rutherford B. Hayes began the practice of law at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, the name adopted on his petition and motion on his last appearance in the Court of Common pleas of Sandusky County, prior to his removal to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849. General Hayes returned permanently to Spiegel Grove and again became a citizen of Fremont in 1873, occupying the home in Spiegel Grove, although he was temporarily absent for the five years from his third inauguration as Governor of Ohio in 1876 and his inauguration as nineteenth President of the United States for the four year term from 1877 to 1881.

THE HAYES HOMESTEAD, SPIEGEL GROVE,
FREMONT, OHIO, 1881-1893.

On the return of President and Mrs. Hayes from Washington on March 6, 1881, they reentered the old home, which had been almost doubled in size by the addition, on the north, of a duplicate of the original brick structure, which included the large drawing-room and the specially constructed library for his Library Americana on the first floor and three bedrooms on the

second floor, with an elevator from the basement to the garret. In 1889 further extensive additions, barely completed before the sudden death of the lovely mistress, were made in the erection of the present west wing, which includes the large dining-room, the breakfast-room, kitchen and serving rooms of the first floor, the five bedrooms on the second floor and six sleeping apartments on the third floor, making eighteen bed chambers in all. Lucy Webb Hayes died June 21, 1889, followed by her husband, Rutherford B. Hayes, January 17, 1893, and were each buried in the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery, for which Rutherford B. Hayes selected and designed the monument of West Dummerston granite from the farm from which his father migrated from Vermont to Ohio, the inscription thereon lacking simply the date of his own death. In March, 1915, the monument, together with the remains, were removed to the knoll in the Spiegel Grove State Park, and the caskets placed in a niche of the new granite base over which the original monument was erected.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES ATTENDED BY RUTHERFORD B. HAYES — EAST WALL

NORWALK SEMINARY, NORWALK, OHIO.

Organized under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833 in a three story brick building, erected by the Norwalk Academy in 1826.

Rutherford B. Hayes was enrolled as a student for the year 1836-1837.

ISAAC WEBB'S SCHOOL.

Later Webb Hall and now East Hall, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

Rutherford B. Hayes was enrolled as a student for the year 1837-1838, preparing for Yale College, but in the fall of 1838 entered Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

"OLD KENYON," KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER, OHIO.

Founded by Bishop Philander Chase of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1826.

Rutherford B. Hayes was a student at Kenyon College from 1838 to 1842 and later served as a Trustee of the College.

He was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1842,
received the degree of Master of Arts in 1845
and was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1868.

DANE LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Rutherford B. Hayes was enrolled as a student in 1843
and was graduated as a Bachelor of Law in 1845.
He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1877.

COLLEGES ATTENDED BY LUCY WARE WEBB —
EAST WALL

MANSION HOUSE OR ELLIOTT HALL AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
Founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844.

Mrs. Maria Cook Webb removed from her home in Chilli-
cothe to Delaware in 1844 to educate her sons in the Methodist
College, which had just been opened in the Mansion House, re-
christened Elliott Hall, near the Spring at Delaware, Ohio. Her
sons, Dr. Joseph T. Webb and Dr. James D. Webb, were grad-
uated in the Class of 1848 and received the Master's Degree in
1851. Her only daughter, Lucy Ware Webb, was permitted to
attend the college as a student with her brothers during their
four year course, before the organization of the Wesleyan Fe-
male College in 1853, and here met at the White Sulphur Spring
her future husband, Rutherford B. Hayes, then a law student
at Harvard University, who was on a visit to his birthplace,
Delaware, Ohio.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, VINE STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842.
Lucy Ware Webb (wife of Rutherford B. Hayes)
was enrolled in 1847 and was graduated in 1850.
Her graduating essay, "The Influence of Christianity on National
Prosperity," is preserved with her diploma in the
West Library Room.

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